

Am. B. 3040
(188)

Proceedings

10

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1864

WASHINGTON

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

1864

INDEX

TO THE

SENATE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

FOR THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1863-'64.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1864.

BIBLIOTHECA
REGIA
MONACENSIS

I N D E X

TO THE

SENATE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

FOR THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1863-'64.

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
A.			
Adjutant General for the year ending June 30, 1862. Abstract of contingent expenses of the office of the	1	20	15-19
Adjutant General for the year ending June 30, 1863. Abstract of contingent expenses of the office of the	1	20	96-101
African slave trade. Information in relation to (For list of papers accompanying the foregoing see pages 1 and 2.)	1	56	1-28
Appropriations for the service of the Interior Department, from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863, made pursuant to the provisions of the 2d section of the act of Congress of May 20, 1820. Statement of the amount of the	1	22	1-14
Army, who, between December 1, 1860, and December 1, 1863, left the service, either by resignation or desertion, to engage in the rebellion against the government, with rank, &c. Names of officers of the regular	1	7	2-9
Army, from December 1, 1860, to December 1, 1863, known to have gone over to the rebels in arms against the government. List of all non-commissioned officers and privates, deserters from the regular	1	7	10
Army of the United States now stationed in and around Washington, and drawing commutation for quarters and fuel, or for either. Statement showing the number of each grade of officers of the...	1	18	2
Arguelles to the Cuban authorities. Arrest and delivery of Don José Agustin. (For correspondence and list of papers see page 2, Ex. Doc. No. 48.)			
Assistant Secretary of War.—(See <i>War</i> .)			
Attorney and marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, and by the clerks of the district courts, for the year ending December 31, 1863. Amount of fees and emoluments received by the	1	37	2-4
Attorney General on the rights of colored persons in the army of the United States, with papers. Opinion of the	1	42	1-9
B.			
Banks expedition in 1862. Letter of the Secretary of War, with information relating to the steamer Niagara, chartered for the	1	12	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Bolivia. Correspondence relating to a controversy between Chili and.....	1	43	1-10
C.			
Central Pacific Railroad Company.—(See <i>Pacific Railroad Company</i> .)			
Central and South America. Report of the Secretary of State relative to the establishment of monarchical governments in.....	1	30	1
Chili and Bolivia. Correspondence relating to a controversy between the republics of.....	1	43	1-10
Church of the Compañía.—(See <i>State</i> .)			
Colored persons in the army of the United States, with papers. Opinion of the Attorney General on the rights of.....	1	42	1-9
Compañía.—(See <i>State</i> .)			
Commerce. Value and present condition of our foreign and domestic.	1	55	1
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.—(See <i>Internal Revenue</i> .)			
Consular fees prescribed in accordance with the act of 1856, regulating the diplomatic and consular systems. Table of.....	1	2	14-18
Consular officers of the United States in office December 9, 1863, with their places of official residence, and amount of fees received by them, respectively, during the years 1861-'62. Full list of all.	1	2	3-13
Consular officers. Extracts from instructions of the Secretary of State to.....	1	2	19-21
Consular officers of the United States, mentioned in schedules B and C of act of 1856, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863. Statement of amount of salaries and loss by exchange paid to, and fees received from the salaried.....	1	2	21-24
Contingent expenses of the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1862, as follows:			
Office of the Secretary of War.....	1	20	2-14
Office of the Adjutant General.....	1	20	15-19
Office of the Quartermaster General.....	1	20	20-22
Office of the Commissary of Subsistence.....	1	20	23-28
Office of the Surgeon General.....	1	20	29-31
Office of the Paymaster General.....	1	20	32, 34
Office of the Chief Engineer.....	1	20	35, 38
Topographical Bureau.....	1	20	39, 42
Ordnance Office.....	1	20	43, 47
Northwest Executive Building.....	1	20	48, 55
Building corner of F and Seventeenth streets.....	1	20	56, 61
Winder's Building.....	1	20	61
Building corner of F and Fifteenth streets.....	1	20	62-64
Contingent expenses of the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1863, as follows:			
Office of the Secretary of War.....	1	20	65-95
Office of the Adjutant General.....	1	20	96, 111
Office of the Quartermaster General.....	1	20	112, 121
Office of the Commissary of Subsistence.....	1	20	122, 132
Office of the Paymaster General.....	1	20	133, 143
Office of the Surgeon General.....	1	20	144, 158
Office of the Chief Engineer.....	1	20	159-163
Topographical Bureau.....	1	20	164, 171
Ordnance Office.....	1	20	172, 182
Northwest Executive Building.....	1	20	183, 196
Building corner of F and Fifteenth streets.....	1	20	197, 203
Building corner of F and Seventeenth streets.....	1	20	204, 212
D.			
Debt of the United States on the 14th of June, 1864, also showing how much bore interest in coin, and in lawful money. Statement showing the public.....	1	52	2
Delaware. Copies of orders issued by military authorities concerning elections in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and.....	1	14	2, 5
Deserters from the regular army.—(See <i>Army</i> .)			

INDEX.

v

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Direct taxes in insurrectionary districts.—(See <i>Taxes</i> .)			
District of Columbia, and by the clerks of the district courts, and allowances to each of said officers for deputies, clerks, &c., &c., for the year ending December 31, 1863. Statement of fees and emoluments received by the attorney and marshal of the.....	1	37	2-4
Documents in custody of the Secretary of the Interior, which, by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, were set apart for distribution. Letter of the Secretary, with statement of public books and.....	1	9	1
Domestic commerce. Value and present condition of our foreign and.....	1	55	1
E.			
East Tennessee, and recommending a railroad from Knoxville to Cincinnati. Address of a committee of the East Tennessee Relief Association on the condition and wants of the people of...	1	40	1-8
Elections in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware. Copies of orders issued by the military authorities concerning.....	1	14	2-5
Enlistments in foreign countries of recruits for the military and naval service of the United States. Official papers relating to....	1	54	1-4
Exchange of prisoners of war. Message of the President transmitting correspondence with the rebel authorities relative to the.....	1	17	1, 74
Expenditures (abstract of) from the appropriations for contingent expenses of the War Department, for the year ending June 30, 1862, to wit:			
Office of the Secretary of War.....	1	20	2, 14
Office of the Adjutant General.....	1	20	15, 19
Office of the Quartermaster General.....	1	20	20, 22
Office of the Commissary of Subsistence.....	1	20	23, 28
Office of the Surgeon General.....	1	20	29, 31
Office of the Paymaster General.....	1	20	32, 34
Office of the Chief Engineer.....	1	20	35, 38
Topographical Bureau.....	1	20	39, 42
Ordnance Bureau.....	1	20	43, 47
Northwest Executive Building.....	1	20	48, 55
Building corner of F and Seventeenth streets.....	1	20	56, 61
Winder's Building.....	1	20	61
Building corner of F and Fifteenth streets.....	1	20	62, 64
Expenditures (abstract of) from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the War Department, for the year ending June 30, 1863, to wit:			
Office of the Secretary of War.....	1	20	65, 95
Office of the Adjutant General.....	1	20	96, 111
Office of the Quartermaster General.....	1	20	112, 121
Office of the Commissary of Subsistence.....	1	20	122, 132
Office of the Paymaster General.....	1	20	133, 143
Office of the Surgeon General.....	1	20	144, 158
Office of the Chief Engineer.....	1	20	159, 163
Topographical Bureau.....	1	20	164, 171
Ordnance Office.....	1	20	172, 182
Northwest Executive Building.....	1	20	183, 196
Building corner of F and Fifteenth streets.....	1	20	197, 203
Building corner of F and Seventeenth streets.....	1	20	204, 212
F.			
Foreign and domestic commerce. Value and present condition of our.....	1	55	1
France and Mexico were at war. Correspondence relative to the trade between the United States and France, while.....	1	47	2, 6
Freedman's Aid Societies of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, relative to freedmen under the proclamation. Letter to the President from a committee representing the.....	1	1	1, 7

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Freedmen's inquiry commission. Preliminary and final report of the American	1	53	1-110
Preliminary report:			
Section 1. Negroes as refugees	1	53	2
Section 2. Negroes as refugees	1	53	5
Section 3. Negroes as military laborers	1	53	9
Section 4. Negroes as soldiers	1	53	10
Section 5. Character of organization proposed	1	53	13
Section 6. Details	1	53	16
Section 7. General results	1	53	20
Final report:—Slavery	1	53	25
Chapter 2. Emancipation	1	53	72
Constitutional aspect of what is called slave property	1	53	74
Constitutionality of emancipation in loyal slave States	1	53	95
Chapter 3. Future of the African race in the United States	1	53	98
G.			
General officers in commission at the beginning of the present war, and of those who have been since appointed. List of	1	46	2-13
Great Britain, relative to the proposed pursuit of hostile bands of Sioux Indians into the Hudson's Bay territories. Report from the Secretary of State respecting correspondence with the authorities of	1	13	1
Green Bay Indian agency.—(See <i>Indian Affairs</i> .)			
H.			
Hospitals. Report of the general-in-chief of the army on the management of general	1	21	40, 57
Hudson's Bay territories. Message of the President of the United States with report from the Secretary of State, respecting correspondence with the British authorities in relation to the pursuit of hostile bands of Sioux Indians into the	1	13	1
I.			
Indian Affairs, relative to the amount of money received by the government for the sale of the Wea Trust lands. Report of the Commissioner of	1	28	2
Indian Affairs, relating to the increase of the salary of the agent for the Indians near Green Bay, Wisconsin. Communication of the Commissioner of	1	38	1
Indians affairs for the southern superintendency, for the first and second quarters of the year 1863. Report of the Secretary of the Interior communicating the accounts of the superintendent of	1	39	1
Indians of Kansas, have not been returned to their homes. Papers affording reasons why the refugee	1	46	2, 4
Indians of New Mexico at the Bosque Redondo, Pecos river. Information relative to providing the means of subsistence for the Navajo	1	36	1, 12
Interior, with statement of public books and documents in his custody, which, by joint resolution of Congress, of March 3, 1863, were set apart for distribution. Letter of the Secretary of the	1	9	1
Interior, with copy of acceptance of the provisions of the "Act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean," &c., by the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Letter of the Secretary of the	1	25	1
Interior, relative to the point of commencement of the Pacific railroad, together with an executive order fixing the point of commencement of the branch road on the western boundary of Iowa. Report of the Secretary of the	1	27	1
Interior, communicating the accounts of the superintendent of			

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Indian affairs for the southern superintendency, for the first and second quarters of the year 1863, for the benefit of certain Indian tribes, &c. Report of the Secretary of the.....	1	39	1
Interior, accompanied by a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in relation to the amount of money received by the government for the sale of the Wea trust lands. Report of the Secretary of the.....	1	28	1
Interior, with papers relating to providing means of subsistence for the Navajo Indians of New Mexico, upon the reservation at the Bosque Redondo, on the Pecos river. Letter of the Secretary of the.....	1	36	1
Interior, touching the amount of fees and emoluments of the attorney and marshal of the District of Columbia, respectively; also of the clerks of the several courts of said district, for the year ending December 31, 1863, and the amount allowed to each of said officers for deputies, clerks, &c. Letter of the Secretary of the.....	1	37	1
Interior, with a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to increasing the salary of the Indian agent at Green Bay, Wisconsin. Communication from the Secretary of the.....	1	38	1
Interior, and papers giving reasons why the refugee Indians of Kansas have not been returned to their homes. Report of the Secretary of the.....	1	44	1
Interior, showing the balances to the credit of that department, July 1, 1862; amounts appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1863; amounts drawn from said appropriations, or carried to surplus fund, and balances remaining in its treasury, June 30, 1863. Letter from the Secretary of the.....	1	22	1
Internal Revenue, with abstract of banks, associations, corporations and individuals doing a banking business, required by act of March 3, 1863. Report of the Commissioner of.....	1	50	1,50
Internal Revenue, by banks, &c., of notes or bills in circulation as currency, and deposits held subject to payment on check or draft, in excess of such circulation, under the seventh section of the act of March 3, 1863. Abstracts of reports made to the Commissioner of.....	1	50	2,50
International Statistical Congress at Berlin, in September last, by Hon. S. B. Ruggles. Letter of the Secretary of State, with report on the resources of the United States, presented to the.....	1	11	1
K.			
Kansas, in the hands of the rebels as prisoners. Report of the general-in-chief of the army, and of the Commissary General of Prisoners, touching the treatment of volunteers from.....	1	4	1
Kansas, subject to the order of Major General S. R. Curtis. Statement showing the names, number and description of troops serving in the department of.....	1	32	4
Kansas, (including colored troops,) under all calls; compiled from muster-in rolls and records on file in the office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., March 20, 1864. Statement of the number of regiments and independent organizations furnished by the State of.....	1	32	2
Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware. Letter of the Secretary of War, with copies of orders issued by military authority concerning elections in.....	1	14	1
Kittery, Maine. Report of the Secretary of the Navy, with information touching the erection of a naval hospital at.....	1	45	1,31
Knoxville to Cincinnati, by way of Central Kentucky, as a measure of relief to the people of East Tennessee. Address of a committee of the "East Tennessee Relief Association," recommending a railroad from.....	1	40	1,8

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
L.			
La Manche, French ship.—(See <i>State</i> .) (For list of papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of State, see Senate Ex. Doc. 19, p. 2.)			
M.			
Mails between Washington and New York cities. Letter of the Postmaster General, with information relative to the failure of the	1	15	1, 15
Major and brigadier generals without commands equal to a brigade; also the number of major and brigadier generals in command of departments, &c. Letter from the Secretary of War, with reports showing the names of.....	1	5	1, 6
Marine corps who, between the 1st of December, 1860, and the 1st of December, 1863, left the service, with rank, grade and name of each. Report of the Secretary of the Navy, with a list of the officers of the navy and of the	1	3	1, 12
Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, respectively, and by the clerks of the several courts of the District, &c., &c. Statement of the amount of fees and emoluments of the attorney and.....	1	37	2, 4
Militia raised under the act of July 17, 1862, &c. Statement showing the number of nine-months volunteers and.....	1	34	1
Military Academy at West Point. Report of General Totten relative to the cadets appointed to the	1	6	1, 4
Military and naval service of the United States. Papers in regard to the enlistment in foreign countries of recruits for the.....	1	54	1, 4
Minnesota regiment. Information relating to the arrest and imprisonment, by the military authorities of Missouri, of soldiers of the 9th	1	24	1, 8
Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware. Copies of orders issued by military authority concerning elections in Kentucky.....	1	14	2, 5
Mowry, in Arizona. Information relative to the seizure of the silver mine of Sylvester	1	49	1, 3
N.			
Naval hospital at Kittery, Maine. Information touching steps taken for the erection of a.....	1	45	1, 31
Navy, with information relating to steps taken for the erection of a naval hospital at Kittery, Maine. Report of the Secretary of the	1	45	1
O.			
Ordnance office for the year ending June 30, 1862. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	43, 47
Ordnance office for the year ending June 30, 1863. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	172, 182
P.			
Pacific Railroad Company. Copy of the acceptance of the provisions of "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean by the Central.....	1	25	1, 6
Pacific Railroad Company, under date of June 1, 1863, with list of stockholders, &c. Report of the Central	1	26	1, 16
Pacific Railroad of California, from Sacramento city to Truckee river. Table of grades of the Central	1	26	16
Pacific Railroad, together with an executive order fixing the point of commencement of the branch road on the western boundary of Iowa. Report of the Secretary of the Interior relative to the point of commencement of the.....	1	27	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Paymaster General's office, for the year ending June 30, 1862. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	32
Paymaster General's office, for the year ending June 30, 1863. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	133
Pecos river. (See <i>Indians, &c.</i>)			
Postmaster General, communicating information relative to the contracts with Shepard and Caldwell, to carry the mails on certain routes in Missouri. Letter of the	1	8	1
Postmaster General, with information relating to the failure of the mails between Washington and New York cities. Letter of the ..	1	15	1, 15
President of the United States, communicating letter addressed to him from a committee representing the Freedmen's Aid Societies of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, relative to the freedmen under the proclamation. Message of the	1	1	1, 7
President of the United States, with a communication from the Secretary of War, and reports of the general-in-chief of the army and Commissary General of Prisoners, relative to the treatment of volunteers from Kansas in the hands of the rebels as prisoners. Message of the	1	4	1
President of the United States, with report of the Secretary of War, and papers respecting the recent destruction by fire of the Church of the Compañia, at Santiago de Chili. Message of the	1	10	1
President of the United States, with report respecting correspondence with the authorities of Great Britain, relative to the proposed pursuit of hostile bands of the Sioux Indians into the Hudson Bay territories. Message of the	1	13	1
President of the United States, with report of the Secretary of War, relative to a proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. Message of the	1	16	1
President of the United States, communicating correspondence with the rebel authorities relative to exchange of prisoners. Message of the	1	17	1
President of the United States, and report of the Secretary of State, with papers, relative to the claim on this government of the owners of the French ship <i>La Manche</i> , and recommending an appropriation for the payment of the claim. Message of the	1	19	1
President of the United States, communicating a report of the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the point of commencement of the Pacific railroad, together with an executive order fixing the point of commencement of the branch road on the western boundary of Iowa. Message of the	1	27	1
President of the United States, with a report from the Secretary of the Interior, and report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in relation to the amount of money received by the government from the sale of the Wea trust lands. Message of the	1	28	1
President of the United States, with report of the Secretary of State, in relation to the establishment of monarchical governments in Central and South America. Message of the	1	30	1
President of the United States, with address of the East Tennessee Relief Association, on the wants of the people of East Tennessee, and recommending a railroad from Knoxville to Cincinnati. Message of the	1	40	1
President of the United States, with report of the Secretary of State, touching the regulation of the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States. Message of the	1	2	1
President of the United States, in regard to the condition of affairs in the Territory of Nevada. Message of the	1	41	1
President of the United States, with report of the Secretary of State, and correspondence relative to a controversy between the republics of Chili and Bolivia. Message of the	1	43	1
President of the United States, and report of the Secretary of the Interior, with papers, giving reasons why the refugee Indians of Kansas have not been returned to their homes. Message of the ..	1	44	1
President of the United States, with opinion of the Attorney General, on the rights of colored persons in the army or volunteer service, with papers. Message of the	1	42	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
President of the United States, with correspondence relating to the course of trade between the United States and France while France and Mexico were at war. Message of the	1	47	1
President of the United States, with information touching the delivery of a person charged with crime against Spain to the officers of that government. Message of the	1	48	1
President of the United States, with further information relative to the delivery of a person charged with crime against Spain to the officers of that government. (Part 2.) Message of the	1	48	1
President of the United States, with information respecting the alleged enlistment in foreign countries of recruits for the military and naval service of the United States. Message of the	1	56	1
President of the United States, with information respecting the African slave trade. Message of the	1	56	1
Q.			
Quartermaster General for the year ending June 30, 1862. Abstract of contingent expenses of the office of the	1	20	20
Quartermaster General for the year ending June 30, 1863. Abstract of contingent expenses of the office of the	1	20	112
R.			
Rebellion against the government of the United States.—(See <i>War, Army, &c.</i>)			
Reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. Report of the Secretary of State relative to a proposed ..	1	16	1
Refugee Indians of Kansas.—(See <i>Indians.</i>)			
Regular army.—(See <i>Army.</i>)			
Regular and volunteer forces at the beginning, and of those appointed during the present war. List of all general officers in commission in the	1	46	2, 13
Regular and volunteer service now stationed in and around Washington, and drawing commutation for quarters and fuel, or for either. Statement showing the number of each grade of officers in the	1	18	2
Resignation, dismissal, or desertion, to engage in the rebellion against the government. List of all officers of the navy and marine corps who left the service between December 1, 1860, and December 1, 1863, by	1	3	2
Resignation or desertion, to engage in the rebellion against the government, with grade or rank of officers, and such as have been formally dismissed by the President. Names of officers in the regular army who, from December 1, 1860, to December 1, 1863, left the service, either by	1	7	2, 9
Ruggles. Letter of the Secretary of State, with copy of report on the resources of the United States, presented to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, in September, 1863, by Hon. Samuel B	1	11	1, 13
S.			
Sacramento city to Truckee river. Grades of the Central Pacific Railroad of California from	1	26	16
Salaried consular officers.—(See <i>Consular officers.</i>)			
Sandwich Islands. Report of the Secretary of State relative to a proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and the	1	16	1
Santiago de Chili.—(See <i>State.</i>)			
Shepherd and Caldwell to carry the mails on certain routes in Missouri. Letter of the Postmaster General relative to the contracts of	1	8	1
Sioux Indians into the Hudson's Bay territories. Message of the President of the United States, with a report from the Secretary			

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
of State, respecting correspondence with the British government relative to the proposed pursuit of hostile bands of	1	13	1
Silver mine of Sylvester Mowry, in Arizona. Information relating to the seizure of the	1	49	1, 3
Slave trade.—(See <i>African slave trade</i> .)			
Spain, to the officers of that government. Information relative to the delivery of a person charged with crime against	1	48	1, 16
Special agents of the Treasury Department, the States from which they were appointed, their present field operations, pay and emoluments. Statement showing the names of	1	30	2
State, with papers respecting the recent destruction by fire of the Church of the Compañía, at Santiago de Chili. Report of the Secretary of	1	10	1, 7
State, with copy of report on the resources of the United States, presented to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, in September, 1863, by Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles. Letter of the Secretary of	1	11	1, 13
State, respecting correspondence with British authorities, touching the pursuit of hostile bands of Sioux Indians into the Hudson's Bay territories. Report of the Secretary of	1	13	1
State, relative to a proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. Report of the Secretary of	1	16	1
State, and papers, relative to the claim of the owners of the French ship <i>La Manche</i> , and recommending an appropriation for payment of the same. Report of the Secretary of	1	19	1
State, relative to the establishment of monarchical governments in Central and South America. Report of the Secretary of	1	30	1
State, in compliance with the act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States. Report of the Secretary of	1	2	1
State, to certain consular officers. Extracts from instructions of the Secretary of	1	2	19
State, to the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the fees collected by the several consular officers of the United States. Letter of the Secretary of	1	2	18
State, and copy of correspondence, relative to a controversy between the republics of Chili and Bolivia. Report of the Secretary of	1	43	1
Statistical Congress at Berlin.—(See <i>State</i> .)			
Subsistence office, for the year ending June 30, 1862. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	23, 28
Supervising and assistant special agents of the Treasury Department. List of	1	30	2
Surgeon General's office, for the year ending June 30, 1862. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	29
Surgeon General's office, for the year ending June 30, 1863. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	144, 158
Sylvester Mowry.—(See <i>Mowry</i> .)			
T.			
Taxes in insurrectionary districts, &c. Statement showing amount of moneys received on direct	1	35	2
Topographical bureau, for the year ending June 30, 1862. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	39, 42
Topographical bureau, for the year ending June 30, 1863. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	164, 171
Totten, chief of engineers, and inspector of the Military Academy at West Point, relative to the cadets appointed to the Military Academy, for the year 1863. Report of Brigadier General	1	6	1, 4
Treasury, with copy of a report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, under date of June 1, 1863. Letter of the Secretary of the	1	26	1
Treasury, with list of special agents of the Treasury Department, &c. Letter of the Secretary of the	1	31	1
Treasury, showing money expended, officers appointed, and their salaries, for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary dis-			

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
President of the United States, with correspondence relating to the course of trade between the United States and France while France and Mexico were at war. Message of the.....	1	47	1
President of the United States, with information touching the delivery of a person charged with crime against Spain to the officers of that government. Message of the.....	1	48	1
President of the United States, with further information relative to the delivery of a person charged with crime against Spain to the officers of that government. (Part 2.) Message of the.....	1	48	1
President of the United States, with information respecting the alleged enlistment in foreign countries of recruits for the military and naval service of the United States. Message of the.....	1	56	1
President of the United States, with information respecting the African slave trade. Message of the.....	1	56	1
Q.			
Quartermaster General for the year ending June 30, 1862. Abstract of contingent expenses of the office of the.....	1	20	20
Quartermaster General for the year ending June 30, 1863. Abstract of contingent expenses of the office of the.....	1	20	112
R.			
Rebellion against the government of the United States.—(See <i>War, Army, &c.</i>)			
Reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. Report of the Secretary of State relative to a proposed..	1	16	1
Refugee Indians of Kansas.—(See <i>Indians.</i>)			
Regular army.—(See <i>Army.</i>)			
Regular and volunteer forces at the beginning, and of those appointed during the present war. List of all general officers in commission in the.....	1	46	2, 13
Regular and volunteer service now stationed in and around Washington, and drawing commutation for quarters and fuel, or for either. Statement showing the number of each grade of officers in the.....	1	18	2
Resignation, dismissal, or desertion, to engage in the rebellion against the government. List of all officers of the navy and marine corps who left the service between December 1, 1860, and December 1, 1863, by.....	1	3	2
Resignation or desertion, to engage in the rebellion against the government, with grade or rank of officers, and such as have been formally dismissed by the President. Names of officers in the regular army who, from December 1, 1860, to December 1, 1863, left the service, either by.....	1	7	2, 9
Ruggles. Letter of the Secretary of State, with copy of report on the resources of the United States, presented to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, in September, 1863, by Hon. Samuel B.....	1	11	1, 13
S.			
Sacramento city to Truckee river. Grades of the Central Pacific Railroad of California from.....	1	26	16
Salaried consular officers.—(See <i>Consular officers.</i>)			
Sandwich Islands. Report of the Secretary of State relative to a proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and the....	1	16	1
Santiago de Chili.—(See <i>State.</i>)			
Shepherd and Caldwell to carry the mails on certain routes in Missouri. Letter of the Postmaster General relative to the contracts of.....	1	8	1
Sioux Indians into the Hudson's Bay territories. Message of the President of the United States, with a report from the Secretary			

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
of State, respecting correspondence with the British government relative to the proposed pursuit of hostile bands of	1	13	1
Silver mine of Sylvester Mowry, in Arizona. Information relating to the seizure of the	1	49	1, 3
Slave trade.—(See <i>African slave trade</i> .)			
Spain, to the officers of that government. Information relative to the delivery of a person charged with crime against	1	48	1, 16
Special agents of the Treasury Department, the States from which they were appointed, their present field operations, pay and emoluments. Statement showing the names of	1	30	2
State, with papers respecting the recent destruction by fire of the Church of the Compañía, at Santiago de Chili. Report of the Secretary of	1	10	1, 7
State, with copy of report on the resources of the United States, presented to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, in September, 1863, by Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles. Letter of the Secretary of	1	11	1, 13
State, respecting correspondence with British authorities, touching the pursuit of hostile bands of Sioux Indians into the Hudson's Bay territories. Report of the Secretary of	1	13	1
State, relative to a proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. Report of the Secretary of	1	16	1
State, and papers, relative to the claim of the owners of the French ship <i>La Manche</i> , and recommending an appropriation for payment of the same. Report of the Secretary of	1	19	1
State, relative to the establishment of monarchical governments in Central and South America. Report of the Secretary of	1	30	1
State, in compliance with the act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States. Report of the Secretary of	1	2	1
State, to certain consular officers. Extracts from instructions of the Secretary of	1	2	19
State, to the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the fees collected by the several consular officers of the United States. Letter of the Secretary of	1	2	18
State, and copy of correspondence, relative to a controversy between the republics of Chili and Bolivia. Report of the Secretary of	1	43	1
Statistical Congress at Berlin.—(See <i>State</i> .)			
Subsistence office, for the year ending June 30, 1862. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	23, 28
Supervising and assistant special agents of the Treasury Department. List of	1	30	2
Surgeon General's office, for the year ending June 30, 1862. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	29
Surgeon General's office, for the year ending June 30, 1863. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	144, 158
Sylvester Mowry.—(See <i>Mowry</i> .)			
T.			
Taxes in insurrectionary districts, &c. Statement showing amount of moneys received on direct	1	35	2
Topographical bureau, for the year ending June 30, 1862. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	39, 42
Topographical bureau, for the year ending June 30, 1863. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	164, 171
Totten, chief of engineers, and inspector of the Military Academy at West Point, relative to the cadets appointed to the Military Academy, for the year 1863. Report of Brigadier General	1	6	1, 4
Treasury, with copy of a report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, under date of June 1, 1863. Letter of the Secretary of the	1	26	1
Treasury, with list of special agents of the Treasury Department, &c. Letter of the Secretary of the	1	31	1
Treasury, showing money expended, officers appointed, and their salaries, for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary dis-			

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
President of the United States, with correspondence relating to the course of trade between the United States and France while France and Mexico were at war. Message of the.....	1	47	1
President of the United States, with information touching the delivery of a person charged with crime against Spain to the officers of that government. Message of the.....	1	48	1
President of the United States, with further information relative to the delivery of a person charged with crime against Spain to the officers of that government. (Part 2.) Message of the.....	1	48	1
President of the United States, with information respecting the alleged enlistment in foreign countries of recruits for the military and naval service of the United States. Message of the.....	1	56	1
President of the United States, with information respecting the African slave trade. Message of the.....	1	56	1
Q.			
Quartermaster General for the year ending June 30, 1862. Abstract of contingent expenses of the office of the.....	1	20	20
Quartermaster General for the year ending June 30, 1863. Abstract of contingent expenses of the office of the.....	1	20	112
R.			
Rebellion against the government of the United States.—(See <i>War, Army, &c.</i>)			
Reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. Report of the Secretary of State relative to a proposed..	1	16	1
Refugee Indians of Kansas.—(See <i>Indians.</i>)			
Regular army.—(See <i>Army.</i>)			
Regular and volunteer forces at the beginning, and of those appointed during the present war. List of all general officers in commission in the.....	1	46	2, 13
Regular and volunteer service now stationed in and around Washington, and drawing commutation for quarters and fuel, or for either. Statement showing the number of each grade of officers in the.....	1	18	2
Resignation, dismissal, or desertion, to engage in the rebellion against the government. List of all officers of the navy and marine corps who left the service between December 1, 1860, and December 1, 1863, by.....	1	3	2
Resignation or desertion, to engage in the rebellion against the government, with grade or rank of officers, and such as have been formally dismissed by the President. Names of officers in the regular army who, from December 1, 1860, to December 1, 1863, left the service, either by.....	1	7	2, 9
Ruggles. Letter of the Secretary of State, with copy of report on the resources of the United States, presented to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, in September, 1863, by Hon. Samuel B.....	1	11	1, 13
S.			
Sacramento city to Truckee river. Grades of the Central Pacific Railroad of California from.....	1	26	16
Salaried consular officers.—(See <i>Consular officers.</i>)			
Sandwich Islands. Report of the Secretary of State relative to a proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and the....	1	16	1
Santiago de Chili.—(See <i>State.</i>)			
Shepherd and Caldwell to carry the mails on certain routes in Missouri. Letter of the Postmaster General relative to the contracts of.....	1	8	1
Sioux Indians into the Hudson's Bay territories. Message of the President of the United States, with a report from the Secretary			

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
of State, respecting correspondence with the British government relative to the proposed pursuit of hostile bands of	1	13	1
Silver mine of Sylvester Mowry, in Arizona. Information relating to the seizure of the	1	49	1, 3
Slave trade.—(See <i>African slave trade</i> .)			
Spain, to the officers of that government. Information relative to the delivery of a person charged with crime against	1	48	1, 16
Special agents of the Treasury Department, the States from which they were appointed, their present field operations, pay and emoluments. Statement showing the names of	1	30	2
State, with papers respecting the recent destruction by fire of the Church of the Compañía, at Santiago de Chili. Report of the Secretary of	1	10	1, 7
State, with copy of report on the resources of the United States, presented to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, in September, 1863, by Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles. Letter of the Secretary of	1	11	1, 13
State, respecting correspondence with British authorities, touching the pursuit of hostile bands of Sioux Indians into the Hudson's Bay territories. Report of the Secretary of	1	13	1
State, relative to a proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. Report of the Secretary of	1	16	1
State, and papers, relative to the claim of the owners of the French ship <i>La Manche</i> , and recommending an appropriation for payment of the same. Report of the Secretary of	1	19	1
State, relative to the establishment of monarchical governments in Central and South America. Report of the Secretary of	1	30	1
State, in compliance with the act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States. Report of the Secretary of	1	2	1
State, to certain consular officers. Extracts from instructions of the Secretary of	1	2	19
State, to the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the fees collected by the several consular officers of the United States. Letter of the Secretary of	1	2	18
State, and copy of correspondence, relative to a controversy between the republics of Chili and Bolivia. Report of the Secretary of	1	43	1
Statistical Congress at Berlin.—(See <i>State</i> .)			
Subsistence office, for the year ending June 30, 1862. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	23, 28
Supervising and assistant special agents of the Treasury Department. List of	1	30	2
Surgeon General's office, for the year ending June 30, 1862. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	29
Surgeon General's office, for the year ending June 30, 1863. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	144, 158
Sylvester Mowry.—(See <i>Mowry</i> .)			
T.			
Taxes in insurrectionary districts, &c. Statement showing amount of moneys received on direct	1	35	2
Topographical bureau, for the year ending June 30, 1862. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	39, 42
Topographical bureau, for the year ending June 30, 1863. Abstract of contingent expenses of the	1	20	164, 171
Totten, chief of engineers, and inspector of the Military Academy at West Point, relative to the cadets appointed to the Military Academy, for the year 1863. Report of Brigadier General	1	6	1, 4
Treasury, with copy of a report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, under date of June 1, 1863. Letter of the Secretary of the	1	26	1
Treasury, with list of special agents of the Treasury Department, &c. Letter of the Secretary of the	1	31	1
Treasury, showing money expended, officers appointed, and their salaries, for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary dis-			

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
districts; also, moneys received from direct taxes in such districts.			
Letter of the Secretary of the.....	1	35	1
Treasury, with statement showing the full amount of public debt of the United States, June 14, 1864. Letter of the Secretary of the..	1	52	1
Treasury, communicating a statistical and general report upon the value and present condition of our foreign and domestic commerce.			
Letter of the Secretary of the.....	1	55	1
Truckee river.—(See <i>Pacific Railroad</i> .)			
U.			
United States and Sandwich Islands. Report of the Secretary of State respecting a proposed reciprocity treaty between the.....	1	16	1
United States and France while France and Mexico were at war.			
Correspondence relating to trade between the.....	1	47	2, 6
V.			
Volunteers, with their respective staffs, without commands equal to a brigade; date when relieved, or disabled by wounds or disease, &c., in compliance with a Senate resolution of December 23, 1863. Statement of the number and names of general officers of the regular army and of.....	1	5	2
Volunteers and militia raised under the act of July 17, 1862, and what portion of said troops received the bounty of \$25. Statement showing the number of nine-months.....	1	34	1
Volunteers from Kansas.—(See <i>Kansas</i> .)			
W.			
War, with reports of the general-in-chief of the army and the commissary general of prisoners relative to the treatment of volunteers from Kansas in the hands of the rebels as prisoners. Letter of the Secretary of.....	1	4	1
War, with report showing the names of all major and brigadier generals without commands equal to a brigade; also the number of major and brigadier generals in command of departments, districts, and posts in the loyal States. Letter of the Secretary of...	1	5	1, 6
War, with report of General Totten, relative to the cadets appointed to the Military Academy for the year 1863. Letter of the Secretary of.....	1	6	1, 4
War, transmitting report of names of all officers in the regular army who, between December 1, 1860, and December 1, 1863, left the service, either by resignation or desertion, to engage in the rebellion. Letter of the Secretary of.....	1	7	1
War, with information relating to the steamer Niagara, chartered for the Banks expedition in 1862. Letter of the Secretary of.....	1	12	1
War, with copies of orders issued by military authorities concerning elections in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware. Letter of the Secretary of.....	1	14	1
War, with statement showing the number of each grade of officers of the regular and volunteer service stationed in and around Washington, and drawing commutation, &c. Letter of the Secretary of.....	1	18	1
War, communicating copy of proceedings of a general court-martial for the trial of Assistant Surgeon Webster; report of the general-in-chief of the army on the management of general hospitals; and general orders in relation to the Medical department and hospitals. Letter of the Secretary of.....	1	21	1
War, with information relating to the arrest and imprisonment, by the military authorities in Missouri, of soldiers belonging to the 9th Minnesota regiment. Letter of the Secretary of.....	1	24	1
War, with statement showing the number of men in Kansas subject to military duty, number of regiments, &c., furnished by the			

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
State, (including colored troops,) under all calls, subject to the orders of Major General S. R. Curtis. Letter of the Secretary of War, with statement showing the number of nine-months volunteers and militia, raised under act of July 17, 1862, and what portion of said troops received the bounty of \$25. Letter of the Secretary of.....	1	32	1
War, with information relative to the seizure of the silver mine of Sylvester Mowry, by order of General Carleton. Letter of the Secretary of.....	1	34	1
War, with a list of all general officers of the regular and volunteer forces in commission at the beginning of the present war, or appointed since, with the States in which they were born, and from which they were appointed. Letter of the Secretary of.....	1	49	1
War, with papers concerning the case of William Yokum, confined in the Albany prison. Letter of the Secretary of.....	1	46	1
War, with copy of the preliminary report; also final report of the American Freedmen's Inquiry Commission. Letter of the Secretary of.....	1	51	1
War, with statement of contingent expenses of the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1862-'63. Letter of the Assistant Secretary of.....	1	53	1
War, for the year ending June 30, 1862. Abstract of contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of.....	1	20	1
War, for the year ending June 30, 1863. Abstract of contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of.....	1	20	2, 14
War vessels, now awaiting complements of men. Letter of the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the transfer of seamen from the army to the navy, and the number of.....	1	20	63, 95
Wea trust lands.—(See <i>Indian Affairs</i> .)	1	33	1
Webster, assistant surgeon in the army of the United States.—(See <i>War</i> .)			
Y.			
Yokum. Copy of proceedings of a court-martial, with findings, in the case of William.....	1	51	1, 20

LIST

SENATE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

FOR THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1863-'4.

Subject.	Vol.	No.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Messages. —(<i>For his annual message, see House Ex. Doc. No. 1.</i>)		
Communicating a letter addressed to him by a committee representing the Freedmen's Aid Societies of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, in relation to freedmen under the proclamation of emancipation.....	1	1
Communicating report of the Secretary of State, made in compliance with the act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," of August 18, 1856	1	2
Transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War, and reports of the general-in-chief of the army, and commissary general of prisoners, relative to the treatment of volunteers from Kansas in the hands of the rebels	1	4
Communicating a report of the Secretary of State, with papers, respecting the destruction by fire of the church of the Compañia, at Santiago de Chili	1	10
Communicating a report from the Secretary of State, respecting correspondence with the authorities of Great Britain, relative to the proposed pursuit of hostile bands of Sioux Indians into the Hudson's Bay territories.	1	13
Communicating a report of the Secretary of State, relative to a proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands ..	1	16
Communicating correspondence with the rebel authorities relative to the exchange of prisoners	1	17
Communicating a report from the Secretary of State, with papers, relative to the claim on the government of the owners of the French ship <i>La Manche</i> , and recommending an appropriation therefor.....	1	19
Communicating a report from the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the point of commencement of the Pacific railroad, with an Executive order fixing the point of commencement of the branch road on the western boundary of Iowa	1	27
Communicating a report from the Secretary of the Interior, with report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in relation to the moneys received by the government for the sale of the Wea trust lands.....	1	28
Communicating a report of the Secretary of State, relative to the establishment of monarchical governments in Central and South America.....	1	30
Transmitting an address of a committee of the "East Tennessee Relief Association," on the condition and wants of the people of East Tennessee, and recommending the construction of a railroad from Knoxville to Cincinnati, &c	1	40
Communicating information in regard to the condition of affairs in Nevada.	1	41
Communicating a report of the Secretary of State, and copy of the correspondence relative to a controversy between the republics of Chili and Bolivia	1	43
Transmitting a report of the Secretary of the Interior, with papers, giving reasons why the refugee Indians of Kansas had not been returned to their homes	1	44
Communicating correspondence relative to the course of trade between the United States and France while France and Mexico were at war	1	47

Subject.	Vol.	No.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.		
Communicating information relative to the delivery of a person charged with crime against Spain to the officers of Spain	1	48
Communicating further information relative to the delivery of said alleged criminal to the officers of Spain.—(<i>Pt. 2.</i>)	1	48
Communicating information relative to the alleged enlistment in foreign countries of recruits for the army and navy	1	54
Communicating information relative to the African slave trade	1	56
SECRETARY OF STATE.		
Letter communicating a copy of the report on the resources of the United States, presented to the international statistical congress, at Berlin, September, 1863, by Hon S. B. Ruggles	1	11
SECRETARY OF WAR. Report.—(For annual reports, see House Ex. Docs.)		
Communicating a copy of the preliminary and final reports of the American Freedmen's Inquiry Commission	1	53
Letters communicating information concerning the papers in the case of William Yokum	1	51
communicating information relative to the seizure of the silver mine of Sylvester Mowry, by order of General Carleton	1	49
communicating a list of all general officers, of the regular and volunteer forces, in commission at the beginning of the present war, or appointed since, &c.	1	46
communicating statements showing the number of men in Kansas subject to military duty, and the number of regiments, &c., furnished by that State (including colored troops) under all calls, and name, number, &c., of troops serving in the department of Kansas subject to the orders of General Curtis	1	32
communicating information in relation to orders to the provost marshals in Kentucky, Delaware, Missouri, and Maryland, concerning elections in those States	1	29
communicating information relative to the arrest and imprisonment, by the military authorities in Missouri, of soldiers belonging to the 9th Minnesota regiment	1	24
communicating a copy of the proceedings of the general court-martial for the trial of Assistant Surgeon Webster; report of the general-in-chief of the army on the management of general hospitals, with general orders relating to hospitals	1	21
communicating a statement of the number of each grade of officers of the regular and volunteer service in the army, now stationed in and around Washington, drawing commutation for quarters and fuel, or for either	1	18
communicating copies of orders issued by military authority concerning elections in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware	1	14
communicating information relative to the steamer Niagara, chartered for the Banks expedition	1	12
transmitting a report of the names of all officers in the regular army who, between December 1, 1860, and December 1, 1863, left the service, either by resignation or desertion, to engage in the rebellion against the government	1	7
transmitting a report of Brigadier General Totten, chief of engineers and inspector of the Military Academy at West Point, in relation to the cadets appointed to the Military Academy in 1863	1	6
transmitting a report of the names of all major and brigadier generals without commands equal to a brigade, and the number of such officers in command of departments, &c., in loyal States	1	5
communicating a statement of the number of nine-months volunteers and militia raised under the act of July 17, 1862, and what portion of said troops received the bounty of \$25	1	34
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR. Letter.		
Communicating a statement of expenditures for contingencies of that department, its offices and bureaus, during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1862, and June 30, 1863	1	20
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. Report.—(For annual report, see House Ex. Docs.)		
Communicating information relative to the steps taken to erect a naval hospital at Kittery, Maine	1	45
Communicating information relative to the transfer of seamen from the army		

LIST

SENATE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

FOR THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1863-'4.

Subject.	Vol.	No.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Messages. —(<i>For his annual message, see House Ex. Doc. No. 1.</i>)		
Communicating a letter addressed to him by a committee representing the Freedmen's Aid Societies of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, in relation to freedmen under the proclamation of emancipation.....	1	1
Communicating report of the Secretary of State, made in compliance with the act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," of August 18, 1856	1	2
Transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War, and reports of the general-in-chief of the army, and commissary general of prisoners, relative to the treatment of volunteers from Kansas in the hands of the rebels	1	4
Communicating a report of the Secretary of State, with papers, respecting the destruction by fire of the church of the Compañia, at Santiago de Chili	1	10
Communicating a report from the Secretary of State, respecting correspondence with the authorities of Great Britain, relative to the proposed pursuit of hostile bands of Sioux Indians into the Hudson's Bay territories.	1	13
Communicating a report of the Secretary of State, relative to a proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands ..	1	16
Communicating correspondence with the rebel authorities relative to the exchange of prisoners	1	17
Communicating a report from the Secretary of State, with papers, relative to the claim on the government of the owners of the French ship <i>La Manche</i> , and recommending an appropriation therefor.....	1	19
Communicating a report from the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the point of commencement of the Pacific railroad, with an Executive order fixing the point of commencement of the branch road on the western boundary of Iowa	1	27
Communicating a report from the Secretary of the Interior, with report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in relation to the moneys received by the government for the sale of the Wea trust lands.....	1	28
Communicating a report of the Secretary of State, relative to the establishment of monarchical governments in Central and South America.....	1	30
Transmitting an address of a committee of the "East Tennessee Relief Association," on the condition and wants of the people of East Tennessee, and recommending the construction of a railroad from Knoxville to Cincinnati, &c	1	40
Communicating information in regard to the condition of affairs in Nevada.	1	41
Communicating a report of the Secretary of State, and copy of the correspondence relative to a controversy between the republics of Chili and Bolivia	1	43
Transmitting a report of the Secretary of the Interior, with papers, giving reasons why the refugee Indians of Kansas had not been returned to their homes	1	44
Communicating correspondence relative to the course of trade between the United States and France while France and Mexico were at war	1	47

Subject.	Vol.	No.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.		
Communicating information relative to the delivery of a person charged with crime against Spain to the officers of Spain	1	48
Communicating further information relative to the delivery of said alleged criminal to the officers of Spain.—(<i>Pt. 2.</i>)	1	48
Communicating information relative to the alleged enlistment in foreign countries of recruits for the army and navy	1	54
Communicating information relative to the African slave trade	1	56
SECRETARY OF STATE.		
Letter communicating a copy of the report on the resources of the United States, presented to the international statistical congress, at Berlin, September, 1863, by Hon S. B. Ruggles	1	11
SECRETARY OF WAR. Report.—(For annual reports, see House Ex. Docs.)		
Communicating a copy of the preliminary and final reports of the American Freedmen's Inquiry Commission	1	53
Letters communicating information concerning the papers in the case of William Yokum	1	51
communicating information relative to the seizure of the silver mine of Sylvester Mowry, by order of General Carleton	1	49
communicating a list of all general officers, of the regular and volunteer forces, in commission at the beginning of the present war, or appointed since, &c.	1	46
communicating statements showing the number of men in Kansas subject to military duty, and the number of regiments, &c., furnished by that State (including colored troops) under all calls, and name, number, &c., of troops serving in the department of Kansas subject to the orders of General Curtis	1	32
communicating information in relation to orders to the provost marshals in Kentucky, Delaware, Missouri, and Maryland, concerning elections in those States	1	29
communicating information relative to the arrest and imprisonment, by the military authorities in Missouri, of soldiers belonging to the 9th Minnesota regiment	1	24
communicating a copy of the proceedings of the general court-martial for the trial of Assistant Surgeon Webster; report of the general-in-chief of the army on the management of general hospitals, with general orders relating to hospitals	1	21
communicating a statement of the number of each grade of officers of the regular and volunteer service in the army, now stationed in and around Washington, drawing commutation for quarters and fuel, or for either	1	18
communicating copies of orders issued by military authority concerning elections in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware	1	14
communicating information relative to the steamer Niagara, chartered for the Banks expedition	1	12
transmitting a report of the names of all officers in the regular army who, between December 1, 1860, and December 1, 1863, left the service, either by resignation or desertion, to engage in the rebellion against the government	1	7
transmitting a report of Brigadier General Totten, chief of engineers and inspector of the Military Academy at West Point, in relation to the cadets appointed to the Military Academy in 1863	1	6
transmitting a report of the names of all major and brigadier generals without commands equal to a brigade, and the number of such officers in command of departments, &c., in loyal States	1	5
communicating a statement of the number of nine-months volunteers and militia raised under the act of July 17, 1862, and what portion of said troops received the bounty of \$25	1	34
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR. Letter.		
Communicating a statement of expenditures for contingencies of that department, its offices and bureaus, during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1862, and June 30, 1863	1	20
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. Report.—(For annual report, see House Ex. Docs.)		
Communicating information relative to the steps taken to erect a naval hospital at Kittery, Maine	1	45
Communicating information relative to the transfer of seamen from the army		

Subject.	Vol.	No.
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY—Continued.		
to the navy, and the number of vessels-of-war awaiting complements of men	1	33
Communicating a copy of the record of the proceedings of the advisory board appointed under the act of July 16, 1862, entitled "An act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the navy....."	1	23
Transmitting a list of officers of the navy and marine corps, who, between December 1, 1860, and December 1, 1863, left the service, with grade and rank of each	1	3
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. Letters.—(For annual report on the finances, see House Ex. Doc.)		
Transmitting a copy of the report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, under date of June 1, 1863.....	1	26
Communicating a statement of the full amount of the public debt of the United States up to June 14, 1864	1	52
Transmitting a report from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with abstract of the banks, associations, corporations, and individuals doing a bank's business, required to be made to the Commissioner under the act of March 3, 1863	1	50
Transmitting a list of the special agents of the Treasury Department and their assistants	1	31
Communicating an account of the money expended, number of officers appointed, and the salaries paid the same, for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, and a statement of the amount received from direct taxes, and the quality of lands sold in said districts	1	35
Communicating a statistical and general report upon the value and present condition of our foreign and domestic commerce	1	55
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. Letters.—(For annual report, see House Ex. Docs.)		
Transmitting a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to an increase of the salary of the agent for the Indians near Green Bay, Missouri, and recommending an appropriation to increase the salary aforesaid from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per year	1	38
Communicating information relative to the fees and emoluments of the attorney, marshal, and clerks of the courts of the District of Columbia for the year 1863, and allowances to said officers for deputies, and other incidental expenses for same period	1	37
Communicating papers relating to providing means of subsistence for the Navajo Indians of New Mexico, on the reservation at Bosque Redondo, on the Pecos river.....	1	36
Transmitting a copy of the acceptance of the provisions of the act "to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same," &c., by the Central Pacific Railroad Company	1	25
Communicating a statement of public books and documents in his custody which were ordered to be distributed by resolution of March 3, 1863.....	1	9
Communicating a statement showing the balances to the credit of that department, July 1, 1862; the amounts appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1863; the amounts drawn from said appropriations, or carried to the surplus fund; and the balances remaining in the treasury June 30, 1863.....	1	22
Communicating statements showing balance of appropriation for the year 186—, and the expenditures of appropriation made for 186—, including amount carried to surplus found and balance remaining on hand June 30, 186—	1	39
Communicating the accounts of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the southern superintendency for the 1st and 2d quarters of the year 1863 for the benefit of certain Indian tribes; also the accounts of said superintendent and of the several agents of the southern superintendency for the 3d quarter of 1863	1	39
POSTMASTER GENERAL. Letters.—(For annual report, see House Ex. Docs.)		
Communicating information relative to the contracts of Shepherd & Caldwell.....	1	8
Communicating information in relation to the failure of the mails between Washington and New York cities.....	1	15

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING

A letter addressed to him from a committee of gentlemen representing the Freedman's Aid Societies of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, in relation to the freedmen under the proclamation of emancipation.

DECEMBER 17, 1863.—Read, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Herewith I lay before you a letter addressed to myself by a committee of gentlemen representing the Freedman's Aid Societies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati. The subject of the letter, as indicated above, is one of great magnitude and importance, and one which these gentlemen, of known ability and high character, seem to have considered with great attention and care. Not having the time to form a mature judgment of my own as to whether the plan they suggest is the best, I submit the whole subject to Congress, deeming that their attention thereto is almost imperatively demanded.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

DECEMBER 17, 1863.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1, 1863.

SIR: We appear before you a committee of gentlemen representing the Freedman's Aid Societies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and, in general, the anxieties and sympathies of the American people in regard to the present position and future prospects of the freedmen created by your proclamation of emancipation.

It is not necessary to tell you how wide-spread and deep-seated the interest in this question is. None can know as well as you do, at the very centre of all complaints and of all information, the pressing nature of the subject. The facts in the case are of a kind to force themselves on the dullest observation; nay, they are facts many of which might just as well have been stated before they occurred as since, growing as they do out of the nature of the case. Little is happening among the slaves who have found their freedom with the advance of our armies which was not predicted, or which could have been substantially averted. The very nature of slavery provides with fearful certainty for all the evils attending its own removal. It slowly arms against itself the retribution of heaven and the vengeance of society; and when it calls down, as it always does, sooner or later, civil war and social revolution upon its own domain,

the tottering pillars of its barbarous civilization fall with terrific weight upon those who escape through the ruins into liberty, bearing equally the dull mark of the chain and the more bloody mark of the struggles by which that chain has been broken. Sir, nothing can prevent the exodus of four million slaves from being through a wilderness. Do the best the united energies of the government and the people can, a fearful percentage of mortality, and even more distressing amount of a suffering that does not mercifully kill, is sure to attend the transition of the oppressed humanity of the negro race from a state of forced labor to a condition of voluntary industry. The prospect of this misery deterred for a generation the sympathies of those who dread physical suffering more than moral wrong, and famine, disease and death, more than intellectual degradation, moral blindness, and spiritual ruin, from lending their countenance to the rising sentiment of liberty for the negro.

But God took that question out of the hands of man; away from prudential, economic, or human calculations, and made it simply a fact and a necessity. The national instincts of self-preservation have precipitated general, if not universal, emancipation upon us a century in advance of merely human arrangement or hopes. With all the misery that attends and must attend the sudden liberation of millions of slaves, God shows that he prefers that misery, with its glorious cause and consequences, to all the ease, comfort, or content which ever accompanied a firmly established and prosperous slave society. It is no longer a matter within our control. Liberty has been proclaimed to three million men, of whom five hundred thousand are already in the possession of it. Every foot our army advances it leaves new freedmen behind it. The late glorious victory near Chattanooga has, probably, loosed fifty thousand freedmen. General Grant is advancing into a region into which it is estimated one million eight hundred thousand slaves have been crowded, under a vain hope of their masters there to hold them safe from our liberating touch. For every mile he makes ten thousand freedmen drop their chains. If the Freedmen's Aid Societies, generous as the support they have received has been, are appalled at the work now on their hands; sickened at their imperfect efforts to meet the necessities created by the dislocation of labor, the separation of families, the destruction of homes with all the utensils of industry; and with the care of the aged, the infirm, and the young, thrown upon those unwonted to their ways, what must be their alarm in facing a future in which this want and misery shall be multiplied a hundred fold?

It is not, Mr. President, that we are seriously in doubt as to the methods to be adopted with the freedmen, for we have not been disappointed in the schemes in their favor we have already planned and executed. It is only that these schemes are small, and must continue so; while the demand for their adoption is large, beyond even our present power to meet it, and growing with prodigious strides every hour. It is the magnitude, not the nature of the work, that appals us, and drives us to the government for aid and support. We have found the freedman easy to manage, beyond even our best hopes; willing and able to fight as a soldier; willing and able to work as a laborer; willing and able to learn as a pupil; docile, patient, affectionate, grateful, and although with a great tribal range of intellect from nearly infantile to nearly or quite the best white intelligence, yet with an average mental capacity above the ordinary estimates of it.

We have no doubts of the aptitude of the slave for freedom under any fair circumstances. But we see that his circumstances must inevitably be unfair under the best arrangements the government can make, and that, independently of a great and paternal care on the part of the government, they will be so bad as to wring cries of shame and indignation from the civilized world, dishearten the friends and advocates of emancipation at home, and give new vitality to the disloyal suggestions of the slaveholders' allies in the north and west.

Mr. President, the success of our war is a succession of practical emancipa-

tions for the slaves. With every triumph comes a new care and anxiety, a new privilege and duty. Has the government any moral right to free the slave without seeing to it that, with every chain it breaks, the best within its power is done to keep the freedman from hankering after his master and his bondage, from feeling that his liberty is a burden, his life a curse, and his domestic affections even more fatal to his peace under our flag than beneath the plantation whip? Shall he hunger and thirst, shall he go naked and cold, shall he wander houseless and die unburied, shall his aged parents and his young children be scattered where he cannot find them, and in unspeakable misery lay their bones together, too old and too young to contend with their fate, upon the strange and distant soil to which fear and want have driven them? While anything remains undone within the power of the nation or the government to do to alleviate or diminish this misery, the Christian principle and pity of our people will allow none who are responsible for it to rest in peace.

There is not yet in the public mind any duly awakened sense of the magnitude of the negro question, as for two years there was not of the war itself. The government must know, even better than the people, what the vastness of the question is, and is it not proper for us to ask if, Mr. President, the government is doing, or preparing to do, what is necessary to meet it; to reduce the evils connected with emancipation to their lowest point, and elevate its blessings to the highest; to establish a system, carefully considered and adapted, and executed with energy and zeal, for the thorough and general dealing with the freedmen. It is plain to us, with our experience, that the question is too large for anything short of government authority, government resources, and government ubiquity to deal with. The plans, the means, the agencies, within any volunteer control, are insignificant in their adequacy to the vastness of the demand. Our relief associations have discharged their highest duty in testing many of the most doubtful questions touching the negroes' ability, and willingness to come under direction when direction has lost its authoritative character. They have proved the freedman's diligence, docility, and loyalty, his intelligence, and value as a laborer. They have alleviated much want and misery also. But were their resources ten times what they are, and ten times what they can be made, they would be no substitute for the governmental watchfulness, and provision which so numerous a race under such extraordinary circumstances requires. In our judgment the present and the future of the freedmen demands a kind, and degree of study, of guidance, and of aid, which it is in the nature of things impossible the government should give indirectly, or by means of any existing bureau or combination of bureaus. The case is large enough, serious enough, urgent enough, involving the nation's interest, its humanity, the respect of the people for the administration, and our reputation throughout the world, to require the best ability the country offers, organized in a regularly constituted government bureau, with all the military and civil powers of the government behind it, with all the existing machinery of transportation, commissary stores, and quartermaster's facilities, with all the omnipresence of the national agencies co-ordinated and brought to bear upon the treatment of the case.

We ask, then, your interposition with Congress, recommending the immediate creation of a bureau of emancipation, charged with the study of plans and the execution of measures for easing, guiding, and in every way judiciously and humanely aiding the passage of our emancipated and yet to be emancipated blacks from their old condition of forced labor to their new state of voluntary industry. We ask it for many reasons, but we will content ourselves with stating only two:

1st. It is necessary that there should be a central office, to collect from original investigations, and to receive from investigations already made and making, the now scattered information and varied and undigested testimony respecting the condition, wants, and prospects of the freedman. The amount of knowledge

now existing in private hands, or local spheres and associations, is already great; but it is nearly useless for want of being arranged and brought into systematic order. If offered to the government, as it constantly is, it is brought to officials already overburdened with care and duties, and laid before departments which are not yet agreed as to the precise sphere within which it falls. The honest differences of departments as to their authority and responsibility in the case have been a chief obstruction to the methods of dealing promptly with the necessities of the freedman. Were a bureau in existence with no other duty but to attend to this vast and ever-expanding class of our fellow-creatures, countrymen, and citizens, it would at once be able to concentrate, and in the shortest possible time to methodize, the now diffused and disjointed testimony in the case, and from its central and commanding point of view to devise plans and measures which would satisfy the humanity and relieve the anxieties of the nation.

2d. It is not merely a central office that is wanted. It must be a government bureau. The various freedman's associations—rich, numerous, and powerful, might unite and establish a central office at Washington, in which should converge all the light and knowledge collected at the most distant points of the circumference, and from which wise and humane plans might originate and radiate in all directions. But such a central office, disconnected from the government, as in that case by the hypothesis it would be, without any right to official information or assistance, would lack the chief illumination now required, which is simply this: a knowledge how the existing machinery of the government in all departments can be brought to bear on the problem of guidance, support, and relief in this temporary though not brief state of the transition of millions of bondmen from forced to free labor. This is a problem in which the vast, costly, omnipresent machinery and agencies of the government already existing, with the least possible additions and the least possible disturbance, are to be economized and applied to the work of starting and aiding a humane process of emancipation.

We need not tell you, sir, that the co-ordination of bureaus and departments of our government is a matter which novices cannot understand, and by which outsiders cannot, to any great extent, profit.

There is no such thing as a semi-official connexion with the government, and all efforts to create such an anomaly are vain. The very essence of government authority is completeness within its sphere; a half authority is none at all.

If the sanitary commission be deemed any exception to this rule, it is known that that body has gradually resigned most of its dependence on government, abandoned the largest portion of its claims to any rights under government, and thrown itself mainly upon the protection of individual generals, who grant it opportunities, privileges, and temporary rights, wholly according to their individual sense of the necessity of the case, and their immediate feeling of dependence on extra governmental aid for their sick and wounded. This is as it should be, and as a better acquaintance with administration necessities would have taught at the start. Moreover, let not the success of the sanitary commission, as a national enterprise, delude the public with the idea that a parallel exists in the case of the freedman's aid societies, however centralized they might be.

The sanitary commission owes its chief success to the fact that it attracted itself as an outside assistance to an existing government bureau—the Medical Bureau—to which it carried its complaints, proffered the counsels of its humane constituency, lent the aid and assistance it could render through the existing machinery of the Medical Department, and thus without disturbance found a normal channel for its chief work.

What is outside of that channel is carried on by independent machinery, very costly and very laborious, and wholly without any privileges except such as the necessities of the army extort from generals in the field, without any special authority from the War Department for what they do.

Now, there is no such bureau to which the friends of emancipation and of the freedman can carry their complaints, their suggestions, or their supplementary assistance. This is precisely what is needed.

There is no reason to think that the private outside humanity of the nation will be withheld from the aid and comfort of our suffering freedmen; but their aid and comfort must be supplementary to that which the government gives through its ubiquitous agencies and its national resources. You do not expect the people of this country to undertake the care of your medical department, to build your hospitals, or man them with surgeons. They may pour seven millions of stores through the sanitary commission into the battle-fields, and the hospitals and soldiers' homes, but if the government were not, through a special bureau, directing and guiding medical affairs, and expending on the sick and wounded a hundred millions—taking commissary stores, transportation, buildings, medicines, and surgeons' wages, and nurses' wages into account, what would all the volunteer benevolence of the country be able to effect by its fractional, supplementary aid? And can it be expected that any outside national beneficence or zeal should do more for the freedman than it has done for the national invalid soldier? What then must become of him if left to outside care? That care will not cover more than a small fraction of his necessities, when pushed to its utmost extent. It is not an expenditure of hundreds of thousands, but of millions, that must be faced in this business. Shall the government, which will be forced by pity, shame, necessity, to expend a large amount of money before the case passes beyond its care, spend it ignorantly, at haphazard, without system or method, without the aid of the best wisdom that can be brought to bear on the subject, and without studying the best and noblest material and moral economies in the case? How can all this be effected except by a government bureau, in which all the scattered lights on the subject are concentrated, the opportunities and facilities afforded by existing machinery studied, and the operations of the government thoroughly co-ordinated? The case seems fully made out. There ought to be, on grounds of economy, humanity, and necessity, a government Bureau of Emancipation.

Sir, if you bring this great subject to the attention of Congress, will you not attract their notice to the fact that the question of expense in this business is one which is not relieved by covering it up? The government is already at expense (seemingly great expense) in feeding and clothing the freedmen thrown on its hands. But this expense is very largely balanced by the cheaply paid labor it secures, and it is doubtful whether the nation is really not saving money by its humanity.

In one district in Tennessee, where four thousand freedmen are in government employ, it is computed that, after paying their wages, supplying their rations and their raiment, the government actually saves forty-two thousand dollars per month, considering what it would be compelled to pay for this necessary labor were it done by white hands. But, in a larger view, the economy of preserving the lives of the women and the children of the freedmen, even if of great immediate expense to the government, is of the most urgent utility.

Labor is, in the future, destined to be the great want of the country over which we are extending our victorious dominion. Be sure that every negro life which can be preserved in this transition state is a life which, at any reasonable or probable cost, it is in the highest degree economical to preserve.

But, apart from political economy, there is a moral economy to be considered. It is really a matter of small consequence whether the humane and successful exodus of the negro cost more or less. The honor, the dignity, the moral and religious character of this nation is at stake. Our duties to God and man are not to be sacrificed to any mere peculiar considerations. We are bound by the highest spiritual obligations to make the process of emancipation for the slaves

as safe and as little unhappy and destructive to them as possible. Again, apathy, an indifference to human life—the terrible accompaniment of a state of war—is demoralizing in the extreme to civil and social order. White life is not safe when negro life is held cheap.

The neglect of the negro is self-neglect; and his abuse, or his needless decimation, is certain to produce murder and arson, and violent crimes at home. We cannot escape the vengeance inhabiting violated laws. We are members one of another, and if one of the members suffer all the members suffer with it. It is therefore, with an instinct of self preservation, as well as with a fear of the righteous retribution of God, that the moralized and intelligent, the humane and Christian people of this country, cry out to their national government that the forced and military emancipation of the negro shall be made as humane as the difficult and serious circumstances of the case will permit. The Christian heart, the moralized brain of the nation, will not suffer their government to do less than the utmost in the ordering of this great and solemn matter.

Let not this anxiety for a "Bureau of Emancipation," as an expression and organ of government solicitude and care, be confounded with a disposition to overdo the care of the freedmen; to come between them and the natural laws of political economy; to substitute supervision and direction for their own latent energies and self-helpfulness. The utmost extent to which the ordinary principles of free light and labor can be applied to the blacks should be insisted on; the least possible done for them, the most possible expected of them; as little difference made as can be between them and other laborers—their treatment always leaning rather to too little than too much aid and direction. It is to learn by careful inquiry the utmost extent to which this sound canon of civilization can be applied to the freedmen that the first study of the Bureau of Emancipation would be directed. But experience has already taught that it cannot be applied to at least a million of them further than it is applied to our own children. If, in obedience to the general principle that all aid and direction is weakening to human beings, we are ready to cast our own offspring at a tender age upon their own resources, we may think it wise to deal with like Spartan severity with the freedmen, of whom so many are children in character when not children in years. We must lend leading strings to these babes of liberty, and, would we have them go alone, see that they do not dash out their brains before they learn to walk.

Mr. President, we humbly decline here to indicate the precise organization of the Bureau of Emancipation. We do not ask for a new department, sufficient as the occasion might be to justify it, but only a new bureau. It is because the proper organization of this bureau requires a knowledge, which we do not possess, of all the governmental and administrative and military questions relating to it, that we do not presume to dogmatize on the subject. A proper congressional committee, authorized to call for persons and papers, might very soon collect information and wisdom sufficient to guide it discreetly and successfully through this preliminary matter of what the bureau should be and in what department placed. The exceptional nature of its duties would call for exceptional resources, and if it had even a divided allegiance to several departments, or were even an independent bureau, like a free city beside the great states of Europe, considering that its existence might be in the act creating it limited to five or ten years, it would not introduce a dangerous precedent, or disturb the organic harmony of the general government.

One thing, however, which happily falls within your own responsibility, the personnel of such a bureau, we may in a final word be permitted to advert to. The success of the measure would depend largely upon the person placed at the head of the bureau. Moses himself required heavenly wisdom to guide the ancient people out of Egyptian bondage. The nation's official guide of the freedmen through their wilderness certainly would need a wisdom, a purity, a vigor,

and a humanity as great as is ever vouchsafed to merely human instruments. The piety, the sense, the humanity of the American people, will ask for nothing short of the most consummate ability, the purest integrity, the broadest and tenderest humanity, the most profound economical and political wisdom, at the head of a bureau which, if it is created, more than other, will be the birth of our Christian civilization, the object of the gratitude, the support, the watchful attention, and the earnest prayers of the nation. We beg of you, Mr. President, to lend your great influence and guidance to the creation of a "Bureau of Emancipation," and, next, your most firm, and patient, and conscientious attention to the selection of the wisest and ablest head the nation affords, for the chief of the new organization.

Imploring the blessing of God on the nation, the freedman, the country's cause, and the President of the United States, we are, with profound respect, your excellency's fellow citizens and fellow countrymen.

STEPHEN COLWELL, *President of Joint Committee.*

EDWARD ATKINSON,
GEORGE CABOT WARD, } *Secretaries.*
J. M. WALDEN,

FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW,

President National Freedman's Relief Association, of New York.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, *of New York.*

HENRY W. BELLOWS, *of New York.*

GEORGE CABOT WARD, *of New York.*

C. R. ROBERT, *of New York.*

STEPHEN COLWELL, *of Philadelphia.*

J. WHEATON SMITH, *of Philadelphia.*

ELLIS YARNALL, *of Philadelphia.*

FRANCIS R. COPE, *of Philadelphia.*

ADAM POE,

President "Western Freedman's Aid Committee," of Cincinnati.

EDWARD HARWOOD, *of Cincinnati.*

LEVI COFFIN, *of Cincinnati.*

J. M. WALDEN, *of Cincinnati.*

J. M. FORBES, *of Boston.*

EDWARD ATKINSON, *of Boston.*

MESSAGE
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING

The report of the Secretary of State, made in compliance with the act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August 18, 1856.

DECEMBER 15, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report dated the 9th instant, with the accompanying papers, received from the Secretary of State, in compliance with the requirements of the sixteenth and eighteenth sections of the act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August 18, 1856.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 9, 1863.

The Secretary of State, in obedience to the provisions of the sixteenth and eighteenth sections of the act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August 18, 1856, requiring "all such consuls general, consuls, commercial agents, and consular agents as are allowed for their compensation the whole or any part of the fees which they may collect pursuant to the provisions of this act, and all vice-consuls and vice-commercial agents, appointed to perform the duties of said consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, as are allowed for their compensation the whole or any part of such fees as aforesaid, shall make returns of all such fees as they or

any other persons in their behalf shall so collect, in such manner as the Secretary of State shall prescribe; and all such fees as shall be so collected, accounted for and reported, shall be reported annually to Congress, with the report of the rates or tariffs of fees required by the sixteenth section of this act, with a full list of all consular officers," has the honor to lay before the President a copy of the papers specified in the subjoined list.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

List of papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of State to the Senate, dated December 9, 1863.

1. A full list of all consular officers of the United States in office December 9, 1863, with the places of their official residence alphabetically arranged, and the amount of fees received by them, respectively, during the years 1861 and 1862.

2. Tariff of consular fees.

3. Letter from the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated September 15, 1863.

4. Letter from the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury to the Secretary of State, dated December 1, 1863, with enclosures.

A full list of all consular officers of the United States in office December 9, 1863, with the places of their official residence, alphabetically arranged, and the amount of fees received by them, respectively, during the years 1861 and 1862.

Consular offices.	Consular officers, December, 1863.	Rank.	1861.	1862.
Acapulco, Mexico	L. S. Ely	Consul	\$662 60	\$717 20
Adelaide, Australia	J. W. Smith	Consular agent	† 46 95	† 45 17
Adana, Syria	A. Debbas	do		
Adra, Spain	F. Burr	do		
Adrianople	T. E. Blunt	do		
Aguadilla, Porto Rico		do		
Aguas Calientes, Mexico	M. Metcalf	Consul		
Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia	W. H. Vesey	do	802 00	843 00
Do	H. Dahmen	Vice-consul		
Akyab, Bengal	J. Bullock	Consular agent	54 14	93 47
Albany, Australia	W. C. Clifton	do		
Aleppo, Syria	M. de Picciotto	do		
Alexandria, Egypt	W. S. Thayer	Consul general		
Alexandretta	M. Levi	Consular agent		
Algiers, Africa	E. L. Kingsbury	Consul		
Alicante, Spain	W. L. Giro	do	† 87 57	† 49 71
Altona, Denmark	W. Marsh	do		† 124 00
Almeria, Spain	F. P. Roman	Consular agent	† 62 09	
Amoor River, Asia, (at Nicholaifsky)	P. McD. Collins	Commercial agent	7 45	
Do	H. G. O. Chase	Vice-com'l agent		
Amoy, China	A. B. Bradford	Consul	165 66	375 43
Do	O. B. Bradford	Vice-consul		
Amsterdam, Netherlands	J. E. Marx	Consul	233 33	369 46
Do	T. Breicker	Vice-consul		
Ancona, Italy	L. Ujhazi	Consul		13 86
Annapolis, Nova Scotia	W. R. Ruggles	Consular agent		
Antigua, West Indies	M. Galody	Commercial agent		
Antwerp, Belgium	A. W. Crawford	Consul	1,548 73	2,028 01
Apia, Navigators' Islands	E. W. Gardner	Commercial agent	493 03	† 253 92
Archangel, Russia	E. Brandt	Consul		
Arica, Peru	John T. Lansing	do		
Arecibo, Porto Rico		Consular agent		
Arichat, Nova Scotia	J. G. McKean	do		
Aspinwall, New Granada	F. W. Rice	Consul	1,498 98	1,516 23
Asuncion, Paraguay	C. E. Clarke	do		
Athens, Greece	H. M. Canfield	do	4 00	6 25
Do		Vice-consul		
Aux Cayes, Hayti	J. DeLong	Consul	309 00	† 143 27
Augsburg, Bavaria	C. O. Gerberding	do	3 00	42 00
Aveiro, Portugal	H. L. Feuerheerd	Consular agent		
Bahia, Brazil	T. F. Wilson	Consul	215 55	† 162 63
Bangkok, Siam	A. J. Westervelt	do	619 16	492 86
Do	E. V. Chandler	Marshal		
Barbadoes	W. J. Trowbridge	Consul	548 82	† 369 30
Baracoa, Cuba		Consular agent		
Barcelona, Spain	J. A. Little	Consul	107 28	168 45
Barmen, Prussia	J. H. Albers	Consular agent	† 556 00	1,582 00
Barrington, Nova Scotia	G. Robertson	do		
Basle, Switzerland	A. L. Wolf	Consul	883 50	1,514 00
Bassein, India	J. Henderson	Consular agent		
Basse Terre, Guadeloupe	A. Lacour	do	17 16	1 50
Batavia, Java	L. W. Tappan, jr.	Consul	106 53	326 17
Do	M. P. Pels	Vice-consul		
Bathurst, Africa	D. R. B. Upton	Consul	13 11	
Do	T. Brown	Vice-consul		
Bay of Islands, N. Zealand	G. H. Leavenworth	Consul	275 73	260 77
Bayonne, France	W. W. Nevison	do		

Consular offices.	Consular officers, December, 1863.	Rank.	1861.	1862.
Bedeque, Prince Edward's Island		Consular agent		
Beirut, Syria	J. A. Johnson	Consul	\$51 45	\$43 85
Do	R. G. Barclay	Deputy consul		
Belem, Portugal	T. M. Besoney	Consular agent		
Belfast, Ireland	J. Young	Consul	2,012 25	2,011 48
Belize	C. A. Leas	Commercial agent		314 57
Belleville, Canada	J. Macnider	Consular agent		
Bergen, Norway	O. E. Dreutzer	Consul		+ 31 94
Do		Vice-consul		
Bermuda, West Indies	C. M. Allen	Consul	34 52	+ 529 26
Do	W. C. J. Hyland	Vice-consul		
Bilbao, Spain	D. Evans	Consul		
Birmingham	J. M. G. Underhill	Consular agent	22 00	642 50
Bissao, Africa		Consul		
Black River, Jamaica	J. W. Leyden	Consular agent	7 84	
Bogota, New Granada	G. C. Crane	Vice-consul		
Bombay, Bengal	G. A. Kittredge	do	383 37	377 74
Bonaire	W. E. Boye	Vice-com'l agent		
Bordeaux, France	C. Davisson	Consul		1,568 90
Bornholm	T. H. Ronne	Consular agent		
Bologne, France		do	3 50	1 00
Bradford, England	E. McClintock	do		
Brake, Oldenburg		do		
Brava	J. J. Nunes	do		
Bremen, Germany	H. Boernstein	Consul	206 00	828 00
Do	C. Boernstein	Deputy consul		
Bremerhaven, Germany	F. W. Specht	Consular agent	571 63	635 75
Brest, France		do		
Brinn, Austria	G. Schoeller	do		
Bristol, England	Z. Eastman	Consul	6 00	912 58
Brunai		do		
Brunswick, Germany	W. W. Murphy	do	55 00	64 00
Do	E. Breuil	Vice-consul		
Brussels	G. Sauer	Consul		
Buenos Ayres	H. R. Helper	do	2,102 88	2,006 78
Brixham, England	E. Vittery	Consular agent		
Cacilhas, Portugal	D. Affonço	do		
Cadiz, Spain	E. S. Eggleston	Consul	582 49	170 23
Cagliari	E. Pernis	Consular agent		
Cairo, Egypt	H. F. Brock	do		
Calcutta, Bengal	N. P. Jacobs	Consul general	1,978 41	2,090 53
Do	J. W. Linzee	Vice-consul general		
Caldera, Chili	A. Seiwert	Vice-consul		
Calais, France	J. P. Vendroux	Consular agent		
Calamar, New Granada	J. D. Sanchez	do		
Callao, Peru	J. E. Lovejoy	Consul	774 43	1,580 75
Do	C. H. Lay	Vice-consul		
Campeachy, Mexico		Consul		
Caminha, Portugal	A. M. Rua	Consular agent		
Candia, Turkey	J. S. Smith	Consul		
Canton, China	O. H. Perry	do	449 74	528 00
Cape Haytien, Hayti	A. Folsom	Commercial agent	172 63	128 02
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope	W. Graham	Consul	155 15	231 02
Do		Vice-consul		
Ceprano	F. Ferrari	Consular agent		
Cardenas, Cuba	N. Cross	do	1,296 40	1,317 22
Cardiff, Wales	C. D. Cleveland	Consul	188 00	1,832 75
Carlisle, England	T. Wright	Consular agent		
Carlsruhe, Baden	B. O. Duncan	Consul	154 00	355 00
Carrara, Italy		do		
Carthagera, Spain	C. Molina	do		
Carthagera, New Granada	A. S. Hanabergh	do	215 48	210 93

LIST OF CONSULAR OFFICERS, ETC.

5

Consular offices.	Consular officers, December, 1863.	Rank.	1861.	1862.
Cascumpec, Prince Edward's Island	G. M. Ryder	Consular agent .....	.....	.....
Catania, Sicily	A. Peratoner	do .....	.....	.....
Cayenne, Guiana	S. E. Fabens	Consul .....	.....	.....
Ceara, Brazil	J. S. de Vasconcellos	Consular agent .....	.....	.....
Cesimbra, Portugal	F. J. Lopez	do .....	.....	.....
Cette, France	L. S. Nahmens	do	\$268 42	\$351 62
Ceylon	G. W. Prescott	Commercial agent .....	.....	.....
Charente, France .....	.....	Consular agent .....	.....	.....
Che Foo, China	F. Knight	Consul .....	.....	.....
Chatham and Newcastle, N. B.	D. Ferguson	Consular agent .....	.....	.....
Cherbourg, France	E. Liais	do	† 7 50	.....
Chicoutimi, Canada .....	.....	do .....	.....	.....
Chihuahua, Mexico	R. W. Creel	Consul .....	.....	.....
Christiania, Norway	J. N. Anderson	Consular agent .....	.....	.....
Christiansand, Norway	O. C. Reinhardt	do	† 27 97	63 02
Cienfuegos, Cuba	German Barris	do .....	.....	517 62
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	John Wulff	Vice-consul	231 99	316 69
Civita Vecchia, Italy	G. Marsanick	Consular agent .....	.....	.....
Clifton, Canada	J. Harris	do	† 178 50	† 338 50
Coaticook, Canada .....	.....	do	† 73 50	.....
Cobijah, Bolivia	Lewis Joel	Consul	41 95	48 06
Cobourg, Canada	G. Perry	Consular agent	155 00	† 66 00
Cognac, France	H. Pinet	do	81 30	77 00
Cologne, Prussia	G. Holscher	do	† 94 00	210 00
Comayagua and Tegucigal- pa, Honduras	W. C. Burchard	Commercial agent	† 13 15	.....
Concelho de Boucas, Por- tugal	A. F. A. Guimaraes	Consular agent .....	.....	.....
Constantinople, Turkey	C. W. Goddard	Consul general	185 43	359 54
Do	A. Thompson	Marshal .....	.....	.....
Copenhagen, Denmark	L. A. Hecksher	Vice-consul	63 77	39 43
Corfu, Ionian Isles	T. Woodley	Consular agent	† 9 28	.....
Cork, Ireland	E. G. Eastman	Consul	413 83	589 02
Corunna, Spain	A. G. Fuertes	Consular agent .....	.....	.....
Coquimbo, Chili	C. C. Greene	Consul .....	.....	.....
Do	J. Jenkins	Deputy consul .....	.....	.....
Cowes, England	T. Harling	Consular agent .....	.....	.....
Crefeld, Prussia	P. Von Winkleman	do	260 00	435 00
Cronstadt, Russia	A. Wilkins	do	201 64	80 42
Crookhaven, Ireland .....	.....	do .....	.....	.....
Curaçoa, West Indies	R. E. Morse	Consul	154 63	479 19
Do .....	.....	Vice-consul .....	.....	.....
Cyprus, Turkey	W. H. Evans	Consul	1 61	6 00
Damascus .....	.....	.....	.....	† 4 00
Dartmouth, England	R. Kingston	Consular agent .....	.....	† 10 06
Demerara, British Guiana	C. G. Hannah	Consul	339 84	238 53
Do	A. Duff	Vice-consul .....	.....	.....
Dantzic, Prussia	P. Collas	Consular agent .....	.....	.....
Dardenelles, Turkey	C. Calvert	do .....	.....	.....
Denia, Spain	J. Morand	Consul	† 11 58	.....
Dieppe, France .....	.....	Consular agent .....	.....	.....
Digby, Nova Scotia	J. C. Wade	do .....	.....	.....
Dresden, Saxony	W. S. Campbell	Consul .....	.....	.....
Dronthiem, Norway	J. F. Finne	Consular agent .....	.....	.....
Dublin, Ireland	J. Cantwell	Consul	† 228 30	630 82
Dundee, Scotland	J. Smith	do	514 09	1,610 00
Dundee, Canada .....	.....	Consular agent .....	.....	.....
Dundalk, Ireland	J. H. Caraher	do	† 5 18	† 52 96
Dunedin, N. Z.	H. Driver	do .....	.....	.....
Dunnville, Canada	J. E. Kirkpatrick	do .....	.....	.....
Dunkirk, France	F. B. Morell	do	† 120 90	† 16 69
Dusseldorf, Prussia	H. W. Derby	do .....	.....	.....
East Harbor, Turk's Island	E. Jones	do	160 75	139 71

Consular offices.	Consular officers, December, 1863.	Rank.	1861.	1862.
Elsinore, Denmark	G. P. Hansen	Consul	\$81 40	\$10 67
Do		Vice-consul		
Espinho, Portugal	J. J. D'Almeida	Consular agent		
Falkland Islands	W. H. Smyley	Commercial agent		
Falmouth, England	A. Fox	Consul	499 74	758 96
Do	H. Fox	Vice-consul		
Falmouth, Jamaica	R. Nunes	Consular agent		† 8 00
Fano, Denmark	J. K. Bork	do		
Faro, Portugal	F. L. Javarez	do		
Fayal, Azores	C. W. Dabney	Consul	351 54	465 17
Do	J. P. Dabney	Deputy consul		
Do	S. W. Dabney	do		
Figueira, Portugal	C. Laidley	Consular agent		
Fiume, Austria	L. Francovitch	do	35 17	24 40
Florence, Tuscany	T. B. Lawrence	Consul general	111 00	217 00
Do	J. C. Matteini	Vice-consul general		
Flores, Azores	F. J. M. Henriques	Consular agent		
Fogo, Cape Verde Islands	J. C. Bubosa	do		
Foo-Choo, China	W. H. Carpenter	Consul	† 234 88	439 58
Do	B. S. Lyman	Marshal		
Fort Erie, Canada	J. Douglass	Consular agent	313 00	408 50
Frankfort-on-the-Main	W. W. Murphy	Consul general	† 201 00	401 00
Frederickshaven, Denmark	P. C. Kall	Consular agent		
Frederickstadt, Santa Cruz	W. F. Moore	do	† 40 96	73 34
Freemantle, Australia	T. Pope	do		
Funchal, Madeira	G. True	Consul	11 81	139 72
Gaboon, Africa	H. May	Commercial agent		
Do		Vice-comm'l agent		
Galatza, Moldavia	F. Wipperman	Consul		
Galway, Ireland	W. B. West	do	† 28 00	† 61 24
Gaspé Basin, Canada	T. Fitnam	do		
Geestemunde, Germany	E. Ulrichs	Consular agent		
Gefle, Sweden	R. Rettig	do		
Geneva, Switzerland	C. H. Upton	Consul	233 00	† 190 00
Genoa, Sardinia	D. H. Wheeler	do	619 20	583 98
Do		Vice-consul		
Georgetown		Consular agent		
Ghent, Belgium	M. J. Levison	Consul		
Gibara, Cuba	J. Leal, jr	Consular agent		
Gibraltar, Spain	H. J. Sprague	Consul	† 226 46	† 240 68
Girgenti, Sicily	L. Granet	Consular agent	† 3 13	† 29 56
Glasgow, Scotland	W. L. Underwood	Consul	2,832 40	2,865 12
Gloucester, England	J. Jones	Consular agent	38 35	141 25
Gluckstadt	J. S. Schenck	do		
Goderick, Canada	C. Widder	do		
Gottenburg, Sweden	W. W. Thomas, jr	Consul	105 21	265 49
Gonaives, Hayti	A. Hilchenbach	Ag't of com'l agent	281 15	248 11
Graciosa	B. A. da C. S. Bet- tencourt	Consular agent		
Grand Caymans, Jamaica	W. Eden	do		
Guadaloupe, West Indies	H. Thionville	Vice-consul	237 77	133 04
Guantánamo, Cuba		Consular agent		
Guatemala		Consul		
Guayaquil, Ecuador	L. V. Prevost	do	† 64 74	† 77 87
Guaymas, Mexico	B. Conner	do		† 31 38
Guayama, Porto Rico	C. H. Verges	Consular agent	504 56	499 85
Guayanilla		do		
Guernsey, Great Britain	A. Carey	do		† 4 00
Guysborough, Nova Scotia	C. H. Francheville	do		
Haifa	G. Nasrallah	do		
Hakodadi, Japan	E. E. Rice	Commercial agent	† 122 21	
Do		Vice-comm'l agent		
Hamburg, Germany	J. H. Anderson	Consul	1,365 32	1,894 45
Halifax, Nova Scotia	M. M. Jackson	do		

Consular offices.	Consular officers, December, 1863.	Rank.	1861.	1862.
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	N. Gunnison	Vice-consul	\$732 93	\$1,116 15
Hamilton, Bermuda	J. T. Darrell	Consular agent		251 02
Hamilton, Canada	C. Freeland	do	† 101 00	† 113 00
Hankow, China	W. Breck	Consul		
Do	G. H. C. Salter	Marshal		
Hanover	I. Lockwood	Consul	† 53 00	154 86
Harbor Island, Bahamas	W. H. Sears	Consular agent		
Havana, Cuba	H. Ballard	Consul general	4,521 23	5,538 99
Do	T. Savage	Vice-consul general		
Havre, France	J. O. Putnam	Consul	5,658 93	2,524 08
Do	J. Hunt	Vice-consul		
Helsingfors, Finland	R. Frenckell	do		
Hemmingford, Canada		Consular agent		
Hesse Cassel	W. W. Murphy	Consul	86 00	† 163 00
Hesse Darmstadt	W. W. Murphy	do	234 00	364 00
Hesse Hombourg	W. W. Murphy	do	54 00	62 00
Hilo, Hawaiian Islands	T. Spencer	do	411 17	† 23 32
Hobart Town, Tasmania	D. McPherson, jr	Vice-consul		† 36 20
Honfleur, France	C. Wagner	Consular agent	† 21 95	
Hong-Kong, China	H. N. Congar	Consul	2,790 04	6,368 91
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands	A. Caldwell	do	1,571 96	1,380 43
Huddersfield, England	T. Stevenson	Consular agent		
Hull, England	H. J. Atkinson	do		† 75 70
Huntington, Canada	J. A. Sabine	do		
Iloilo	W. B. Loring	do		† 48 21
Ingagua, Bahamas	D. Sargeant	do	† 84 81	82 69
Isle d'Oleron, France	A. Compere	do		
Isle de Re, France	F. Baudin	do		
Jacmel, Hayti	Charles Moravia	Ag't of com'l agent	† 12 02	126 19
Jalapa, Mexico	I. L. Kennedy	Consular agent		
Jeremie, Hayti	J. Vigoureux	Ag't of com'l agent		
Jersey Island	T. Renouf	Consular agent		
Jerusalem	A. Rhodes	Consul	13 00	14 00
Do	S. S. Murad	Vice-Consul		
Kanagawa, Japan	G. S. Fisher	Consul		† 311 14
Do	E. C. Benson	Vice-consul		
Do	G. Mann	Consul		
Do	E. Banks	Marshal		
Kingston, Jamaica	F. H. Ruggles	Consul	583 90	408 59
Do	J. N. Camp	Vice-consul		
Kingston, Canada	T. J. Angel	Consular agent		† 158 50
Kingstown, Ireland	M. Murphey	do		
Kiu Kiang, China	H. G. Bridges	Vice-consul		† 70 63
Konigsberg, Prussia	O. Schöenberg	Consular agent		
Kurrachee, Sindh	B. F. Farnham	do	20 85	
Lacolle, Canada		do	224 00	226 50
Lagos, Portugal	J. M. Mascarenhas	do		
Laguayra, Venezuela	E. Wampole	Consul	256 69	318 06
Laguna, Mexico	J. M. Roura	do		
Lahaina, Hawaiian Islands	E. Perkins	do	150 40	111 05
Do	E. P. Adams	Vice-consul		
Lambayeque, Peru	E. L. Mix, jr	Consul		
Lanthala, Feejee Islands	F. F. Bunnell	Commercial agent	† 7 30	† 42 60
Do	J. M. Brower	Vice-com'l agent		
Lanzarote, Canary Islands	J. T. Topham	Consular agent		
La Paz, San José and Cape St. Lucas	Francis B. Elmer	Consul		
Las Palmas	F. W. Manly	Consular agent		
La Tremblade, France	M. Robineau	do		
La Rochelle, France	T. Hyatt	Consul	190 17	162 06
La Union, San Salvador	J. W. Livingston	do		† 29 80
Leca, Portugal	J. da C. T. Gui- maraes	Consular agent		
Leeds, England	J. W. Marshall	Consul	10 50	3,099 80

Consular offices.	Consular officers, December, 1863.	Rank.	1861.	1862.
Leghorn, Tuscany	A. J. Stevens	Consul	† \$121 02	\$649 69
Leith, Scotland	N. McLachlan	do.	† 208 07	† 181 67
Leipsic, Saxony	A. M. Mothershead	do.	506 75	1,135 00
Licata, Sicily	J. Mastroveni	Consular agent		30 47
Liege, Belgium	G. Van Campen	Consul		
Limerick, Ireland	M. R. Ryan	Consular agent		† 16 38
Lingan, Nova Scotia	F. E. Leaver	do.	200 00	100 00
Lisbon, Portugal	C. A. Monro	Consul	177 34	360 41
Do	C. F. J. Hutchens	Vice-consul		
Liverpool, England	T. H. Dudley	Consul	† 949 96	13,178 23
Do	H. Wilding	Vice-consul		
Liverpool, Nova Scotia		Consular agent		
Llanelly, Wales	R. Dunkin	do.		5 04
London, England	F. H. Morse	Consul	6,534 98	7,026 99
Do	J. Nunn	Deputy consul		
Londonderry, Ireland	Alex. Henderson	Consul	113 15	243 13
Do		Vice-consul		
L'Orient, France		Consular agent		
Lyons, France	J. Lesley	Consul	† 306 00	1,080 30
Do	L. Viollier	Vice-consul		
Lubec, Germany	C. H. Schroder	do.		5 48
Macao, China	W. P. Jones	Consul	266 62	† 8 07
Do		Vice-consul		
Maceo, Brazil	J. Borstelmann	Consular agent		
Madras, Madras	T. F. A. Agnew	do.		
Maio	J. H. Evora	do.		
Malaga, Spain	A. M. Hancock	Consul	356 67	180 17
Do	J. R. Geary	Vice-consul		
Malta	W. Winthrop	Consul	116 53	159 10
Manchester, England	H. W. Lord	do.	376 00	2,380 50
Manilla, Philippine Islands	C. Griswold	do.	120 78	† 86 00
Do	J. Russell	Vice-consul		
Manzanillo, Cuba		Consular agent	41 57	38 05
Manzanillo, Mexico	W. H. Blake	Consul		
Maracaibo, Venezuela	R. A. Edes	do.	334 83	† 242 53
Do		Vice-consul		
Maranham, Brazil	W. H. Evans	Consul	60 68	86 04
Marsala, Sicily	J. Barlow	Consular agent		
Marseilles, France	G. W. Van Horne	Consul	1,083 34	1,281 79
Matamoras, Mexico	L. Pierce, jr.	do.		98 28
Matanzas, Cuba	A. G. Riddle	do.	1,731 01	1,642 17
Maulmain	W. Brook	Consular agent		
Mayaguez, Porto Rico	J. C. Coxe	do.	409 56	487 15
Mazatlan, Mexico	R. L. Robertson	Consul	490 71	299 03
Medellin, New Granada	E. M. Uribe	Commercial agent		
Media	J. Lombrozo	Consular agent		
Memel, Prussia	H. Fowler	do.	11 41	
Mentone, France	N. Viale	do.		
Melbourne, Australia	W. Blanchard	Consul	1,113 76	754 25
Merida and Sisal	R. J. y Patrullo	do.		
Messina, Sicily	F. W. Behn	Vice-consul	346 42	354 40
Mexico, Mexico	M. Otterbourg	Consul	314 00	† 137 14
Milford Haven, England	A. B. Harries	Consular agent	† 28 53	30 62
Minatitlan, Mexico	R. C. M. Hoyt	Consul		† 116 59
Do		Vice-consul		
Mier, Mexico	W. G. Jones	Consular agent		
Monganui, New Zealand	C. W. Drury	do.		
Monrovia, Africa	A. Hanson	Commercial agent	110 17	† 15 56
Montego Bay, Jamaica	G. L. Phillips	Consular agent		† 24 22
Montevideo, Uruguay	H. Tuttle	Consul	1,689 80	335 91
Do	J. S. Priest	Vice-consul		
Monterey, Mexico		Consul		
Do	M. M. Kimmey	Vice-consul		
Montreal, Canada	J. R. Giddings	Consul general	362 09	413 41

Consular offices.	Consular officers, December, 1863.	Rank.	1861.	1862.
Montreal, Canada	J. A. Giddings	Vice-consul general		
Morlaix, France	M. Alexandre	Consular agent		
Morpeth, Canada	E. Hill	do		
Moscow, Russia	J. P. Hatterscheidt	Consul	\$1 00	\$15 50
Mossel Bay, Cape Town	E. Eager	Consular agent		
Mozambique		Consul		
Munich, Bavaria	F. Webster	do	78 00	104 00
Muscat		do		
Nagasaki, Japan		do	† 49 55	† 112 00
Do	J. G. Walsh	Vice-consul		
Naguabo, Porto Rico		Consular agent		
Nantes, France	J. de la Montagnie	Consul	† 40 86	94 46
Do	H. E. Brelet	Vice-consul		
Naples, Sicily	J. T. Howard	Consul	489 24	352 16
Do		Vice-consul		
Napoleon Vendée, France	T. P. Smith	Consul		
Nassau, Europe	W. W. Murphy	do	30 00	66 00
Nassau, West Indies	T. Kirkpatrick	do	484 04	1,040 66
Do	W. C. Thompson	Vice-consul		
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Eng- land	J. H. McChesney	Consul	† 723 02	662 25
Do		Vice-consul		
Newcastle, New South Wales	G. Mitchell	Consular agent	108 68	218 25
Newry, Ireland		do		6 89
Newport, England	J. N. Knapp	do	† 505 45	464 56
Niagara Falls, Canada		do		
Nice, France	W. Slade	Consul		† 39 00
Do	J. Lesley, jr.	Vice-consul		
Ningpo, China	W. P. Mangum, jr	Consul	63 77	
Nottingham, England	F. G. Rawson	Consular agent		
Nuremberg, Bavaria	C. G. Wheeler	Consul	† 39 00	158 00
Nuevitas, Cuba	R. Gibbs	Consular agent	† 348 19	441 25
Odessa, Russia	T. C. Smith	Consul	115 56	57 03
Oldenburg	M. C. Gritzner	do	10 00	9 50
Do	H. W. Carstens	Vice-consul		
Omoa, Honduras	C. R. Follin	Consul	20 63	† 17 50
Oporto, Portugal	H. W. Diman	do	59 79	139 84
Do	J. A. da Silva	Vice-consul		
Ostend	A. Van T. Duclos	Consular agent		
Otranto, Italy	J. S. Redfield	Consul		
Ovar, Portugal	J. A. D'Almeida	Consular agent		
Padang, Sumatra	S. Higginson, jr	Consul		† 8 46
Palma, Canary Islands	F. P. Laremuth	Consular agent		
Palma, Majorca	J. Fiol	do		
Payta, Peru	C. F. Winslow	Consul		† 16 00
Palermo, Sicily	L. Monti	do	519 64	604 46
Panama, New Granada	A. R. McKee	do	644 22	680 60
Para, Brazil	S. G. Pond	do	230 36	† 629 02
Do		Vice-consul		
Do	George Hurlbut	Deputy consul		
Paraiba, Brazil	H. Krause	Consular agent		
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	H. Sawyer	Consul	364 05	† 163 47
Paris, France	J. Bigelow	do	2,285 00	5,746 00
Do	J. W. Brooks	Vice-consul		
Paso del Norte, Mexico	H. J. Cuniffe	Consul	10 00	
Pau, France	G. de M. Clay	Consular agent	† 41 00	† 20 00
Patras, Greece	T. A. Fachiri	do		
Point St. Charles, Canada		do	† 123 50	498 00
Penang, Bengal	G. T. Lyman	do		
Pernambuco, Brazil	T. Adamson	Consul	779 81	656 48
Do		Vice-consul		
Peso de Regra, Portugal		Consular agent		
Pictou, Nova Scotia	B. H. Norton	Consul	589 42	617 98
Piræus, Greece		do		

Consular offices.	Consular officers, December, 1863.	Rank.	1861.	1862.
Plaister Cove, Nova Scotia.	J. G. McKean	Consular agent	† \$100 00	\$5 69
Plymouth, England	T. W. Fox	Consul	112 67	163 19
Do	H. Fox	Deputy consul		
Ponce, Porto Rico	J. C. Gallaher	Consul	441 52	481 57
Porsgrund, Norway	C. J. Kraby	do		
Portsmouth	J. Garrett	Consular agent		
Porto Alegre, Brazil	F. J. Monteiro	do		
Port Baltic, Prussia	C. Kalk	do		
Port Bruce, Canada		do		
Port Burwell, Canada	R. O. Lake	do		
Port Colbourne, Canada	J. Fortier	do	1 00	
Port Dover, Canada	J. T. Heacock	do		
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony	C. E. Jepson	do	† 55 56	
Port Hope, Canada	J. Albro	do	208 50	† 91 50
Port Louis, Mauritius	W. R. G. Mellen	Consul	857 84	315 61
Port Mahon, Minorca	H. B. Robinson	do	† 8 58	† 67 84
Port Natal, Africa	G. C. Cato	Consular agent		
Port au Prince, Hayti		Commercial agent	219 51	548 51
Do	H. Conrad	Vice-com'l agent		
Port Orotava, Teneriffe		Consular agent		
Port Rowan, Canada	W. H. Stevenson	do	91 00	† 32 00
Port Sarnia, Canada	R. C. McMullen	do		105 50
Port Stanley, Canada	J. Bostwick	do	† 17 50	
Port St. Mary, Spain	E. Crusoe	do		
Porto D'Anzio	G. Di Bentivoglio	do		
Porto Plata	A. Lithgow	Ag't of com'l agent		
Port Victoria, Seychelles	J. S. Lewis	Consular agent		
Prescott, Canada		do	11 00	
Prince Edward Island	J. H. Sherman	Consul	98 80	149 37
Puerto Cabello, Venezuela	Joseph Castel	Vice-consul	250 03	† 229 49
Pugwash, Nova Scotia	H. G. Pineo	Consular agent	† 10 00	
Punta Arenas, Costa Rica	J. G. Wallis	do		
Punta Arenas, Nicaragua	B. S. Cotrell	Commercial agent		
Quebec, Canada	C. S. Ogden	Consul	750 99	323 15
Queensland, Australia	J. E. Brown	Consular agent		
Ragged Islands		do		
Ramleh, Syria	H. Nunkos	do		
Rangoon, Burmah	G. Bullock	do		
Ravenna, Italy	W. L. Raymond	Consul		
Regoa, Portugal	F. da C. Guilherme	Consular agent		
Revel, Russia	H. B. Stacey	Consul	30 36	4 00
Do	W. Mayer	Vice-consul		
Reims, France		Consular agent	236 00	612 00
Rhenish Bavaria	B. O. Duncan	Consul	70 00	165 01
Riga, Russia	A. Schwartz	do		
Ringkjöbing, Denmark	A. C. Hustedt	Consular agent		
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	J. Monroe	Consul	3,679 54	1,369 78
Rio Grande, Brazil	A. Young	do	276 19	† 593 08
Rio Hacha, New Granada	N. Danies	do		
Do	M. Meyer	Vice-consul		
Rio Negro, Argentine Con- federation	W. H. Smyley	Consul		
Ritzebüttel and Cuxhaven	G. Vonder Meden	Consular agent		
Rochefort, France	A. G. Brillouin	do	36 36	56 50
Rome, Italy	W. J. Stillman	Consul	272 00	541 50
Do	H. B. Brown	Vice-consul		
Rosario, Argentine Confed- eration	B. Upton	Commercial agent	10 77	† 5 74
Ronne, Denmark	T. H. Ronne	Consular agent		
Rotterdam, Netherlands	G. E. Wiss	Consul	926 42	1,156 67
Do	A. A. Wambersie	Vice-consul		
Rouen, France		Consular agent		† 21 50
Royan, France		do		
Sabanilla, New Granada	W. A. Chapman	Consul	303 00	43 60

Consular offices.	Consular officers, December, 1863.	Rank.	1861.	1862.
Sabanilla, New Granada	C. Hoyer	Vice-consul		
Sable d'Olonnes, France		Consular agent		
Sagua la Grande	J. H. Horner	do		\$1,082 89
Sal	J. A. Martins	do		
Salt Cay, Turk's Island	C. P. Stammers	do	\$116 55	200 95
Saltillo, Mexico	J. Smith	Consul		
San Blas, Mexico		do		
San José, Costa Rica	M. L. Hine	do	46 00	† 20 00
San José do Norte, Brazil	C. M. V. Arango	Consular agent		
San Juan de los Remedios	I. Stone	do	241 34	325 89
San Juan del Norte, Nicar'a	B. S. Cotrell	Commercial agent	53 59	101 19
San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua	J. T. Howard	Consul	30 90	63 68
Do	W. Lamb	Vice-consul		
San Juan, Porto Rico	J. J. Hyde	Consul	229 42	229 77
Do	C. A. de V. Hoard	Vice-consul		
San Luis Potosi, Mexico	J. A. Piernas	do		
Santa Cruz, Cuba		Consular agent		
Santa Cruz, West Indies	E. H. Perkins	Consul	† 56 60	† 16 82
Do	R. A. Finlay	Vice-consul		
Santa Martha, New Granada	C. H. Simonds	Consul		
Santander, Spain	R. C. Hannah	do		7 25
Santiago, Cape Verde Isl'ds	W. H. Morse	do	23 46	† 13 89
Santiago de Cuba	E. F. Wallace	do	388 33	564 80
Santos, Brazil	C. F. de Vivaldi	do	143 07	† 36 16
Savanna la Mar, Jamaica	J. H. Isaacs	Consular agent		
Scanderoon	E. Jones	do		
Schwerin, Germany		Consul		
Scilly	T. J. Bruxton	Consular agent		26 49
Scio, Greece	E. J. Smithers	Consul		
Do	N. Petrocochino	Vice-consul		
Sedan, France		Consular agent		
Seville, Spain	J. Cunningham	Consul		22 90
Setubal, Portugal	C. F. O'Neil	Consular agent		
Seychelles	C. Dupuy	do		† 13 16
Shanghai, China	G. F. Seward	Consul general	1,623 93	3,763 87
Do	S. W. Pinder	Acting marshal		
Do	S. Carpenter	Interpreter		
Sheffield	R. M. Stevenson	Consular agent		
Shelburne, Nova Scotia	C. White	do		
Sidon	G. Nuckley	do		4 00
Sierra Leone, Africa	H. Rider	do	71 28	† 31 31
Simonstown, Africa	J. M. Hoets	do		
Sines, Portugal	J. P. de M. Falcao	do		
Singapore, India	C. C. Sholes	Consul	1,080 25	† 499 89
Do	F. D. Cobb	Vice-consul		
Smyrna, Turkey	J. Bing	Consul	229 74	514 16
Sonneberg, Germany	G. Struve	do	† 25 00	† 15 00
Souris, Nova Scotia		Consular agent		
Southampton, England	J. Britton	Consul	40 62	235 41
Spezzia, Sardinia	W. T. Rice	do	2 67	24 76
St. Andrew, N. Brunswick	B. L. Chadbourne	Consular agent		
St. Bartholomew	R. Burton Dinzey	Commercial agent	† 8 43	102 25
St. Catherine's, Canada	D. C. Haynes	Consular agent	22 00	132 50
St. Catherine's Island, Brazil	B. Lindsey	Consul	† 27 65	† 99 14
St. Christopher	E. S. Delisle	Commercial agent	62 23	40 37
St. Domingo, (cāty)		do	91 66	102 42
St. George, New Brunswick	A. Sprague	Consular agent		
St. Helena	G. Gerard	Consul	684 36	251 02
Do		Vice-consul		
St. John, Canada		Consular agent	116 00	
St. John, N. F.	C. O. Leach	Consul	589 74	335 65
St. John, N. B.	J. Q. Howard	do	1,849 19	760 16
St. Joao da Foz, Portugal	S. J. Vasconcellos	Consular agent		
St. Lambert, Canada	W. S. Heath	do	† 196 50	

Consular offices.	Consular officers, December, 1863.	Rank.	1861.	1862.
St. Malo, France		Consular agent		
St. Marc, Hayti	W. M. Waterman	Commercial agent	\$11 47	\$10 77
St. Martin	C. Rey	Consul	77 41	134 21
St. Michael, Azores	T. Hickling	Consular agent		
St. Nazaire, France	G. Boucard	do	+ 12 72	
St. Paul de Loando	J. T. Bradberry	Commercial agent	117 12	60 32
Do		Vice-com'l agent		
St. Pierre, Martinique	W. F. Given	Vice-consul		102 73
St. Pierre, Miquelon	G. Hughes	Commercial agent		184 59
Do	J. P. Frecker	Vice-com'l agent		
St. Petersburg, Russia	W. E. Phelps	Consul	68 75	69 25
Do		Vice-consul		
St. Stephen, New Brunswick	G. M. Porter	Consular agent		
St. Thomas	J. T. Edgar	do	1,834 21	1,630 39
Do	E. B. Simmons	Vice-consul		
St. Thomé, Africa	F. D. Asis Belard	Commercial agent		
St. Ubes		do		+ 8 21
St. Valery, France		Consular agent		
St. Vincent	J. A. Martins	do		
Stanstead	L. R. Robinson	do		
Stavanger	T. Falk	do		
Stettin, Prussia	C. J. Sundell	Consul	103 30	75 47
Stockholm, Sweden	G. V. Tefft	do		69 56
Stuttgart, Wurtemberg	W. F. Nast	do	157 00	250 00
Sunderland, England	H. Brown	Consular agent		466 44
Swansea, England	H. Morice	do	138 43	165 92
Swatow, China	J. C. A. Wingate	Consul	+ 40 24	56 89
Do	C. W. Bradley	Vice-consul		
Do		Marshal		
Swinemünde	A. Radmann	Consular agent		
Sydney, New South Wales	E. Leavenworth	Consul	+ 480 77	+ 443 12
Sydney, Cape Breton	T. D. Archibald	Consular agent	+ 75 00	59 37
Syra, Greece	N. P. Salvargo	do		
Syracuse, Sicily	N. Stelle	do		
Tabasco, Mexico	J. H. Mansfield	Consul	82 69	+ 35 53
Tahiti, Society Islands	J. Vandor	Vice-consul	39 09	+ 88 39
Talcahuano, Chili	J. H. Trumbull	Consul	650 72	+ 233 84
Tampico, Mexico	F. Chase	Consul general	300 09	185 61
Tangier	J. H. McMath	Consul		
Taranto	A. J. de Zeyk	do		
Tarragona, Spain	W. A. Opisso	Consular agent	+ 18 05	27 68
Tehuantepec, Mexico	P. Lott	Consul	+ 26 50	
Do		Vice-consul		
Teneriffe, Canary Islands	W. Dabney	Consul		
Do	B. Forstall	Vice-consul		
Terceira, Azores	T. de Castro	Consular agent		
Tetuan, Africa	J. S. Levy	Commercial agent		
Thisted, Denmark	J. Nyeberg	Consular agent		
Toronto, Canada	D. Thurston	do	289 50	748 00
Toulon, France	A. Schenking	do	+ 35 36	20 95
Trapani, Sicily	O. Turbino	do		129 35
Trebisond		Consul		
Trieste, Austria	R. Hildreth	do	262 40	254 33
Do	J. C. Andrews	Vice-consul		
Trinidad de Cuba	W. H. Russell	Consul	343 22	244 84
Do		Vice-consul		
Trinidad, (island)		Consul	48 03	323 93
Do	E. B. Fitt	Vice-consul		
Tripoli, Africa	W. Porter	Consul		
Tripoli, Syria	A. Yamuni	Consular agent		
Truxillo, Honduras	E. Prudot	do		
Tumbez, Peru	D. Card	Consul	736 52	+ 224 97
Tunis		do		
Tunstall	T. Llewellyn	Consular agent		

Consular offices.	Consular officers, December, 1863.	Rank.	1861.	1862.
Turbo, New Granada.....	J. Capela, jr.....	Consul.....		
Turk's Islands.....	J. E. Newport.....	do.....	\$243 55	\$278 07
Do.....	J. C. Crisson.....	Deputy consul.....		
Tyre, Syria.....	Y. Akhad.....	Consular agent.....		
Valencia, Spain.....	G. Kent.....	Consul.....		219 02
Do.....	C. H. Edwards.....	Deputy consul.....		
Valparaiso, Chili.....	B. F. Hall.....	Consul.....	1,436 05	870 47
Do.....	J. Silvey.....	Vice consul.....		
Venice, Italy.....	W. D. Howells.....	Consul.....	21 89	64 27
Velez, Malaga.....	J. R. Geary.....	Consular agent.....		
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	M. D. L. Lane.....	Consul.....	337 89	1,399 13
Do.....	A. S. Calderon.....	Vice-consul.....		
Verviers, Belgium.....	A. G. Brigham.....	Consul.....		
Viana, Portugal.....	J. L. Affonço.....	Consular agent.....		
Victoria, V. I.....	A. Francis.....	Consul.....		1,654 57
Vienna, Austria.....	T. Canisius.....	do.....	720 00	728 00
Do.....	E. H. Larkin.....	Vice-consul.....		
Vigo, Spain.....	M. Barcena.....	Consul.....		
Villa do Conde, Portugal.....	J. A. de Sousa.....	do.....		
Villa Nova, Portugal.....	M. de Guedes.....	Consular agent.....		
Villa Real de San Antonio.....	M. G. Roldan.....	do.....		
Waterford, Ireland.....	R. P. Williams.....	do.....	26 00	58 07
West Caicos, Turk's Islands.....	S. Winter.....	do.....		
Weymouth, England.....	W. Roberts.....	do.....		
Wexford, Ireland.....	J. W. Walsh.....	do.....		
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	P. S. Burnham.....	do.....	101 00	49 00
Whampoa, China.....	H. N. Blanchard.....	do.....		
Worcester.....	T. Southall.....	do.....		22 00
Wyborg, Finland.....	J. Sparrow.....	do.....	23 61	
Wyk on Föhr.....	L. Heyman.....	do.....		
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	L. S. Balkam.....	do.....		
Zanzibar.....	W. E. Hines.....	Consul.....	65 81	93 63
Do.....	W. W. Goodhue.....	Vice-consul.....		
Zacatecas, Mexico.....	J. C. Davis.....	Consul.....	† 8 00	
Zante, Ionian Isles.....	A. S. York.....	do.....	† 1 83	
Zaza, Cuba.....	J. F. Zayas.....	Consular agent.....		
Zurich, Switzerland.....	J. R. Fairlamb.....	Consul.....	962 00	1,232 00
Do.....	F. Hilgard.....	Vice-consul.....		

Blanks in the column of fees indicate that no returns have been received from the corresponding consulates. From places marked thus (†) the returns are incomplete.

Consular fees prescribed by the President of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved August 18, 1856, regulating the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December, 1863.

The following is the rate or tariff of fees prescribed by the President to be charged by all consular officers for the services herein specified, which "shall be regarded as official services," and the fees therefor collected in American or Spanish silver dollars, or their equivalent.

At the expiration of each quarter, the statements of fees must be rendered pursuant to forms Nos. 8, 33, 44, and 45, of the printed instructions, by all consular officers entitled to salaries residing at seaports, and pursuant to forms Nos. 9 and 33, at inland places, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the amount thereof held subject to his draft or other directions. If the consular officers are not entitled to salaries, the returns must be made to the Secretary of State.

Receiving and delivering ship's papers.

1. For receiving and delivering ship's register and papers, including consular certificates, as prescribed in forms Nos. 38 and 39, half a cent on every ton, registered measurement, of the vessel for which the service is performed.

Discharging or shipping seamen or mariners.

2. For every seaman who may be discharged or shipped, including the certificates therefor attached to crew list and shipping articles, to be paid by the master of the vessel.....* \$0 50

Protests, passports, &c.

3. For noting marine protest 1 00
4. For extending marine protest..... 2 00
And if it exceed two hundred words, for every additional one hundred words..... 1 00
5. For issuing warrant of survey on vessels, hatches, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either..... 1 00
6. For a passport, including seal..... † 3 00
7. For visaing a passport... .. 1 00
8. For preparing agreement of master to give increased wages to seamen, attested under seal..... 1 00
9. For preparing any other official document or instrument of writing, not herein named or enumerated, if under one hundred words..... 1 00
If exceeding one hundred words, for every additional hundred words 50

For the following certificates, viz:

10. Of the deposit of a ship's register and papers, when required by custom-house authorities..... 25
11. In cases of vessels deviating from the voyage..... 50
12. When ship's register is retained *entire* in the consulate..... 25
13. For master to take home destitute American seamen..... no fee.

* Circular No. 40, August 31, 1863.

† Circular No. 15, July 5, 1862.

14. Of conduct of crew on board, in cases of refusal of duty, and in cases of imprisonment, &c.	\$0 25
15. Given to master at his own request, (for example see form No. 48)	50
16. To a seaman, of his discharge	no fee.
17. Of appointment of new master, including oath of master	1 00
18. Of the ownership of a vessel	50
19. Of decision and award, in cases of protests against masters, passengers, or crew, (for example see form No. 49)	2 00
20. Of roll or list of crew, when required by the captain or authorities of the port	50
21. To bill of health	1 00
22. To shipping articles	50
23. Of cancelling ship's register	50
24. To debenture certificate, including oaths of master and mate	2 50
25. To invoice, including oath	*2 50
26. To currency	50
27. Of sea letter	2 00
28. Of indorsement of bottomry on ship's register	50
29. Of ditto on payment of bottomry on ship's register	50
30. Of ditto of new ownership on ship's register	50

Acknowledgments.

31. Of the master to bottomry bond	1 00
32. Of the merchant to assignment of bottomry bond	1 00
33. Of the vendor to a bill of sale of vessel	1 00
34. Of the master to a mortgage or mortgage bill of sale of vessel	1 00
35. Of the master to an order for payment of seamen's wages or voyages, at home, including making up order, if required	50
36. Of one or more persons to a deed or instrument of writing	2 00
37. Of one or more persons to a power of attorney	2 00

Declarations and oaths.

38. Of declaration and oath of master to one or more desertions, including oaths, attached to crew list and shipping articles, each deserter	50
39. To one or more deaths or losses of seamen overboard at sea, including oaths, attached to crew list and shipping articles, each	50
40. To not being able to procure two-thirds of a crew of protected American seamen	50
41. To ship's inventories or stores	50
42. To the correctness of log-book	50
43. To ship's bills and vouchers for disbursements and repairs	50

Authenticating copies of papers.

44. Of marine note of protest	1 00
45. Of extended protest	2 00
46. Of call, warrant, and report of survey on vessel, hatches, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either, (for example see form No. 50).	1 00
47. Of inventories and letters, or either, of masters	1 00
48. Of account of sales of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either	1 00
49. Of advertisement for funds on bottomry	1 00
50. Of advertisement of sale of vessel or cargo, provisions or stores	1 00

Authenticating signatures.

51. To reports of survey on vessel or cargo, provisions or stores	\$1 00
52. To estimate of repairs of vessel	1 00
53. To (auctioneer's) account of sales of vessel or cargo, provisions or stores	1 00
54. To average bonds	2 00
55. Of governors, judges, notaries public, custom-house and other officers	2 00
56. Of merchants and individuals	2 00
57. For any other consular certificates or services of like character not herein named or enumerated	50

Consuls' orders and letters.

58. To send seamen to hospital	no fee
59. To send seamen to prison	50
60. To release seamen from prison	50
61. To authorities or captain of the port, in cases of sinking vessels, (for example see form No. 51)	50
62. Requesting the arrest of seamen	50
63. For any other letter or order of like character	50

Filing documents in consulate.

64. Calls of survey on vessels, hatches, cargoes, provisions, and stores, or either	25
65. Warrants of survey on vessels, hatches, cargoes, provisions, and stores, or either	25
66. Reports of survey on vessels, hatches, cargoes, provisions, and stores, or either	25
67. Estimate of repairs of vessel	25
68. Consul's certificate to advertisement for funds on bottomry	25
69. To advertisement of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either	25
70. Inventories of vessels, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either	25
71. Letter of master notifying consul of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either	25
72. Of master notifying auctioneer of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either	25
73. Accounts of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either	25
74. For filing any other document prepared in or out of the consulate	25

Recording documents.

75. Calls of survey on vessel, hatches, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either; warrants and reports of ditto, ditto; estimates of repairs; certificates of consuls to advertisements for funds on bottomry, and of sale of vessel; inventories of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores; letter of master to consul notifying sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either; letter of master to auctioneer, and account of sales of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either, for every 100 words	20
--	----

(As the original documents are required to be filed in the consulate it will not be necessary to record them. Should it ever become necessary, however, to deliver up the originals, they must be recorded before delivery, the party receiving the same paying the record fee as above mentioned.)

76. Order and consul's certificate to pay seamen's wages or voyages, at home.....	\$0 25
77. Certificate given to master at his own request, when required.....	25
78. Appointment of new master.....	25
79. Application of a citizen of the United States for a sea letter.....	25
80. Sea letter, for every hundred words.....	25
81. Bill of sale, when required, for every hundred words.....	20
82. Consul's letter to captain of port, or authorities, in cases of sinking vessels.....	25
83. Consul's certificates to masters taking home destitute American seamen.....	no fee.
84. Protests of masters and others, other than marine protests, for every one hundred words.....	20
85. Average bonds, when required, for every one hundred words... ..	20
86. Powers of attorney, when required, for every one hundred words...	20
87. Any other document or instrument of writing not herein named or enumerated prepared in or out of the consulate, and required to be recorded, for every one hundred words.....	20

Estates of deceased American citizens.

88. For taking into possession the personal estate of any citizen who shall die within the limits of a consulate, inventorying, selling, and finally settling and preparing or transmitting, according to law, the balance due thereon, five per cent. on the gross amount of such estate. If part of such estate shall be delivered over before final settlement, two and one-half per-cent. to be charged on the part so delivered over as is not in money, and five per cent. on the gross amount of the residue. If among the effects of the deceased are found certificates of foreign stocks, loans, or other property, two and one-half per cent. on the amount thereof. No charge will be made for placing the official seal upon the personal property or effects of such deceased citizen, or for breaking or removing the seals, when required by the person or persons referred to in section 29 of the act of August 18, 1856.

Miscellaneous services.

89. For consul's seal and signature to clearance from custom-house authorities.....	50
90. For administering oaths, not hereinbefore provided for, each.....	25
91. For consul's attendance at a shipwreck, or for the purpose of assisting a ship in distress, or of saving wrecked goods or property, over and above travelling expenses, a per diem of four dollars, whenever the consul's interposition is required by the parties interested	4 00
92. For attending an appraisement, where the goods or effects are under one thousand dollars in value.....	3 00
93. For attending valuation of goods of one thousand dollars and upwards in value, for every day's attendance during which the valuation continues.....	5 00
94. For attending sale of goods, if the purchase money be under one thousand dollars.....	3 00
95. For attending sale of goods, if the purchase money is one thousand dollars and upwards, for every day during which the sale continues.....	5 00
96. For attending sale of vessel when required.....	2 00

97. For marriage certificate, under provisions of the thirty-first section of the consular judicial act of June twenty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty *\$1 00
98. For the issue of a license to a vessel clearing from a foreign port, and destined to a port of the United States, opened by the proclamation of the President †5 00
99. For authenticating forms of application for arrears of pay and bounty of deceased soldiers ‡25
100. For recording marriage certificate in consular record book *1 00

Fees for unofficial services, perquisites of the consular officers.

As the unofficial acts of a consular officer may be performed by a notary public, and as the compensation charged therefor is regarded as a perquisite of his office, the rate of such compensation may be determined either by agreement or the custom of the place, subject, however, to future instructions.

AN ACT to reduce consular fees for vessels running to or between foreign ports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That American vessels running regularly by weekly or monthly trips, or otherwise, to or between foreign ports, shall not be required to pay fees to consuls for more than four trips in a year, anything in the law or regulations respecting consular fees to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved August 5, 1861.

The Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, September 15, 1863.

SIR: To enable the department to report to Congress, at its next session, the amount of fees collected by the several consular officers of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of the sixteenth section of the diplomatic and consular act, approved the 18th of August, 1856, I have the honor to request that a statement of the fees received by such salaried officers for the year ending 31st December, 1862, and reported by them to the Treasury Department, in obedience to the instructions of the President, similar to those heretofore annually furnished by the Treasury Department, may be prepared and transmitted to this department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. S. P. CHASE, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

The Fifth Auditor of the Treasury to the Secretary of State.

FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

December 1, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with the request in your communication addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and referred by him to the Fifth Auditor, on the 15th of September last, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement

* Circular No. 14, 1860.

† Circular No. 12, May 12, 1862.

‡ Circular No. 40, August 31, 1863.

showing the amount of fees collected and paid into the treasury by the salaried consular officers of the United States, for the year ending 30th June, 1863; also showing the amounts paid for the salaries of such officers, and the losses of exchange which were paid on their respective drafts for the same.

You will observe that the amount paid into the treasury by the salaried consular officers, from fees received by them for the year ending June 30, 1863, was \$152,982 94.

The amount which will accrue during the current year from the same source, in consequence of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, "to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue," will largely exceed this sum; the act, as it is believed, not only will do much to prevent frauds, and thus increase the revenue, but in a good degree support the consular system itself.

Under the recent instructions of the Department of State, extracts from which I beg leave to annex hereto, the losses in exchange on the sale of consular drafts will also be much decreased in consequence of the payment of some of the consular salaries by drafts on the bankers of the United States in London.

Inasmuch as coin drafts on London command a premium in almost all parts of the world, it is respectfully suggested that an extension of this or some other mode of payment, so as to embrace nearly all our salaried consuls, if it can be done with due regard to the proper adjustment of consular accounts, and the regulations of the Departments of State and the Treasury, would be productive of much advantage.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. WALKER, *Auditor.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Extracts from recent instructions of the Secretary of State to certain consular officers.

Many of the salaried consuls have reported to this department that, after the payment by them, agreeably to the instructions of the department, of their quarterly accounts—first, for compensation; secondly, rent of office; thirdly, postage and miscellaneous expenses; fourthly, relief of destitute seamen; fifthly, expenses incurred in sending to the United States from foreign countries persons charged with crime; and, sixthly, expenses incurred under special instructions—there still remain in their hands considerable sums, in regard to the proper disposition of which they have requested instructions.

They are accordingly instructed that, after the payment, at the close of each quarter, of the several accounts which are mentioned above, and in the order there named, whenever there shall remain in the hands of any consul a surplus exceeding one hundred dollars, he shall deposit the same with Messrs. Baring Brothers, the bankers of the United States in London, taking a receipt, which must accompany his next salary account, in order that he may receive a corresponding credit.

Consuls at a distance from London may make their remittances by bills on London—on Messrs. Baring Brothers, if possible—purchased at the lowest market rates; and the requisite evidence showing the cost of such bills must be transmitted with the proper quarterly account.

In transmitting these bills they will be specially careful to request the bankers to place the proceeds to the credit of the "appropriation for compensation of consuls." The bankers will be requested to open and keep an account under

this head ; but no draft is to be drawn by any consul upon the bankers without proper authority from the Secretary of the Treasury, of which the bankers will, in every case, be informed.

Consuls will also be very careful to transmit their quarterly accounts, accompanied by the requisite vouchers, to this department or to the Treasury Department, in the manner required by the consular regulations ; and when one or more accounts are paid from the fees in their hands, they will be careful to make the proper entry on the face of the account, and also to state that fact in the despatch to the department accompanying the account, in order that the proper entries may be made to the credit of the consul by the accounting officers in this department and in the Treasury Department.

The department has noticed, with surprise and regret, that in a few cases the amounts charged in consular bills for loss in exchange have been unnecessarily large, and greater than they would have been if proper care had been taken to protect the interest and credit of the government of the United States.

Whenever any such instance of inadvertence or carelessness is hereafter brought to the attention of the department, the consul so offending will be prohibited from drawing on the government, and required to transmit his accounts to this department in due form, and to wait until after their adjustment here before the payment of the same. When such accounts have been adjusted by the accounting officers, and not until then, will he be authorized to draw on the bankers for the exact amount which is found to be due to him, without any allowance for loss in exchange ; or a bill on the bankers will be transmitted to him.

Consuls are reminded that, on every receipt given for a consular fee, there must be put the number corresponding to the entry in the fee book, so that the numbers on the receipts and the transcripts of fees furnished to the Treasury Department shall correspond with each other.

All drafts drawn by consuls will be paid *in coin*, if the words "payable in coin" are inserted in the body of the draft. In all such cases, it is expected that drafts may be negotiated nearly at par. Loss in exchange computed upon any supposed fluctuation in, or depreciation of, the currency of the United States, will not be allowed.

* * * * *

You are instructed to apply, at the close of the present quarter, and of each subsequent quarter until otherwise directed, of the fees in your hands received for official services, an amount sufficient to pay your accounts for rent and miscellaneous expenses, taking care to transmit these accounts, with the requisite vouchers, to this department, stating on the face of each account the source from which you have liquidated the same, in order that the proper entries may be made in the books of the department and of the treasury.

You will send to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury your account for salary, crediting the government with the residue of the fees in your hands. You are not to draw on the Secretary of the Treasury, as heretofore, for any balance of salary which you may claim to be due to you. Your account will first be adjusted by the Fifth Auditor, and, after its revision by the Comptroller, that officer will certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount which has been found due to you. On the receipt of this certificate by the Secretary of the Treasury, he will authorize you to draw on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., the bankers of the United States, in London, for the amount thus certified by the Comptroller, and the bankers will at the same time be requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to pay your draft from money deposited with them to the credit of the "appropriation for the compensation of consuls."

This course has been adopted in your case in view of the rates at which your drafts on the United States have been sold, and the loss in exchange to which the government has thereby been subjected. For your further information on this subject you are referred to Circular No. 40, section 15.

If your accounts are properly prepared, in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the President for the government of the consular officers in regard to accounts, and agreeably to this instruction, there will be very little delay in their adjustment here, and in the transmission to you of authority to draw on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.; otherwise, they will be returned to you for revision.

You will thus perceive the expediency of devoting to the preparation of your accounts such care and attention as will insure their speedy adjustment by the accounting officers.

Statement of the amount of salaries and loss by exchange paid to, and fees received from, the salaried consular officers of the United States mentioned in schedules B and C of the act of August 12, 1856, "to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1862, and ending June 30, 1863.

[Prepared at the office of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.]

Consulates, where located.	Salaries.	Fees.	Loss by exchange.	Remarks.
Acapulco.....	\$1,913 04	\$743 50	\$84 09	Making transit 9 days.
Aix la Chapelle.....	2,500 00	997 50	191 97	
Alexandria.....	5,635 29		113 78	
Amoor River.....				Returns incomplete.
Amoy.....	3,000 00	318 94	3,334 92	
Amsterdam.....	1,000 00	334 01	76 89	
Antwerp.....	2,500 00	2,619 51		
Ancona.....	1,500 00	2 00	858 00	
Aspinwall.....	2,311 68	1,747 40	58 85	Less 8 days' absence deducted, and 5 days disallowed.
Aux Cayes.....	1,345 10	147 39	141 62	Receiving instructions 18 days; transit to post 44 days.
Athens.....	752 72		172 90	No returns for 2d quarter.
Algiers.....	470 82		33 95	Receiving instructions 50 days by two consuls; making transit 41 days. No returns for 3d and 4th quarters, 1862, and 1st and part of 2d quarters, 1863.
Antigua.....	806 34	3 12	28 16	Receiving instructions 28 days; making transit 36 days. No returns up to February 20, 1863.
Beirut.....	2,000 00	30 95	244 28	
Basle.....	2,195 65	1,887 50	39 52	Making transit 36 days.
Batavia.....	1,535 32	83 85	133 83	Making transit home 286 days.
Bay of Islands.....	1,000 00	192 67	191 83	
Belfast.....	2,000 00	2,960 33		
Buenos Ayres.....	2,093 41	2,616 88	16 53	Waiting his exequatur 17 days.
Bremen.....	3,000 00	1,886 50	427 05	
Bahia.....	1,500 00	239 02		Loss by exchange suspended for explanations.
Bristol.....	1,125 00	720 57	6 89	Returns incomplete.
Barbadoes.....	1,000 00	568 23		
Bermuda.....	1,500 00	602 66	108 14	
Barcelona.....	1,500 00	163 26	404 47	
Belize.....	2,955 90	430 73	29 27	Receiving instructions 30 days; making transit 31 days. George Raymond's transit home 17 days.
Bilbao.....	1,500 00	9 00	556 30	
Bergen.....	1,500 00	43 44	325 87	
Bordeaux.....	2,000 00	2,196 98	99 15	
Cardiff.....	1,500 00	2,278 45		
Cork.....	\$2,370 92	\$594 71	\$180 25	Receiving instructions 30 days; making transit 17 days. P. J. Devine's transit home 13 days, and 7 days additional receiving instructions.
Calcutta.....	8,232 62	1,767 96	558 43	Transit home 96 days, Sam'l Lilly. Making transit 231 days. Second quarter returns not received.

Statement of salaries, &c., of consular officers, &c.—Continued.

Consulates, where located.	Salaries.	Fees.	Loss by exchange.	Remarks.
Cape Town	2,183 31	309 48	131 29	Transit home 53 days, McDowell. Receiving instructions 20 days; making transit 69 days.
Cadiz	1,500 00	396 41	187 80	
Curacoa	1,500 00	608 67	84 33	
Candia	1,187 66		173 07	Receiving instructions 30 days; making transit 139 days. Returns incomplete.
Cyprus	1,000 00		136 95	
Canton	4,500 00	540 68	2,092 75	
Callao	3,500 00	1,704 83	106 43	
Cobija	500 00	30 00		
Constantinople	3,000 00	340 30	1,367 57	
Carthage	501 37	293 78		
Cape Haytien	967 40	345 26		12 days disallowed.
Demerara	2,000 00	272 90	656 63	
Dundee	2,000 00	2,006 50		
Elsinore	1,689 48	11 01	213 18	Receiving instructions 21 days; making transit 29 days.
Frankfort-on-the-Main	3,195 65	675 50	197 14	Amount additional at his post 23 days.
Funchal	1,500 00	71 28	616 92	
Foo-Choo	3,033 97	953 23	2,534 60	
Fayal	750 00	390 47		
Falkland Islands				No returns.
Genoa	1,875 00	831 51	182 57	
Glasgow	3,586 94	3,570 11		Receiving instructions 30 days; making transit 39 days. T. S. Prettyman's transit home 27 days.
Geneva	1,875 00	332 00	455 03	Receiving instructions 29 days.
Guayaquil	937 50	95 00		
Gottenburg,	2,188 96	70 96	559 61	J. P. M. Epping's transit home 57 days; making transit 120 days.
Guaymas	1,720 09	282 41		Receiving instructions and making transit 68 days. Returns incomplete.
Gaboon	873 58	2 00		No returns.
Galatza	1,039 22	3 00	492 80	Making transit 115 days.
Gaspé Basin	1,500 00	3 17	538 19	
Halifax	2,000 00	1,209 68	111 96	
Havre	6,000 00	2,431 14	296 07	
Hamburg	2,000 00	2,509 55	53 65	
Havana	6,000 00	6,272 32	87 95	
Honolulu	3,000 00	1,101 32	795 61	No returns for second quarter.
Hong-Kong	3,500 00	5,946 08		
Jerusalem	1,694 63	5 00	510 81	Making transit 105 days allowed.
Kingston	2,384 11	589 57	636 43	Receiving instructions 19 days; making transit 20 days.
Kanagawa	2,750 00	228 50	1,259 57	
Leipsic	1,500 00	1,988 00	35 42	
La Rochelle	1,976 90	194 06	36 08	Making transit 25 days; one quarter's salary added in 1862.
Laguayra	1,500 00	311 29		
Lahaina	2,334 15	87 05	1,013 98	Receiving instructions 6 days; making transit 63 days. Balance of returns unadjusted.
La Paz	1,236 04	95 25		Receiving instructions 30 days; making transit 86 days.
La Union	1,222 28	99 75	7 50	Receiving instructions 30 days; making transit 36 days.
Lisbon	2,486 41	704 75	310 45	From Nov. 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862, inclu'd.
Liverpool	7,500 00	16,904 49		
London	7,500 00	12,540 81	144 42	
Lyons	1,500 00	1,891 30	22 89	
Lanthala	750 00	11 15	61 91	
Leeds	2,000 00	5,543 50	74 55	
Leghorn	1,500 00	916 82	19 95	
Montreal	4,000 00	417 95	778 54	
Munich	1,000 00	166 25	9 47	
Malaga	1,500 00	210 65	585 51	
Malta	1,500 00	179 30	425 08	
Manchester	2,000 00	7,390 00	50 12	
Macao	2,987 82	21 45	324 05	Of the amount, \$2,987 82, paid to the consular officer at Macao, a part, namely, \$2,348 73, payable to Mr. G. Nye, who discharged the duties of the office from Aug. 2, 1861, to Feb. 25, 1863, being his whole compensation for this period, was donated by him for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the U. S. army; and this amount was accordingly paid for this purpose to the Sanitary Commission. W. P. Jones receiving instructions 30 days.

Statement of salaries, &c., of consular officers, &c.—Continued.

Consulates, where located.	Salaries.	Fees.	Loss by exchange.	Remarks.
Manzanillo	\$900 81	\$34 43	.....	Receiving instructions 13 days; making transit 22 days.
Maracaibo	1,446 91	77 63	.....	Receiving instructions 20 days; making transit 107 days.
Matanzas	2,500 00	1,492 11	\$177 80	Making transit 89 days; receiving instructions 15 days; transit home, T. Shankland, 56 days; Geo. H. Fairfield's transit home 245 days.
Mauritius	4,652 31	387 90	620 91	
Marseilles	2,500 00	1,549 20	141 54	Making transit 155 days. Amount heretofore suspended, but allowed under letter from the State Department October 7, 1863. Transit home 66 days.
Melbourne	8,879 42	899 44	865 71	
Messina	1,500 00	442 53	452 18	Receiving instructions 30 days; making transit 31 days.
Moscow	2,000 00	13 00	973 22	
Maranham	1,142 75	126 78	323 97	Receiving instructions 30 days; making transit 31 days.
Matamoras	250 00	89 53	.....	Returns incomplete.
Montevideo	1,027 18	1,089 52	.....	Receiving instructions 30 days.
Mexico	1,000 00	84 60	.....	No returns for the 2d quarter; 2d quarter for 1862 included.
Monrovia	1,137 36	59 14	.....	Receiving instructions 30 days; making transit 85 days.
Martinique	784 51	112 94	230 29	Transit home 13 days, J. Whiting. Receiving instructions 26 days; making transit 7 days. Returns incomplete for 2d quarter.
Nassau, West Indies	1,761 08	1,055 94	.....	Returns incomplete.
Nagasaki .....	.....	.....	.....	
Naples	1,500 00	491 17	.....	Receiving instructions 8 days; making transit 19 days. No returns for 2d quarter, 1862.
Ningpo	2,250 00	100 06	2,528 37	
Nantes	1,500 00	86 73	252 02	No returns for 2d quarter.
Napoleon Vendée	1,437 08	.....	131 72	Receiving instructions 19 days; making transit 34 days. No returns to November 27, 1862.
Nice	1,125 00	161 52	361 87	Receiving instructions 19 days; making transit 34 days. No returns to November 27, 1862.
Newcastle	1,500 00	905 95	82 96	
Oporto	1,184 94	141 75	682 24	Receiving instructions 19 days; making transit 34 days. No returns to November 27, 1862.
Omoa	1,000 00	27 50	.....	Returns incomplete.
Odessa	2,500 00	91 03	718 57	
Otranto	1,500 00	.....	398 30	No returns for 2d quarter.
Panama	2,625 00	522 88	113 13	
Ponce, Porto Rico	1,500 00	522 42	.....	Returns incomplete.
Para .....	.....	.....	.....	
Palermo	1,500 00	505 08	258 23	Receiving instructions 30 days; making transit 6 days. No returns from July 1 to September 3, 1862.
Paramaribo	1,500 00	180 90	.....	
Paris	5,000 00	10,525 00	8 15	Transit home 38 days. No returns.
Pernambuco	2,000 00	741 86	304 47	Receiving instructions 30 days; making transit 54 days. Second quarter suspended.
Pictou	1,500 00	686 30	69 68	
Port Mahon	1,500 00	76 84	103 66	Receiving instructions 26 days; making transit 40 days. No returns from July 1 to September 15, 1862.
Port au Prince	2,000 00	583 78	.....	
Prince Edward's Island	1,500 00	168 99	21 38	Transit home 17 days, Jasper Smith. Receiving instructions 36 days. No returns.
Payta	461 95	216 07	13 03	
Paso del Norte	52 62	.....	.....	Receiving instructions 30 days; making transit 54 days. Second quarter suspended.
Quebec	1,500 00	441 47	382 90	
Revel	2,000 00	3 00	756 74	Receiving instructions 26 days; making transit 40 days. No returns from July 1 to September 15, 1862.
Rio de Janeiro	3,205 80	662 52	1,286 16	
Rotterdam	2,000 00	1,023 86	542 63	Transit home 17 days, Jasper Smith. Receiving instructions 36 days. No returns.
Rio Grande del Sur	1,000 00	267 27	78 30	
San Juan del Sur	2,364 11	78 40	23 87	Including salaries of marshals and interpreters.
San Juan, Porto Rico	483 89	68 55	.....	
Santander	1,500 00	9 25	273 68	Less 11 days' absence from his post.
Santiago de Cuba	2,500 00	414 10	257 10	
Santos	1,500 00	27 50	126 56	Additional loss by exchange.
Scio	1,500 00	.....	600 69	
Shanghai	5,790 60	5,215 80	134 98	Additional loss by exchange.
Singapore	2,432 00	660 32	1,479 60	
Smyna	2,000 00	658 94	562 05	Additional loss by exchange.
Southampton	2,000 00	175 90	633 68	

Statement of salaries, &c., of consular officers, &c.—Continued.

Consulates, where located.	Salaries.	Fees.	Loss by exchange.	Remarks.
Stockholm	\$1, 726 23	\$59 41	\$298 11	Making transit home 39 days, Chas. Leas. Receiving instructions 42 days by two consuls.
San Juan del Norte	2, 000 00	230 21	.....	
St. John's, Newfoundland..	1, 500 00	257 26	46 44	
St. John, New Brunswick..	1, 500 00	943 17	80 46	
St. Petersburg	1, 866 64	242 00	143 85	Making transit 27 days; receiving instructions 28 days.
St. Thomas	4, 000 00	1, 009 05	849 16	
Stuttgart	750 00	263 00	31 48	Second quarter suspended.
St. Domingo	1, 500 00	114 10	104 72	
Swatow	6, 220 10	141 74	3, 954 05	Receiving instructions and making transit 4 months and 28 days.
St. Marc	97 83	7 92	.....	No returns from July 1, 1862, to July 1, 1863.
Sabanilla	375 00	185 51	.....	
St. Catharine	1, 625 00	231 91	.....	
Santa Cruz, West Indies...	1, 447 00	85 47	200 01	Making transit 26 days. Account suspended from July 1 to August 10, 1862.
Santiago, Cape Verd	750 00	17 49	54 59	
Spezzia	1, 000 00	22 01	192 08	
Stettin	1, 000 00	81 97	405 59	
St. Paul de Loando	1, 236 30	60 80	32 63	Receiving instructions 30 days; making transit 69 days. Returns incomplete for 1st quarter, 1863.
Tabasco	2, 474 18	170 52	25 11	Receiving instructions 20 days; making transit 35 days. Returns from January 1 to June 30, 1862, included.
Tampico	1, 500 00	357 77	169 30	
Tangiers	3, 000 00	.....	154 46	
Tehuantepec	513 58	.....	.....	Making transit 126 days. Returns incomplete.
Trieste	2, 000 00	271 39	679 26	
Trinidad de Cuba	2, 500 00	327 49	1, 016 26	
Trinidad	1, 125 00	264 23	108 99	No returns for 2d quarter.
Tripoli	3, 725 21	.....	179 54	Including contingent expenses, \$725 21.
Turk's Islands	2, 000 00	328 40	.....	
Tahiti	885 96	88 39	70 72	Receiving instructions 30 days; making transit 99 days. First and second quarters suspended.
Talcahuano	250 00	43 85	.....	Accounts suspended.
Tumbez	1, 500 00	241 07	.....	
Taranto	1, 500 00	.....	640 65	
Tunis .....	.....	.....	.....	No returns.
Vienna	1, 500 00	697 00	319 59	
Vera Cruz	2, 777 16	1, 481 80	306 28	Receiving instructions 16 days. Returns incomplete for 2d quarter.
Valparaiso	996 09	192 42	.....	Receiving instructions 30 days. No returns for 4th quarter, 1862, and 1st and 2d quarters, 1863.
Venice	1, 500 00	63 75	359 81	
Valencia	1, 500 00	164 46	177 63	
Zanzibar	1, 624 34	85 48	.....	Making transit 120 days; transit home 107 days.

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount of salaries	\$351, 032 29
Total amount of fees	152, 982 94
	198, 049 35
Loss in exchange on same	54, 368 08
Total amount	252, 417 43

REPORT
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
TRANSMITTING

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 21st of December, 1863, a list of officers of the navy and of the marine corps, who, between the first day of December, 1860, and the first day of December, 1863, left the service, with the grade and rank of each.

JANUARY 5, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 29, 1863.

SIR: The resolution of the Senate, dated the 21st instant, which directs "that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to report to the Senate the names of all officers of the navy and of the marine corps, who, between the 1st day of December, 1860, and the 1st day of December, 1863, left the service, either by resignation or desertion, stating which, to engage in the rebellion against the government of the United States, giving the grade or rank, and also designating such (if any) as have been formally dismissed by the President," has been received, and I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement embodying the information called for.

It will be observed that the names of *all* officers who have left the service between the periods referred to, *for whatever cause*, is embraced in the list submitted. Those marked as being in the "rebel navy," are ascertained to have entered that service, from a copy of the "register of the commissioned and warrant officers of the navy of the Confederate States, to January 1, 1863," published at Richmond, Virginia, and now in the possession of the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. H. HAMLIN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

List of all officers of the United States navy and marine corps who left the service between December 1, 1860, and December 1, 1863, by resignation, dismissal, or desertion, to engage in the rebellion against the government, or otherwise.

Names.	Rank.	How left the service.	Remarks.
Lawrence Rousseau...	Captain.....	Resigned...	In rebel navy
Thomas M. Newell.....	do.....	do.....	At the south.
Isaac Mayo.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Died day of dismissal.
French Forrest.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
5 Josiah Tattnall.....	do.....	Resigned...	Do.
Hugh N. Page.....	do.....	do.....	At the south.
Harrison H. Cocke.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Victor M. Randolph.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
Franklin Buchanan.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
10 George N. Hollins.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Duncan N. Ingraham.....	do.....	Resigned...	Do.
George A. Magruder.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Residing in Canada.
Samuel Barron.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
William F. Lynch.....	do.....	Resigned...	Do.
15 Isaac S. Sterrett.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Joseph Myers.....	Commander.....	do.....	At the south.
William Green.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Edward B. Boutwell.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Residing in Washington.
Sidney Smith Lee.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
5 William C. Whittle.....	do.....	Resigned...	Do.
Robert D. Thorburn.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
John Manning.....	do.....	do.....	At the south.
Robert G. Robb.....	do.....	Dismissed..	In rebel navy.
William W. Hunter.....	do.....	Resigned...	Do.
10 Murray Mason.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Ebenezer Farrand.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Charles H. McBlair.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Archibald B. Fairfax.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
William McBlair.....	do.....	do.....	Joined rebel navy; since dead
15 Richard L. Page.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
Frederick Chatard.....	do.....	Resigned...	Do.
Arthur Sinclair.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
Chs. H. A. H. Kennedy.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Thomas W. Brent.....	do.....	Resigned...	Do.
20 John K. Mitchell.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
Matthew F. Maury.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Raphael Semmes.....	do.....	Resigned...	Do.
Edward L. Handy.....	do.....	Dismissed..	At the south.
William Chandler.....	do.....	do.....	By court martial.
25 John R. Tucker.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
Thomas J. Page.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
George Minor.....	do.....	Resigned...	Do.
Robert F. Pinckney.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Thomas R. Rootes.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
30 Henry J. Hartstene.....	do.....	Resigned...	Do.
James L. Henderson.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
William T. Muse.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
Thomas T. Hunter.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel service.
Charles F. McIntosh.....	do.....	do.....	Joined rebel service; killed at New Orleans.
35 George H. Preble.....	do.....	do.....	Neglect of duty; since reinstated.
James W. Cooke.....	Lieutenant.....	Resigned...	In rebel navy.
Chas. F. M. Spotswood.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.

List of all officers of the United States Navy, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank |	How left the service.	Remarks.
J. J. B. Walbach.....	Lieutenant.....	Resigned..	Whereabouts not known.
William L. Maury.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
5 Francis B. Renshaw ..	do.....	do.....	Do.
James H. North.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Robert B. Pegram.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
Richard L. Tilghman.....	do.....	Resigned..	Did not go south.
Charles Hunter.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Sentence of court martial.
10 George T. Sinclair.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
Carter B. Poindexter ..	do.....	do.....	Do.
James B. Lewis.....	do.....	do.....	At the south.
Henry H. Lewis.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
George W. Harrison.....	do.....	Resigned..	Do.
15 James D. Johnston.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
John N. Maffit.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Washington Gwathmey ..	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
William A. Wayne.....	do.....	Resigned..	Joined rebel service; since dead.
Peter U. Murphey.....	do.....	Dismissed..	In rebel navy.
20 Isaac N. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
John J. Guthrie.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Joseph N. Barney.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
S. Chase Barney.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
Thomas B. Huger.....	do.....	Resigned..	Joined rebel navy; since killed.
25 John Rutledge.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
Catesby ap R. Jones ..	do.....	do.....	Do.
Silas Bent.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Whereabouts unknown.
Van R. Morgan.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
John S. Taylor.....	do.....	Resigned..	Joined rebel army; since killed.
30 E. Dloyd Winder.....	do.....	Dismissed..	In rebel navy.
John H. Parker.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Joel S. Kennard.....	do.....	Resigned..	Do.
John Wilkinson.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
W. Winder Pollock.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
35 Charles M. Morris.....	do.....	Resigned..	In rebel navy.
Chas. M. Fauntleroy ..	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
Wm. B. Fitzgerald.....	do.....	Resigned..	Joined rebel navy; since dead.
Alphonse Barbot.....	do.....	Dismissed..	By sentence of court martial; in rebel navy.
John S. Maury.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
40 Charles W. Hays.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Henry K. Stevens.....	do.....	do.....	Joined rebel navy; since killed.
Reginald Fairfax.....	do.....	Resigned..	Joined rebel navy; since dead.
William A. Webb.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
Maurice Simons.....	do.....	do.....	At the south.
45 Charles C. Semmes.....	do.....	Dismissed..	In rebel navy.
Julian Myers.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Robt. M. McArann.....	do.....	do.....	For misconduct; whereabouts unknown.
Alex. F. Warley.....	do.....	Resigned..	In rebel navy.
John W. Bennett.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
50 Jonathan H. Carter.....	do.....	Resigned..	Do.
Augustus McLaughlin.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
William H. Parker.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
J. Pembroke Jones.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
William L. Powell.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel army.
55 William H. Murdaugh.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
John M. Brooke.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Joseph D. Daniels.....	do.....	Resigned..	Act'g Lieutenant U. S. Navy.
John Kell.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
Alex. M. DeBree.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
60 Edward A. Selden.....	do.....	do.....	For misconduct; whereabouts unknown.

List of all officers of the United States Navy, &c.—Continued.

	Names.	Rank.	How left the service.	Remarks.
	James H. Rochelle.....	Lieutenant.....	Dismissed..	In rebel navy:
	Robert D. Minor.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	N. H. Van Zandt.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	David P. McCorkle.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
65	William Sharp.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	James J. Waddell.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Joseph Fry.....	do.....	Resigned..	Do.
	Robert Selden.....	do.....	do.....	Did not go south.
	George H. Bier.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
70	Charles P. McGary.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Hunter Davidson.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
	Dulany A. Forrest.....	do.....	do.....	Joined rebel navy; since dead.
	Robert R. Carter.....	do.....	Resigned..	In rebel navy.
	John R. Hamilton.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
75	Oscar F. Johnston.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
	Beverly Kennon.....	do.....	Resigned..	Do.
	John Taylor Wood.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
	John R. Eggleston.....	do.....	Resigned..	Do.
	Robert T. Chapman.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
80	Wm. P. A. Campbell.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
	Joseph D. Blake.....	do.....	Resigned..	Do.
	Wm. T. Glassell.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
	Benj. P. Loyall.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Wm. H. Ward.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
85	J. W. Dunnington.....	do.....	Resigned..	Do.
	F. E. Sheppard.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
	Thos. P. Pelot.....	do.....	Resigned..	Do.
	A. J. McCartney.....	do.....	Dismissed..	For misconduct; whereabouts unknown.
	William G. Dozier.....	do.....	Resigned..	In rebel navy.
90	William L. Bradford.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Philip Porcher.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	George E. Law.....	do.....	Dismissed..	For misconduct; whereabouts unknown.
	H. H. Dalton.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
	George S. Shryock.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
95	Thomas K. Porter.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel army.
	J. W. Alexander.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
	John M. Stribling.....	do.....	Resigned..	Joined rebel navy; since dead.
	Charles J. Graves.....	do.....	Dismissed..	In rebel navy.
99	Walter R. Butt.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Wm. E. Evans.....	Master.....	Resigned..	Do.
	Thos. B. Mills.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Wm. A. Kerr.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Wm. C. Whittle.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
5	John Pearson.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
6	H. A. F. Young.....	do.....	do.....	At the south.
	John Grimbail.....	Midshipman.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
	Wilburn B. Hall.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Chas. W. Read.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Edmund G. Read.....	do.....	Dismissed..	Do.
5	Thomas L. Dornin.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	James L. Hoole.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Francis L. Hoge.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Sam'l W. Averett.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	James L. Tayloe.....	do.....	do.....	At the south.
10	S. W. Hackett.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
	Geo. A. Borchert.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
	Thos. L. Harrison.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Henry B. Claiborne.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Hillary Cenas.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
15	A. D. Wharton.....	do.....	do.....	Do.

List of all officers of the United States Navy, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	How left the service.	Remarks.
Charles H. Rogers	Midshipman	Resigned	Not at the south.
Edw'd H. Clark	do	do	Do.
Rob't C. Hopkins	do	do	Do.
Wm. L. Marsh	do	do	Do.
20 Charles H. Potter	do	do	Do.
Wm. Hammett	do	do	Do.
Morrow W. Lowry	do	do	Do.
Allen C. Kelton	do	do	Do.
Chas. H. Ballance	do	do	Do.
25 Chas. W. Reynolds	do	do	Do.
C. C. Clements	do	do	Do.
Charles T. Pond	do	do	Do.
Chas. B. Gookin	do	do	Do.
Henry W. Sprole	do	do	Do.
30 Thos. G. Welles	do	do	Do.
Henry C. Townsend	do	do	Do.
Fred'k Sturtevant	do	do	Do.
C. P. Hone	do	do	Do.
E. F. J. Warren	do	Dismissed	Do.
35 Fra's D. Campbell	do	do	Do.
Wm. Johnston	do	do	Do.
Rich'd F. James	do	do	Do.
R. H. Bushnell	do	do	Do.
Smith Egbert	do	do	Do.
40 Rob't J. Sperry	do	do	Do.
George A. Crall	do	do	Do.
Henry D. Wyman	do	do	Do.
Henry D. Fuller	do	do	Do.
Thomas Williams	do	do	Do.
45 James P. Wygum	do	do	Do.
Wm. E. Lathey	do	do	Do.
Joseph K. Kelso	do	do	Do.
F. H. Bolenius	do	do	Do.
Fra's D. Foote	do	do	Do.
50 Wm. J. Schroeder	do	do	Do.
Jas. K. Goodhue	do	do	Do.
James P. Hale	do	do	Do.
Wm. B. Murray	do	do	Do.
Chas. McJ. Engle	do	do	Do.
55 Wm. A. McKown	do	do	Do.
Thaddeus P. Anderson	do	do	Do.
Buchanan Beale	do	do	Do.
Richard L. Ross	do	do	Do.
Thos. S. Flood	do	do	Do.
60 Fr's W. Perkins	do	do	Do.
Stephen D. Adams	do	do	Do.
John McK. Duncan	do	do	Do.
F. M. Keith	do	do	Do.
Wm. B. McMichael	do	do	Do.
65 P. McL. Washabaugh	do	do	Do.
John F. Fisher	do	do	Do.
Alfred W. Baylies	do	do	Do.
Chas. J. Blake	do	do	Do.
Erastus M. Parker	do	do	Do.
70 Mitchell M. Jamar	do	do	Do.
John C. Orner	do	do	Do.
Chas. J. Buchan	do	do	Do.
Lawrence Mallory	do	do	Do.
Chas. T. Jewett	do	do	Do.
75 Stephen D. Field	do	do	Do.
John Dunscomb	do	do	Do.
Fred'k L. Lincoln	do	do	Do.

List of all officers of the United States Navy, &c.—Continued.

	Names.	Rank.	How left the service.	Remarks.
	John T. Tinker	Midshipman.....	Dismissed..	Not at the south.
	Franklin Kneass.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
80	Geo. W. Lewis.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Henry H. Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Rob't S. Ryers.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Chas. H. Sedgwick.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Hobart Berrien, jr.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
85	C. Preston.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Robert C. Fonte.....	Act'g Midshipman	Resigned...	In rebel navy.
	R. H. Bacot.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	John T. Walker.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Wm. W. Wilkinson.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
5	Ochran C. Howard.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
	Rob't Flournoy.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
	Napoleon J. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
	Sardine G. Stone.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
	Francis M. Robey.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
10	John R. Price.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Wm. F. Robinson.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Jas. G. Baldwin.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Isaac C. Holcombe.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Hugh L. Hill.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
15	Robert Payne.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Jas. A. Meriwether.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
	Raphael Moses.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Horatio G. McClintoc.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
	Wm. E. Pinckney.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
20	Barron Carter.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Thos. M. Berrien.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	David Moodey.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
	Wm. Van Comstock.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
	John H. Comstock.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
25	Wm. W. Carnes.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
	M. P. Goodwyn.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
	John H. Ingraham.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Dabney M. Scales.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Thos. G. Garrett.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
30	John M. Reber.....	do.....	do.....	Not at the south.
	Joseph D. Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
	John F. Holden.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
	Wm. A. Hicks.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Wm. P. Lee.....	do.....	do.....	Not at the south.
35	A. G. Hudgins.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
	H. H. Dougherty.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
	Wm. R. Dalton.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
	George D. Bryan.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Giles F. Appleton.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
40	Chas. H. Daniels.....	do.....	do.....	U. S. marine corps.
	Jas. W. Ahl.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
	John C. Fortune.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Silas S. Willett.....	do.....	do.....	Temporary service U. S. navy
	William W. Young.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
45	John A. Hopkins.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	James A. Peters.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
	Benj'n Heath, jr.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
	Louis E. Fagan.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Edw'd P. Guthrie.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
50	James A. Dick.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Rob't E. Carmody.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Wm. H. Hivling.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	H. H. Marmaduke.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
	Edw'd S. Ruggles.....	do.....	do.....	Do.

List of all officers of the United States Navy, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	How left the service.	Remarks.
55 David A. Telfair.....	Act'g Midshipman	Resigned....	In rebel army.
Wm. C. Osterloh.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
Wm. L. Ames.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
John S. Livingston.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Le R. H. Washington.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
60 Henry S. H. Williams.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
Lucius E. Heath.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
Wm. B. Cushing.....	do.....	do.....	Lieutenant, U. S. navy.
Cassius Meyer.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
James E. Fiske.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
65 James M. Morgan.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Edwd. J. McDermott.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Thos. L. Moore.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
George A. Howard.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Wm. P. Mason.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
70 Henry C. Holt.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
Mortimer M. Benton.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
Daniel Trigg.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Francis T. Chew.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Joseph P. Claybrook.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
75 Andrew P. Beirne.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Wm. C. Hutter.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Robert A. Camm.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Richard S. Floyd.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Daniel Carroll.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
80 Wm. C. Jackson.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Wm. W. Read.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
Joseph M. Gardner.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Chas. F. Sevier.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Aug. O. Wright.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
85 Theo. Sturdivant.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
Ivey Foreman.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
Alex. M. Mason.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Algernon S. Worth.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
H. B. Littlepage.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
90 James M. Stafford.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
Henry S. Cook.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
Henry C. McDaniel.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
James M. Pearson.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
Wm. J. Carroll.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
95 Wyndham R. Mayo.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Onis A. Browne.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Henry L. Vaughan.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Gale W. Sparks.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Wm. D. Goode.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
100 James C. Long.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Joseph B. Peyton.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
Julien M. Spencer.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
Charles K. King.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Jefferson Phelps.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
105 Wm. M. Pipkin.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
Gustavus English.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Wm. J. Craig.....	do.....	do.....	In rebel navy.
Chas. L. Schultz.....	do.....	do.....	Whereabouts unknown.
Alfred F. Brady.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
110 Wm. A. Duer.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Thos. L. Morris.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
E. Buckmaster.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
C. H. Brantingham.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Thos. R. Brookes.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
115 George F. Hyam.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Franklin S. Cantrell.....	do.....	do.....	Do.

List of all officers of the United States Navy, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	How left the service.	Remarks.
Daniel W. Davies	Act'g Midshipman.	Resigned.	Whereabouts unknown.
John C. Doughty	do	do	Do.
Wm. D. Groves	do	do	Do.
120 Henry F. Struse	do	do	Do.
Wm. A. Doliver	do	do	Do.
Robert W. Alexander	do	do	Do.
Jas. B. Baker	do	do	Do.
Wm. Robinson	do	do	Do.
125 Wm. H. Smith	do	do	Do.
Junius D. Crabb	do	do	Do.
Francis O. Blake	do	do	Do.
Wm. H. Dunn	do	do	Do.
Wm. H. Webb	do	do	Do.
130 Alfred S. Newlin	do	do	Do.
Geo. H. Laughton	do	do	Do.
Peter V. Bussing	do	do	Do.
George J. Richardson	do	do	Do.
Wm. A. Hess	do	do	Do.
135 Amariah H. Hicks	do	do	Do.
Edward D. Breed	do	do	Do.
Sam'l C. Buckingham	do	do	Do.
Norris P. Stockwell	do	do	Do.
Arnold H. Dohrman	do	do	Do.
140 Wm. H. Mott	do	do	Do.
Henry W. Golden	do	do	Do.
Peter V. Hasker	do	do	Do.
Joseph L. Bay	do	do	Do.
Edward Rodman	do	do	Do.
145 Henry O. Proctor	do	do	Do.
Lewis M. Albright	do	do	Do.
Walter S. Johns	do	do	Do.
Edward P. Nillis	do	do	Do.
Geo. H. Chapman	do	do	Do.
150 Sam'l R. Whitall	do	do	Do.
Arthur P. Selby	do	do	Do.
Edgar A. DeCamp	do	do	Do.
Francis D. Campbell	do	Dismissed	Do.
F. Y. Commager	do	do	Do.
155 Chas. H. Poor, jr.	do	do	Do.
John A. Hopkins	do	do	Do.
Wm. R. Hunter	do	do	Do.
Jas. E. Whitwell	do	do	Do.
Julius N. Beemer	do	do	Do.
160 John C. Connor	do	do	Do.
Edwin S. Fowle	do	do	Do.
162 F. H. Freeman	do	do	Do.
George Blacknall	Surgeon	Resigned	Died at the south.
James Cornick	do	do	In rebel navy.
Wm. F. Patton	do	do	Do.
W. A. W. Spotswood	do	do	Do.
5 Lewis W. Minor	do	Dismissed	Do.
Wm. F. McClenahan	do	do	Do.
Daniel S. Green	do	do	Do.
John T. Mason	do	Resigned	Do.
Wm. B. Sinclair	do	Dismissed	Do.
10 Richard W. Jeffrey	do	do	Do.
Thos. B. Steele	do	Resigned	Whereabouts unknown.
Jas. F. Harrison	do	Dismissed	In rebel navy.
Wm. D. Harrison	do	do	Whereabouts unknown.
Wm. J. Hay	do	Resigned	Not at the south.
15 Wm. M. Page	do	Dismissed	In rebel navy.
Randolph F. Mason	do	do	At the south.

List of all officers of the United States Navy, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	How left the service.	Remarks.
17 Charles F. Fahs	Surgeon	Dismissed ..	In rebel navy.
Morris B. Beck	Passed Ass't Surg'n ..	Resigned ..	At the south.
J. W. B. Greenhow	do	Dismissed ..	In rebel navy.
D. B. Phillips	do	Resigned ..	Do.
John Ward	do	do	Do.
5 Wm. F. Carrington	do	do	Do.
Chas. H. Williamson	do	Dismissed ..	Do.
Arthur M. Lynah	do	Resigned ..	Do.
Wm. E. Wysham	do	Dismissed ..	Do.
Daniel B. Conrad	do	do	Do.
10 Francis L. Galt	do	Resigned ..	Do.
11 H. W. M. Washington	do	Dismissed ..	Do.
H. L. Sheldon	Assistant Surgeon ..	Resigned ..	Did not go south.
A. S. Garnett	do	Dismissed ..	In rebel navy.
J. W. Sanford, jr.	do	do	Do.
Charles Lowndes, jr.	do	do	Whereabouts unknown.
5 Chas. E. Lining	do	Resigned ..	In rebel navy.
Thos. J. Charlton	do	do	Do.
M. P. Christian	do	Dismissed ..	Do.
Robt. J. Freeman	do	do	Do.
Bennett W. Green	do	do	Do.
10 Joseph D. Grafton	do	do	Do.
James E. Lindsay	do	do	Do.
James W. Herty	do	do	Do.
O. S. Iglehart	do	do	Do.
F. Van Bibber	do	do	Whereabouts unknown.
15 John Homans	do	Resigned ..	Not at the south.
Chas. Carter	do	do	Do.
Chas. O. Carpenter	do	do	Do.
R. E. Van Gieson	do	do	Do.
Alex. Hutchins	do	do	Do.
20 James H. Mears	do	do	Do.
Wm. F. Terry	do	do	Do.
Thos. H. Whitney	do	do	Do.
23 J. Otis Burt	do	do	Do.
John De Bree	Paymaster	Dismissed ..	In rebel navy.
Thos. B. Nalle	do	Resigned ..	At the south.
L. Warrington	do	Dismissed ..	Not at the south.
Thomas R. Ware	do	do	In rebel navy.
5 Jas. A. Semple	do	do	Do.
Richard T. Allison	do	do	Whereabouts unknown.
John Johnston	do	do	In rebel navy.
W. W. J. Kelly	do	Resigned ..	Do.
B. F. Gallaher	do	Dismissed ..	Not at the south.
10 Jas. K. Harwood	do	do	In rebel navy.
George R. Ritchie	do	Resigned ..	Do.
Henry Myers	do	do	Do.
Felix Senac	do	Dismissed ..	Do.
John W. Nixon	do	Resigned ..	Do.
15 Miles H. Morris	do	Dismissed ..	At the south.
George W. Clark	do	do	In rebel navy.
17 Granville T. Pierce	do	do	Not at the south.
1 Benj. F. Camp	Ass't Paymaster ..	Resigned ..	Whereabouts unknown.
Chas. W. Thomas	Chaplain	do	At the south.
2 Jas. A. Coleman	do	do	Not at the south.
Alex. W. Lawrence	Prof. Mathematics ..	Dismissed ..	At the south.
Thos. J. Robinson	do	do	Do.
3 Fred. G. Hesse	do	Resigned ..	Whereabouts unknown.
Wm. P. Williamson	Chief Engineer	Dismissed ..	In rebel navy.
Samuel Archbold	do	Resigned ..	Not at the south.
Michael Quinn	do	Dismissed ..	In rebel navy.
Jas. H. Warner	do	do	Do.

List of all officers of the United States Navy, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	How left the service.	Remarks.
5 N. P. Patterson	Chief Engineer...	Dismissed..	Whereabouts unknown.
Thos. A. Jackson	do	do	In rebel navy.
Robert H. Long	do	Resigned...	Not at the south.
8 Wm. C. Wheeler	do	Dismissed..	Whereabouts unknown.
T. B. C. Stump	1st Ass't Engineer.	do	Do.
Edw'd W. Manning	do	do	In rebel navy.
Henry A. Ramsay	do	do	Do.
Richard C. Potts	do	do	Not at the south.
5 Virginus Freeman	do	do	In rebel navy.
George W. City	do	do	Do.
William P. De Sanno	do	do	Whereabouts unknown.
George W. Alexander	do	Resigned...	Do.
James M. Adams	do	do	Tempor'y service U. S. Navy.
10 Charles Schroeder	do	Dismissed..	In rebel navy.
Philip L. Mars	do	Resigned...	Whereabouts unknown.
12 Edward Mars	do	do	Do.
Marshal P. Jordan	2d Ass't Engineer.	Dismissed..	In rebel navy.
Charles H. Levy	do	do	Do.
Wm. Frick, jr	do	Resigned...	Do.
Jas. S. Wright	do	do	Whereabouts unknown.
5 John W. Tynan	do	Dismissed..	In rebel navy.
Elijah Laws	do	do	Whereabouts unknown.
Loudon Campbell	do	Resigned...	In rebel navy.
Thos. J. Griffin	do	do	Whereabouts unknown.
R. A. Copeland	do	Dismissed..	Do.
10 C. A. Chipley	do	Resigned...	Do.
A. B. Campbell	do	do	Do.
W. A. R. Latimer	do	do	Tempor'y service U. S. Navy.
E. S. Boynton	do	do	Whereabouts unknown.
Newton Champion	do	do	Not at the south.
15 George W. Thorne	do	do	Do.
W. S. Thompson	3d Ass't Engineer.	Deserted...	In rebel navy.
E. L. Dick	do	Dismissed..	Whereabouts unknown.
Wm. H. Glading	do	do	Do.
F. A. R. George	do	Resigned...	Do.
5 James Plunkett	do	do	Do.
H. X. Wright	do	Dismissed..	In rebel navy.
E. C. Patten	do	do	Whereabouts unknown.
W. N. Miller	do	Resigned...	Do.
G. W. Tennent	do	do	In rebel navy.
10 W. C. Starr	do	do	Whereabouts unknown.
Benj'n Herring	do	Dismissed..	In rebel navy.
Henry Fagan	do	do	Do.
John T. Tucker	do	do	Do.
L. L. Olmstead	do	Resigned...	Whereabouts unknown.
15 Chas. W. Jordan	do	Dismissed..	In rebel navy.
W. H. Fuller	do	Resigned...	Whereabouts unknown.
Sebastian Crolus	do	do	Do.
Geo. W. W. Dove	do	do	Do.
E. R. Arnold	do	Dismissed..	Do.
20 Wm. M. Habirshaw	do	do	Do.
W. W. Shipman	do	Resigned...	Do.
T. S. Smith	do	do	Do.
Joseph Mercer	do	do	Do.
John E. Cooper	do	do	Do.
25 R. F. Hatfield	do	do	Do.
Thos. Petterick, jr	do	Dismissed..	Do.
H. R. Lawrence	do	Resigned...	Do.
G. W. Wilkinson	do	do	Do.
E. S. Hutchinson	do	Dismissed..	Do.
30 T. M. Mitchell	do	Resigned...	Do.
Edward Curtis	do	do	Do.

List of all officers of the United States Navy, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	How left the service.	Remarks.
C. J. Cooper	3d Ass't Engineer.	Resigned	Whereabouts unknown.
Chas. B. Dahlgren	do	do	Tempor'y service U. S. Navy.
C. S. Hunt	do	do	Whereabouts unknown.
35 John Stell	do	do	Do.
Noah W. Moffett	do	do	Do.
Isaac J. Griffiths	do	do	Do.
R. E. Halsey	do	do	Do.
Peter C. Reilly	do	do	Do.
40 B. J. McGurran	do	Dismissed	Do.
Wm. Smith	Boatswain	Deserted	At the south.
John Dunderdale	do	do	Do.
Chas. H. Hasker	do	Dismissed	In rebel navy.
Jas. M. Miller	do	do	Whereabouts unknown.
5 Henry P. Grace	do	do	Do.
Wm. Winchester	do	do	Do.
George Dean	do	do	Did not go south.
A. J. Robinson	do	Deserted	Whereabouts unknown.
Joseph Shankland	do	Dismissed	Do.
10 Nelson Goodrich	do	Resigned	Do.
C. H. Hatfield	do	Dismissed	Do.
12 J. C. Myers	do	do	Do.
John Owins	Gunner	Deserted	At the south.
Chas. B. Oliver	do	Dismissed	In rebel navy.
John A. Lovett	do	do	Whereabouts unknown.
Charles Moran	do	do	Do.
5 L. K. Ellis	do	do	Tempor'y service U. S. Navy.
Herman Peters	do	Resigned	Whereabouts unknown.
Otis H. Gilmore	do	Dismissed	Do.
Wm. Summers	do	do	Do.
Benj'n Roberts	do	Resigned	Do.
10 Wm. Wade	do	Dismissed	Do.
G. H. Brooks	do	do	Do.
Wm. Yates	do	do	Do.
John Duncan	do	do	Do.
Geo. A. Parkhurst	do	do	Do.
15 Samuel Cross	do	do	Do.
Chas. A. Stephenson	do	do	Do.
Chas. Seymour	do	do	Do.
Chas. De Bevoise	do	Resigned	Tempor'y service U. S. Navy.
19 Chas. L. Duncan	do	do	Whereabouts unknown.
Wm. Knight	Carpenter	do	At the south.
James Meads	do	Deserted	Do.
Henry G. Thomas	do	Dismissed	Whereabouts unknown.
John T. Rustie	do	Deserted	In rebel navy.
5 Lewis Holmes	do	Dismissed	Whereabouts unknown.
Rob't M. Bain	do	do	In rebel navy.
Edw'd Williams	do	do	Do.
D. M. W. Nash	do	Resigned	Whereabouts unknown.
John H. Conley	do	do	Do.
10 J. B. Hoover	do	Dismissed	Do.
Jas. Kinnear	do	Resigned	Do.
G. M. Doughty	do	do	Do.
Wash'n Duckett	do	do	Do.
Jacob M. Dallas	do	do	Do.
15 John Shannon	do	do	Do.
Wm. Bennett	Sailmaker	do	In rebel navy.
Geo. D. Blackford	do	Dismissed	Whereabouts unknown.
Wm. M. Mahoney	do	do	At the south.
S. H. Boutwell	do	do	Whereabouts unknown.
5 S. V. Turner	do	Resigned	In rebel navy.
Thos. Mellen	do	do	Whereabouts unknown.
7 Geo. H. Wightman	do	do	Do.

List of all officers of the United States Navy, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	How left the service.	Remarks.
MARINE CORPS.			
Henry B. Tyler	Major	Dismissed..	At the south.
George H. Terrett	do	do	Do.
Jabez C. Rich	Captain	do	Do.
Algernon S. Taylor	do	do	Do.
5 Robert Tansill	do	do	Do.
John D. Simms	do	do	Do.
Israel Green	1st Lieutenant	do	Do.
J. R. H. Tatnall	do	do	Do.
Adam N. Baker	do	do	Do.
10 Chas. A. Henderson	do	do	Do.
Henry B. Tyler	do	do	Do.
Julius E. Meiere	do	do	Do.
George P. Turner	do	do	Do.
Thos. S. Wilson	do	do	Do.
15 Alex'r W. Stark	do	do	Do.
Jacob Read	do	Resigned ..	Do.
And'w J. Hays	do	do	Do.
George Holmes	do	do	Do.
S. H. Matthews	do	Dismissed..	Whereabouts unknown.
20 Robert Kidd	do	do	Do.
Geo. W. Cummins	2d Lieutenant	do	Do.
Calvin L. Sayers	do	Resigned ..	At the south.
Henry L. Ingraham	do	do	Do.
Becket K. Howell	do	do	Do.
25 J. H. Rathbone	do	do	Not at the south.
Oscar B. Grant	do	do	Do.
J. M. Reber	do	Dismissed..	Do.
28 D. M. Sells	do	Resigned ..	Do.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Secretary of War, accompanied by reports of the general-in-chief of the army and the commissary general of prisoners, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of December 16, 1863, relative to the treatment of volunteers from Kansas in the hands of the rebels as prisoners.

JANUARY 12, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

In accordance with the request of the Senate conveyed in their resolutions of the 16th of December, 1863, desiring any information in my possession relative to the alleged exceptional treatment of Kansas troops when captured by those in rebellion, I have the honor to transmit a communication from the Secretary of War, accompanied by reports from the general-in-chief of the army and the commissary general of prisoners, relative to the subject matter of the resolutions.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
January 12, 1864.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the reports of the general-in-chief and the commissary general of prisoners, made in response to the resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 16th ultimo, referred by you to this department, requesting information relative to the treatment of volunteers from the State of Kansas, taken prisoners by the rebels.

The resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., December 24, 1863.

SIR : I return herewith the resolution of the United States Senate of the 16th instant, in relation to the treatment of Kansas troops, prisoners of war, by the rebel authorities, referred to me for report.

I have no information that volunteers from the State of Kansas, when taken prisoners of war, have been treated by the enemy differently from volunteers from any other State.

The resolution of the Senate has been submitted to the general commanding the department of which Kansas forms a part, and also to the commissary of prisoners. Neither of these officers have any information in their possession showing a distinction in the treatment of prisoners from the State of Kansas.

It is reported that Quantrel's band, and other guerilla forces in Missouri and Arkansas, have put to death prisoners of war who have fallen into their hands.

It is not stated, however, that any distinction has been made in regard to the State to which such persons belonged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1864.

COLONEL : I have the honor to return herewith the two resolutions which accompanied your note of the 30th ultimo.

There is nothing on the records of this office to show the manner in which our wounded and dead soldiers have been treated on the battle-field by the rebels, nor is there anything to show that Kansas volunteers have been put to death on being taken prisoners. Only fifty-eight enlisted men of Kansas regiments can be found on the records as having been delivered on parole by the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel 3d Infantry, Commissary General of Prisoners.

Colonel E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
TRANSMITTING,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 23d December, 1863, a report showing the names of all major and brigadier generals who are without commands equal to a brigade; also the number of major and brigadier generals who are in command of departments, districts, and posts in the loyal States.

JANUARY 12, 1864.—Read, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 11, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the Senate resolution of December 23, 1863, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report showing "the names of all the major and brigadier generals who are without commands equal to a brigade, stating how long each has been without such command, and whether each has a staff, and if so, how numerous and of what rank, and what amount of pay, including commutations and rations, each, including those of his staff, has been receiving while so without a command."

Also the number of major and brigadier generals who "are in command of departments, districts, and posts in the loyal States, and whether any necessity exists that requires that these departments, districts, and posts should be commanded by officers of such high rank, with their numerous and expensive staffs."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
President of the Senate.

Statement showing the number and names of general officers of the regular army and of volunteers, together with their respective staffs, without commands, or commands equal to a brigade, and date when relieved, or disabled by wounds or disease, from command, or a command equal to a brigade, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate dated December 23, 1863.

No.	General officers, with name and rank.	Staff officers, with name and rank.	Monthly pay and allowances.	Remarks.
1	Geo. B. McClellan, major general U. S. A.	.....	\$355 00	Relieved November 7, 1862. No staff.
2	John C. Frémont, major general U. S. A.	.....	355 00	Relieved August 12, 1862.
		Angeline Albert, colonel.....	164 00	
		John T. Fiala, colonel.....	164 00	
		Chas. Zagonyi, colonel.....	164 00	
		John Pilsen, lieutenant colonel.....	140 00	
		Leonidas Haskell, major.....	116 00	
		R. W. Raymond, captain.....	106 00	
3	David Hunter, major general U. S. V.	.....	445 00	Relieved June 12, 1863. No staff. On a tour of inspection through military division of the Mississippi. Has had no command nor staff. Commissioner for exchange of prisoners.
4	E. A. Hitchcock, major general U. S. V.	.....	445 00	Relieved September 6, 1862. President of the retiring board since July 12, 1863.
5	Irwin McDowell, major general U. S. V.	.....	445 00	Recorder for retiring board.
6	W. S. Rosecrans, major general U. S. V.	.....	129 50	Relieved October 19, 1863.
		Franklin Haven, jr., captain.....	129 50	
		Wladislas Leski, captain.....	129 50	
		J. De W. Cutting, captain.....	445 00	
		F. S. Bond, major.....	163 00	
		Chas. R. Thompson, captain.....	129 50	
		R. S. Thoms, captain.....	129 50	
7	Don Carlos Buel, major general U. S. V.	.....	355 00	Relieved October 30, 1862. No staff.
8	John A. McClernand, major general U. S. V.	.....	355 00	Relieved June 18, 1863. No staff.
9	Lewis Wallace, major general U. S. V.	.....	445 00	Relieved November 10, 1862. On court-martial duty until November 5, 1863. No staff.
10	George Cadwalader, major general U. S. V.	.....	445 00	Relieved from command equal to a brigade, August 16, 1862. Commanding post of Philadelphia since July 18, 1863.
11	E. O. C. Ord, major general U. S. V.	.....	119 50	Relieved October 28, 1863, on account of sickness. Has since gone to join his army corps.
12	Samuel P. Heintzelman, major general U. S. V.	L. Harwood, 1st lieutenant, 147th Penn. vols.	445 00	Relieved October 13, 1863. President of a general court-martial in Washington, D. C. The members of his staff serving with Major General August.
13	Erasmus D. Keyes, major general U. S. V.	.....	445 00	Relieved July, 1863. No staff. Member of retiring board at Wilmington, Delaware.

14	A. McD. McCook, major general U. S. V.	Caleb Bates, major.	445 00	Relieved October 9, 1863.
15	T. L. Crittenden, major general U. S. V.	B. D. Williams, captain	163 00	Do.
16	Daniel E. Sickles, major general U. S. V.	F. J. Jones, captain.	129 50	Relieved July 3, 1863. Severely wounded at Gettysburg. Lost a leg.
17	R. H. Milroy, major general U. S. V.	L. M. Buford, major	129 50	Relieved June 26, 1863. No staff.
18	A. Doubleday, major general U. S. V.	J. J. McCook, captain.	129 50	Relieved July 1, 1863. Wounded. On court-martial duty.
19	R. J. Oglesby, major general U. S. V.	G. G. Knox, captain	445 00	Relieved June 27, 1863. No staff.
20	George L. Hartsuff, major general U. S. V.	H. E. Tremaine, major.	163 00	Relieved October 3, 1863. Ordered before the retiring board.
1	Andrew Porter, brigadier general U. S. V.	Alexander Moore, captain.	129 50	Relieved in July, 1862. No staff.
2	T. W. Sherman, brigadier general U. S. V.	B. F. Martin, 1st lieutenant, 47th N. Y. vols.	335 00	Relieved May 27, 1863. Severely wounded at Port Hudson. No staff.
3	W. R. Montgomery, brigadier general U. S. V.	H. T. Lee, 1st lieutenant, 4th N. Y. artillery.	445 00	Relieved in June, 1862. Commanding post of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, until March 11, 1863.
4	James B. Ricketts, brigadier general U. S. V.	E. O. Brown, major.	119 50	President of general court-martial at Memphis, Tennessee.
5	James S. Wadsworth, brigadier general U. S. V.	J. M. Howard, captain.	355 00	Relieved in November, 1862. On military board to try officers, in Washington. No staff.
6	George W. Morrell, brigadier general U. S. V.	Samuel A. Russell, captain.	445 00	Relieved July 17, 1863. Member of a court of inquiry.
7	John J. Abercrombie, brigadier general U. S. V.	.....	163 00	Relieved in February, 1863. Commanding depot for drafted men at Indianapolis, Indiana. No staff.
8	L. P. Graham, brigadier general U. S. V.	J. H. Livingston, lieutenant 7th New Jersey volunteers.	129 50	Relieved December 9, 1863.
9	Willis A. Gorman, brigadier general U. S. V.	H. Montgomery, lieutenant 13th Pennsylvania cavalry.	299 50	Relieved August 19, 1862. President of board for examination of sick officers at Annapolis, Maryland. No staff.
10	John G. Barnard, brigadier general U. S. V.	B. W. Richards, captain	232 00	Relieved June 27, 1863. No staff.
11	John P. Hatch, brigadier general U. S. V.	C. H. Meneely, major.	299 50	Has had no command. Chief engineer defences of Washington.
12	Albin Schoepf, brigadier general U. S. V.	T. E. Ellsworth, captain	187 00	Assistant engineer.
13	George W. Cullum, brigadier general U. S. V.	.....	129 50	Relieved August 30, 1862. Wounded at second battle of Bull Run.
14	Z. B. Tower, brigadier general U. S. V.	B. S. Alexander, lieutenant colonel.	299 50	Commanding cavalry depot at St. Louis, Missouri. No staff.
		F. R. Munther, captain	299 50	Relieved October 15, 1862. Commanding Fort Delaware, Delaware. No staff.
		.....	289 50	Has had no command nor staff. Is chief of General Halleck's staff.
		.....	232 00	Relieved August 31, 1862. Severely wounded at second battle of Bull Run. No staff.

Statement showing the number and names of the general officers of the regular army and of the volunteers, &c.—Continued.

GENERAL OFFICERS WITHOUT COMMANDS, ETC.

No.	General officers, with name and rank.	Staff officers, with name and rank.	Monthly pay and allowances.	Remarks.
15	L. G. Arnold, brigadier general U. S. V.		\$232 00	Relieved May 23, 1863. No staff. Sick. Is ordered before the retiring board.
16	W. S. Ketchum, brigadier general U. S. V.		299 50	Has had no command nor staff. On duty in War Department.
17	Daniel Tyler, brigadier general U. S. V.		299 50	Relieved June, 1863. Is commanding District of Delaware. Troops not equal to a brigade.
18	R. B. Mitchell, brigadier general U. S. V.	E. L. Tyler, second lieutenant 1st Connecticut heavy artillery.	299 50	Relieved October 23, 1863. On general court-martial at Washington, D. C. No staff.
19	E. R. S. Canby, brigadier general U. S. V.		299 50	Relieved September 10, 1863. On duty in War Department. No staff.
20	Charles Devens, jr., brigadier general U. S. V.		299 50	Relieved May 26, 1863, on account of sickness. Commanding depot for drafted men, Lovell's island, Boston harbor.
21	Max Weber, brigadier general U. S. V.	D. W. Hughes, captain	129 50	Relieved September 17, 1862. Wounded. No staff. On general court-martial at Washington, D. C.
22	Neal Dow, brigadier general U. S. V.		232 00	Relieved May 27, 1863. No staff. Wounded and prisoner at Richmond, Va.
23	George S. Greene, brigadier general U. S. V.		299 50	Relieved October 29, 1863. No staff. Badly wounded. On general court-martial at Washington, D. C.
24	John Gibbon, brigadier general U. S. V.		299 50	Relieved July 3, 1863. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg. No staff. Commanding depot for drafted men at Philadelphia, Pa.
25	Charles Griffin, brigadier general U. S. V.		299 50	Relieved October 23, 1863, on account of sickness. On general court-martial at Washington, D. C.
26	Green C. Smith, brigadier general U. S. V.		299 50	Relieved August 28, 1863. No staff. Member House of Representatives.
27	B. S. Roberts, brigadier general U. S. V.		299 50	Relieved December 2, 1863, by general-in-chief. No staff.
28	Francis C. Bartow, brigadier general U. S. V.		299 50	Relieved July 4, 1863. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg. No staff.
29	Mason Brayman, brigadier general U. S. V.	C. B. Smith, 1st lieutenant 61st Illinois volunteers.	299 50	Relieved May 31, 1863. Commanding Camp Dennison, Ohio.
30	N. J. Jackson, brigadier general U. S. V.		299 50	Relieved April 17, 1863. No staff. Commanding depot for drafted men at Riker's island, New York harbor.
31	F. B. Spinola, brigadier general U. S. V.		299 50	Relieved July 23, 1863. Wounded. No staff. On recruiting service at Brooklyn, N. Y.
32	Solomon Meredith, brigadier general U. S. V.		299 50	Relieved October 19, 1863. Absent on sick certificate.
33	H. B. Carrington, brigadier general U. S. V.	Samuel H. Meredith, 1st lieutenant 19th Indiana volunteers.	299 50	Has had no command nor staff. On duty with governor of Indiana.
34	William Hays, brigadier general U. S. V.		299 50	Relieved September 16, 1863. Assistant provost marshal general, southern division of New York. No staff.

299	50	Has had no command nor staff. President of board of examination of sick officers at Cincinnati, Ohio.
299	50	Has had no command nor staff. Assistant to provost marshal general at Brattleboro', Vermont.
299	50	Has no command nor staff. Agent for exchange of prisoners.
299	50	Relieved March 26, 1863. No staff. Commanding depot for drafted men, Concord, New Hampshire.
299	50	Relieved August 31, 1863. No staff. Commanding at Chicago, Illinois.
299	50	Relieved July 4, 1863. No staff. Commanding depot for drafted men at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
299	50	Has no command nor staff. Commanding depot for drafted men at Grand Rapids, Michigan.
299	50	Relieved July 3, 1863. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg. Commanding depot for drafted men at Portland, Maine. No staff.
299	50	Relieved July 30, 1863. No staff. On general court-martial at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
299	50	Relieved July 17, 1863. Lost a leg at Port Hudson. On general court-martial at Washington, District of Columbia. No staff.
299	50	Relieved July 3, 1863. Severely wounded at Gettysburg, and nearly blind. No staff.
299	50	Has had no command nor staff. Chief quartermaster of the department of the west.
299	50	Has had no command nor staff. Depot quartermaster at Washington, District of Columbia.

36	Adam J. Slemmer, brigadier general U. S. V.
36	T. G. Pitcher, brigadier general U. S. V.
37	S. A. Meredith, brigadier general U. S. V.
38	E. W. Hinks, brigadier general U. S. V.
39	William W. Orme, brigadier general U. S. V.
40	J. T. Copeland, brigadier general U. S. V.
41	S. G. Champlin, brigadier general U. S. V.
42	T. A. Rowley, brigadier general U. S. V.
43	Charles T. Campbell, brigadier general U. S. V.
44	H. E. Paine, brigadier general U. S. V.
45	G. R. Paul, brigadier general U. S. V.
46	Robert Allen, brigadier general U. S. V.
47	D. H. Rucker, brigadier general U. S. V.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of major generals without a command equal to a brigade.....	20
Number of brigadier generals without a command equal to a brigade.....	47
Number of staff officers, serving on the staffs of general officers, without a command equal to a brigade:	
Colonels	3
Lieutenant colonels	2
Majors	7
Captains	17
Lieutenants	9

Total monthly pay of major generals	\$8,360 00	
Total monthly pay of brigadier generals.....	13,671 50	
Total		\$22,031 50
Total monthly pay of colonels	\$492 00	
Total monthly pay of lieutenant colonels	327 00	
Total monthly pay of majors.....	1,094 00	
Total monthly pay of captains	2,178 00	
Total monthly pay of lieutenants	1,070 50	
		5,161 50
Grand total		27,193 00

Statement showing the number of major and brigadier generals commanding departments, districts, and posts in the loyal States, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate, dated December 23, 1863.

	Major gen- erals.	Brigadier generals.
Departments	4	4
Districts	2	7
Posts	1	14
Total	7	25

In regard to the question "whether it is necessary to assign officers of such high rank, with their numerous staff, to such duties," it is respectfully submitted that,

1st. The department commands, as that of the east, the southwest, the Ohio, &c., involve great responsibility, and require the authority of a general officer to act upon questions of military jurisdiction.

2d. The generals assigned to temporary duties, such as commanders of draft rendezvous, courts-martial, &c., are generally disabled by wounds or sickness incurred in the field. Their staff officers, in such cases, are generally employed at the depots, as commissaries, quartermasters, adjutants, &c., and supersede the necessity of detailing others.

E. D. TOWNSEND.

Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., January 12, 1864.

LETTER

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Washington

General of the Army, United States of America, Department of War, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John A. B. [Signature]

Very truly yours,
John A. B. [Signature]

Enclosed for you are two copies of the report of the Committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John A. B. [Signature]

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John A. B. [Signature]

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A report of Brigadier General Totten, chief of engineers and inspector of the Military Academy at West Point, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of January 5, 1864, calling for information in relation to the cadets appointed to the Military Academy during the year 1863.

JANUARY 12, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of Brigadier General Totten, chief of engineers and inspector of the Military Academy at West Point, in answer to the resolution of the Senate passed January 5, 1864, directing me to furnish certain information in relation to the cadets appointed to the Military Academy during the year 1863.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
President of the Senate.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a tabular statement containing the information called for, in relation to appointments at the Military Academy, in the Senate resolution of January 5, 1864.

The information presented is complete, so far as the records of this office can furnish it.

Some of the appointees having been recommended by persons other than "a member of the House of Representatives," the names of the persons so recommending have not been given, as they are not included in the call.

Again, some of the appointments have been made on the written orders of the President and Secretary of War, which were without specification as to the residence of the cadet, or of persons recommending the appointment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. G. TOTTON,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

List of cadets appointed to the Military Academy during the year 1863.

No.	Names of cadets.	Appointed from.	State in which they reside.	Residence of parent or guardian.	By whom nominated.	Regiment from which appointed.
1	Adams, T. R.	Mississippi	Kentucky	Washington, D. C.	Hon. T. D. Eliot	.....
2	Almy	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	.....	.....
3	Appelles	Alabama	New York	New York	Hon. E. H. Smith & Mr. Stebbins	New York 7th volunteers
4	Barber	New York	do	do	Hon. J. R. Blair	.....
5	Bassel	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	.....	18th Michigan volunteers
6	Baxter	Georgia	Michigan	Michigan	.....	.....
7	Bell, J. E.	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	Hon. Mr. Hall	.....
8	Bell, J. V.	Missouri	Missouri	Missouri	Hon. R. McKnight	.....
9	Black	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Hon. J. B. McKeon	.....
10	Bockes	New York	New York	New York	.....	46th Massachusetts volunteers
11	Bodish	Georgia	Massachusetts	Connecticut	.....	121st New York volunteers
12	Borden	North Carolina	Army of the Potomac	Fort Wayne, Indiana	.....	.....
13	Boyd	New York	New York	Private in 144 N. Y. vol.	Hon. Mr. Franchot	26th Iowa volunteers
14	Calender	North Carolina	Iowa	Iowa	.....	.....
15	Campbell, C. H.	At large	District of Columbia	District of Columbia	.....	.....
16	Campbell, S. S.	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	.....	3d Missouri volunteers
17	Campbell, J. A.	South Carolina	Missouri	Missouri	.....	Son of Captain Capron, killed in action.
18	Capron	North Carolina	District of Columbia	District of Columbia	.....	.....
19	Chaplin	Texas	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	.....	Colonel Root's regiment
20	Chester	Arkansas	New York	New York	Hon. Mr. Maynard	.....
21	Cliffe	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	.....	4th Vermont volunteers
22	Conline	Georgia	Vermont	Vermont	.....	Quartermaster's dep't, Memphis.
23	Costa	Louisiana	Tennessee	Illinois	Hon. Mr. Cradliebaugh	.....
24	Cradliebaugh	Nevada	Nevada	New York	Hon. Mr. McBride	.....
25	Crawford	Oregon	Oregon	Oregon	.....	.....
26	Curtis	Virginia	District of Columbia	New York	.....	.....
27	Davis	Arkansas	do	District of Columbia	.....	.....
28	Davis, E.	North Carolina	Kentucky	Kentucky	The California delegation	.....
29	Eaton	California	California	California	Hon. Mr. Hahn	.....
30	Eckhart	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana	Hon. Mr. Chandler	.....
31	Farragut	Virginia	Virginia	U. S. navy	Hon. Mr. Pendleton	.....
32	Fitzpatrick	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio	Hon. Mr. Burnham	.....
33	Flint	Connecticut	Connecticut	Connecticut	Hon. Mr. Riddle	.....
34	Garretson	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio	Hon. Mr. Holman	.....
35	Gifford	Indiana	Indiana	Indiana	Hon. Mr. Ashley	.....
36	Godfrey	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio	.....	Regiment not known
37	Goodloe, G. C.	Mississippi	Kentucky	Kentucky	.....	116th Illinois volunteers
38	Goodman	North Carolina	15th army corps	Indiana	.....	.....
39	Grear	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Hon. J. Patton	22d Iowa volunteers
40	Griffith	North Carolina	Iowa	Iowa	.....	.....
41	Harris	Georgia	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	.....	Nephew of General Lyon, killed in action.
42	Hasler	do	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	.....	.....

LIST OF CADETS—MILITARY ACADEMY.

3

43	Haupt.....	do.	do.	do.	do.
44	Heintzelman.....	At large.	District of Columbia	U. S. army	do.
45	Hinman.....	Virginia	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
46	Hudges.....	At large.	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts
47	Howard.....	South Carolina	Tennessee	Iowa	Iowa
48	Howe.....	New Mexico	Indiana	Indiana	Hon. Mr. Watts
49	Howes.....	New York	New York	New York	Hon. E. Haight
50	Hughes.....	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	do.
51	Johnson.....	South Carolina	Iowa	Iowa	20th Iowa volunteers
52	Jones, H. M.....	North Carolina	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Son of Colonel Jones, 58th Penn- sylvania, killed in action.
53	Kingsbury.....	At large.	New York	New York	do.
54	Lornia.....	Texas	do.	do.	do.
55	Maguire.....	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	do.
56	Mahan.....	At large.	New York	New York	do.
57	Mallory.....	Alabama	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	do.
58	Merriman.....	New York	New York	New York	Hon. T. M. Pomeroy
59	Metcalf.....	Mississippi	do.	do.	do.
60	Miller, C. P.....	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	Hon. Mr. Morrill
61	Moore, J. W.....	Virginia	Ohio	Ohio	78th Ohio volunteers
62	Moss.....	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	do.
63	Murphy.....	At large.	New York	New York	do.
64	McCallum.....	Tennessee	do.	do.	do.
65	McClellan.....	Mississippi	Michigan	Michigan	do.
66	Jordan.....	Virginia	Iowa	Iowa	23d regiment Iowa volunteers
67	Osgood.....	At large.	Maine	Maine	do.
68	Pitman.....	Tennessee	Rhode Island	Rhode Island	1st and 10th Rhode Island vols.
69	Powell.....	South Carolina	Army of the Potomac	Wisconsin	5th Wisconsin volunteers
70	Pratt.....	Alabama	Illinois	U. S. army	45th Illinois volunteers
71	Rawlins.....	North Carolina	Illinois	Illinois	do.
72	Redmond.....	Illinois	do.	do.	Hon. Mr. Richardson
73	Remak.....	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Hon. Mr. Covode
74	Reynolds.....	Indiana	Indiana	Indiana	Hon. Mr. White
75	Richardson.....	Ohio	Ohio	Virginia	Hon. Mr. Morris
76	Richmond.....	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland	Hon. Mr. Thomas
77	Roe.....	New York	New York	New York	Hon. Mr. Sedgwick
78	Rodman.....	At large.	Massachusetts	U. S. army	82d Ohio volunteers
79	Rogers, R. M.....	Georgia	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	1st Philadelphia City troop
80	Rogers, W. E.....	do.	do.	do.	do.
81	Rosse.....	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland	Hon. Mr. Chrisfield
82	Ruffner.....	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	Hon. Mr. Whaley
83	Sartle.....	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	Hon. Mr. Baxter
84	Schenck.....	Alabama	Ohio	Ohio	1st and 2d Ohio volunteers
85	Sears.....	Virginia	Mississippi	do.	95th Ohio volunteers
86	Shaler.....	Florida	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	do.
87	Shoemaker.....	Pennsylvania	do.	do.	Hon. Mr. Wright
88	Stelle.....	New Jersey	New Jersey	New Jersey	Hon. Mr. Steele
89	Stiles.....	South Carolina	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Hon. A. Frank
90	Stimson.....	New York	New York	New York	Hon. Mr. Crittenden
91	Swigert.....	Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky	Hon. Mr. Cobb
92	Taylor.....	New Jersey	New Jersey	New Jersey	Hon. Mr. Maynard
93	Thornborough.....	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	Capt. Guss's battery Penn. art'y

List of cadets appointed to the Military Academy—Continued.

No.	Names of cadets.	Appointed from.	State in which they reside.	Residence of parent or guardian.	By whom nominated.	Regiment from which appointed.
94	Turtle.....	Massachusetts.	Massachusetts.	Massachusetts.	Hon. Mr. Dawes.	.....
95	Underwood.....	Kentucky.	Kentucky.	Kentucky.	Hon. Mr. Grider.	.....
96	Wager.....	Mississippi.	New York.	New York.	.....	.....
97	Walbridge.....	At large.	Ohio.	Ohio.	.....	.....
98	Walls.....	New York.	New York.	New York.	Hon. C. Vibbard.	.....
99	Welcott.....	At large.	Ohio.	Ohio.	.....	.....
100	Wood.....	Virginia.	Army of the Potomac.	Connecticut.	.....	1st Connecticut cavalry
101	Quinan.....	Maryland.	Maryland.	Maryland.	Hon. Mr. Calvert.	.....
102	Collins.....	Alabama.	.....	.....	.....	14th reg't Indiana volunteers
103	Wester.....	Tennessee.	Tennessee.	.....	.....	.....
104	Judd.....	At large.	Illinois.	Illinois.	.....	.....

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of December 21, 1863, a report of the names of all officers in the regular army who, between the first day of December, 1860, and the first day of December, 1863, left the service, either by resignation or desertion, stating which, to engage in the rebellion against the government of the United States.

JANUARY 14, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 13, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, dated December 21, 1863, I have the honor to submit a report of "the names of all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, if any, in the regular army, who, between the first day of December, 1860, and the first day of December, 1863, left the service, either by resignation or desertion, stating which, to engage in the rebellion against the government of the United States, giving the grade or rank of the officers, and also designating such (if any) as have been formally dismissed by the President."

From the nature of information desired, the statement has been made up from the best information in possession of the department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
President of the Senate.

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY

Names of the officers in the regular army who, between the 1st day of December, 1860, and the 1st day of December, 1863, left the service, either by resignation or desertion, stating which, to engage in the rebellion against the government of the United States, giving the grade or rank of the officers, and also designating such as have been formally dismissed by the President.

No.	Name.	Rank.	Regiment or corps.	Date of resignation.	Reasons assigned for resignation.	Date of desertion.	Date of dismissal.	Reasons for dismissal.
1	*Armstrong, Francis C.	Captain	2d dragoons	Aug. 13, 1861	Of a private nature			
2	*Archer, James J.	do	9th infantry	May 14, 1861	None			
3	*Armistead, L. A.	Capt. and bvt. maj.	6th infantry	May 26, 1861	None			
4	*Adams, John	Captain	1st dragoons	May 31, 1861	None			
5	*Armistead, F. S.	1st lieutenant	10th infantry	June 14, 1861	None			
6	*Alexander, E. P.	2d lieutenant	Engineers	May 1, 1861	None			
7	*Anderson, Charles D.	1st lieutenant	4th artillery	April 1, 1861	None			
8	*Anderson, R. H.	2d lieutenant	9th infantry	May 17, 1861	None			
9	†Anderson, W. W.	Ass. sur. U. S. A.		Apr. 20, 1861	None			
10	*Anderson, R. H.	Captain	2d dragoons	Mar. 3, 1861	That his resignation be acted upon before Mr. Buchanan's administration expires.			
11	*Alexander, J. B. S.	2d lieutenant	9th infantry	May 9, 1861	None			
12	*Anderson, S. S.	Capt. & bvt. maj.	2d artillery	Apr. 27, 1861	Conscientiously opposed to the course proposed by the President in his proclamation of the 15th instant, and cannot hold his commission longer.			
13	*Anderson, G. B.	1st lieutenant	2d dragoons	Apr. 25, 1861	None			
14	*Boggs, William R.	1st lieutenant	Ordnance	Feb. 1, 1861	None			
15	*Beall, William N. R.	Captain	1st cavalry	Aug. 20, 1861	None			
16	*Brown, John A.	do	4th artillery	July 3, 1861	Private interests			
17	†Burnett, William E.	2d lieutenant	1st infantry	July 17, 1861	None			
18	*Brewer, R. H.	1st lieutenant	1st dragoons	May 13, 1861	None			
19	†Baldwin, Briscoe G., jr.	Mil. storekeeper	Ord. departm't.	Apr. 22, 1861	None			
20	*Baker, Lawrence S.	1st lieutenant	Mounted rifles	May 10, 1861	None			
21	*Barton, Seth M.	Captain	1st infantry	June 11, 1861	None			
22	*Blake, E. D.	do	8th infantry	June 11, 1861	None			
23	†Bradford, J. A. J.	do	Ordnance	May 1, 1861	In consequence of war against his native State.			
24	*Blair, William B.	do	Commis'y dept.	May 14, 1861	In consequence of a state of war existing between the two sections.			
25	†Brodie, Robert L.	Ass. sur. U. S. A.		May 7, 1861	None			
26	*Beckham, Robert F.	Bvt. 2d lieutenant	Engineers	May 3, 1861	None			
27	*Brewer, Charles	Ass. sur. U. S. A.		May 7, 1861	None			
28	*Beall, Lloyd J.	Paym'r U. S. A.		Apr. 22, 1861	None			
29	*Borland, Harold	Bvt. 2d lieutenant	5th infantry	Mar. 31, 1861	None			
30	*Bee, Barnard E.	Captain	10th infantry	Mar. 3, 1861	None			
31	*Bradfute, William R.	do	2d cavalry	Mar. 21, 1861	Reasons unnecessary to mention.			
32	*Burtwell, John R. B.	2d lieutenant	1st cavalry	Mar. 21, 1863	None			
33	†Bonneau, Richard V.	do	3d infantry	Mar. 2, 1861	None			

	*Beauregard, P. G. T.	Capt. & bvtmaj.	Engineers	Feb. 20, 1861	In consequence of the secession of his native State.		
34							
35	†Berry, Thomas J.	2d lieutenant	2d dragoons	Jan. 28, 1861	Allegiance to his native State, (Ga.)		
36	†Bagley, Edward F.	1st lieutenant	4th artillery	Mar. 1, 1861	Secession of Georgia and Alabama		
37	†Brooks, Edward J.	do	7th infantry			Dropped May 16, 1861.	Disloyalty
38	†Beall, Lloyd	Captain	2d infantry			Sept. 12, 1862	Drunkenness
39	†Cunningham, Arthur S.	1st lieutenant	10th infantry	June 25, 1861	None		
40	*Claiborne, Thomas J.	Captain	Mounted rifles	May 14, 1861	Solely on a conscientious duty.		
41	†Chapman, Alfred B.	1st lieutenant	1st dragoons	May 14, 1861	None		
42	*Crittenden, George B.	Lieut. colonel	Mounted rifles	June 10, 1861	None		
43	*Collins, Charles R.	Bvt. 2d lieutenant	Top'l engineers	June 10, 1861	None		
44	†Campbell, Charles C.	2d lieutenant	1st cavalry			June 6, 1861	For tendering his resignation in the face of the enemy.
45	†Crowell, Nathaniel S.	Ass. sur. U. S. A.		May 17, 1861	None		
46	†Chambliss, Nathan'l R.	2d lieutenant	3d artillery			May 25, 1861	For tendering his resignation to avoid being called upon for active service.
47	*Cooke, John R.	1st lieutenant	8th infantry	May 30, 1861	None		
48	*Corley, James L.	do	6th infantry	May 4, 1861	None		
49	†Cone, Aurilius F.	2d lieutenant	1st infantry	May 13, 1861	None		
50	†Campbell, Reuben P.	Captain	2d dragoons	May 11, 1861	Ill health and the troubles of the times.		
51	*Chilton, Robert H.	Paym'r U. S. A.		Apr. 29, 1861	None		
52	*Cosby, George B.	1st lieutenant	2d cavalry	May 10, 1861	None		
53	*Cabell, William L.	Capt. & ass. qm.		Apr. 20, 1861	Cannot remain without doing violence to his feelings as a southern man.		
54	*Cooper, Samuel M.	2d lieutenant	1st artillery	Apr. 5, 1861	None		
55	†Childs, Frederick L.	do	do	Mar. 4, 1861	None		
56	†Carswell, William A.	Ass. sur. U. S. A.		Mar. 25, 1861	None		
57	*Cooper, Samuel	Col. & adj. gen.		Mar. 7, 1861	None		
58	†Cunningham, Geo. A.	2d lieutenant	2d cavalry	Feb. 27, 1861	None		
59	*Carr, Geo. W.	1st lieutenant	9th infantry	Feb. 20, 1861	None		
60	*Cole Robert G.	do	8th infantry	Jan. 28, 1861	To offer his services to the State of Florida.		
61	†Cumming, Alfred	Captain	10th infantry	Jan. 19, 1861	Secession of Georgia.		
62	§Chandler, Daniel T.	Capt. & bvt. lt. col. U. S. A.		Dec. 24, 1862			
63	*Dunovant, John	Captain	10th infantry	Dec. 29, 1860			
64	*Davidson, Henry B.	do	1st dragoons			Drop'd July 30, 1861.	Having failed to report for duty at expiration of leave of absence.
65	¶Dillon, Edward	2d lieutenant	6th infantry			June 25, 1861	Disloyalty.
66	*Deshler, James	1st lieutenant	10th infantry			Drop'd July 16, 1861.	For having overstaid his leave and failing to report to C. O., department of the west.
67	†Dixon, Joseph	Bvt. 2d lieutenant	Top'l engin'rs	June 28, 1861	None		
68	†Derrick, Clarence	do	Engineers			July 16, 1861	For having tendered his resignation in the face of the enemy.

* Entered the rebel service.

† Presumed to have entered the rebel service.

‡ Since joined the rebel service.

§ Tendered his resignation, and no reasons.

¶ Presumed to have entered the rebel service.

§ Apprehended en route to the south.

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY

Names of the officers of the regular army who left the service, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Rank.	Regiment or corps.	Date of resignation.	Reasons assigned for resignation.	Date of desertion.	Date of dismissal.	Reasons for dismissal.
69	*De Lagnel, Julius A.	1st lieutenant.	2d artillery	May 17, 1861	To be relieved from a false and painful position.			
70	†Davis, Matthew L.	do.	3d infantry	May 13, 1861	None.			
71	*De Saussure, Wm. D.	Captain	1st cavalry	Mar. 1, 1861	None.			
72	*Deas, George	Bvt. major and asst. adj. gen.		Feb. 25, 1861	None.			
73	*De Leon, David C.	Surgeon U.S.A.		Feb. 19, 1861	None.			
74	†Dearing, St. Clair	2d lieutenant	2d artillery	Feb. 7, 1861	Secession of Georgia.			
75	*Elzey, Arnold	Captain	do.	Apr. 25, 1861	None.			
76	*Ewell, Richard S.	do.	1st dragoons	May 7, 1861	None.			
77	†Edelen, Thomas B.	1st lieutenant	7th infantry	May 30, 1861	None.			
78	*Echols, Wm. H.	Bvt. 2d lieutenant	Top'l engin'rs.	Mar. 21, 1861	None.			
79	*Evans, Nathan G.	Captain	2d cavalry	Feb. 27, 1861	None.			
80	*Field, Charles W.	do.	do.	May 30, 1861	None.			
81	*Forney, John H.	1st lieutenant	10th infantry	Jan. 23, 1861	None.			
82	*Ferguson, Samuel W.	2d lieutenant	1st dragoons	Mar. 1, 1861	None.			
83	†Fletcher, Crawford	Captain	9th infantry	Mar. 1, 1861	None.			
84	*Frazer, John W.	do.	do.	Mar. 15, 1861	None.			
85	†Fauntleroy, Arch'd M.	Ast. sur. U.S.A.	1st dragoons	May 9, 1861	None.			
86	*Fauntleroy, Thos. T.	Colonel	1st cavalry	May 13, 1861	None.			
87	†Fish, Oliver H.	2d lieutenant	Ordnance department.	May 1, 1861	None.			
88	†Fatherly, Richard	Mil. storek'per.		May 1, 1861	None.			
89	†Found, Andrew J.	Ast. sur. U.S.A.		Apr. 1, 1861	Sense of duty to State of Georgia.			
90	†Garland, Robert R.	Captain	7th infantry				Drop'd May 23, 1861	Disloyalty.
91	*Grayson, John B.	Bvt. lieutenant.	Comm'sry department.	July 1, 1861	None.			
92	†Goode, John T.	1st lieutenant	4th artillery					
93	*Gilmer, Jeremy F.	Captain	Engineers	June 29, 1861			July 3, 1861	Disloyalty.
94	*Guild, Lafayette	Ast. sur. U.S.A.					July 1, 1861	Refusing to renew oath of allegiance.
95	*Gardner, Wm. M.	Captain	2d infantry	Jan. 19, 1861	Secession of Georgia.			
96	*Garnett, Richard B.	do.	6th infantry	May 17, 1861	None.			
97	*Gatlin, Richard C.	Major	5th infantry	May 20, 1861	None.			
98	*Gardner, Franklin	Captain	10th infantry				Drop'd May 7, 1861.	For abandoning his post, (Ft. Bridger.)
99	*Gorgas, Josiah	Captain	Ord'nce dep't.	Apr. 3, 1861	None.			
100	*Gibbes, Wade H.	Bvt. 2d lieutenant	2d cavalry	Jan. 1, 1861				
101	*Garnett, Robert S.	Major	9th infantry	Apr. 30, 1861	None.			
102	†Galt, John M.	Mil. storek'per.	Ordnance department.	Feb. 28, 1861	None.			
103	*Gill, Wm. G.	1st lieutenant	4th artillery	Feb. 4, 1861	None.			
104	†Howard, John C.	do.	9th infantry	Sept. 6, 1861	None.			
105	†Henry, Mathias W.	Bvt. 2d lieutenant	Mounted rifles	Aug. 19, 1861	None.			

107	*Hill, James H.	1st lieutenant..	10th infantry ..	May 1, 1861	None.	None.	None.
108	*Hill, Ambrose P.	do.	1st artillery ..	Mar. 1, 1861	None.	None.	None.
109	*Hill, Henry	Paym'r U.S.A.	Ord. departm't.	June 14, 1861	None.	May 25, 1861.	For having tendered his resignation to avoid being called upon for active service.
110	*Hoxton, Llewellyn G.	Bvt. 2d lieu't.	8th infantry ..	May 14, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
111	*Holloway, Edmunds B.	Captain	Ord. departmt.	May 22, 1861.	In consequence of war having been declared against the south.	None.	None.
112	†Humphreys, Fred. C.	Major and bvt. colonel.	do.	Apr. 22, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
113	*Huger, Benj.	2d lieutenant ..	1st infantry ..	May 1, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
114	*Haskell, Alex. M.	do.	10th infantry ..	May 21, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
115	*Huger, Frank	Captain	2d dragoons ..	May 9, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
116	†Hawes, James M.	Pay'ter U.S.A.	3d artillery ..	Apr. 30, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
117	†Hutter, George C.	2d lieutenant ..	10th infantry ..	Apr. 23, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
118	†Hill, Gabriel H.	Captain	4th artillery ..	Apr. 25, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
119	*Heth, Henry	As't sur. U.S.A.	2d cavalry ..	Jan. 1, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
120	*Haden, John M.	2d lieutenant ..	1st infantry ..	Apr. 16, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
121	*Hallonquist, James H.	1st lieutenant ..	8th infantry ..	Apr. 17, 1861.	None.	Because his heart is no longer in sympathy with his duties.	None.
122	*Hood, John B.	2d lieutenant ..	5th infantry ..	Apr. 22, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
123	†Holman, James H.	Major	9th infantry ..	Mar. 3, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
124	*Holmes, Theophilus H.	2d lieutenant ..	3d infantry ..	Mar. 15, 1861.	None.	On account of the secession of Alabama.	None.
125	*Hill, Robert C.	1st lieutenant ..	1st artillery ..	Feb. 25, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
126	†Harvie, Edwin J.	Lieut. colonel..	1st cavalry ..	Jan. 31, 1861.	On account of the secession of Georgia.	None.	None.
127	*Huse, Caleb.	As't sur. U.S.A.	1st cavalry ..	Mar. 21, 1861.	None.	Drop'd Nov. 27, 1861.	Leaving his post without leave.
128	*Hardee, Wm. J.	1st lieutenant ..	Top. engineers.	May 16, 1861.	None.	Dec. 26, 1861.	Disloyalty.
129	†Herndon, James C.	do.	Mounted rifles ..	May 27, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
130	*Iverson, Alfred, jr.	2d lieutenant ..	7th infantry ..	June 10, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
131	*Ives, Joseph C.	Captain	6th infantry ..	June 1, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
132	*Jackson, Wm. H.	Capt'n and bt. major.	2d dragoons ..	Apr. 1, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
133	*Jones, John M.	1st lieutenant ..	8th infantry ..	May 21, 1861.	Imperative reasons.	None.	None.
134	*Johnson, Edward	Cap'n and ass't quarterm'r.	2d cavalry ..	May 3, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
135	†Jackson, George	Col. and bvt. brig. gener'l.	1st dragoons ..	Apr. 25, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
136	†Jackson, Thomas K.	1st lieutenant ..	1st cavalry ..	May 7, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
137	*Jordan, Thomas	2d lieutenant ..	Quar. general ..	Apr. 22, 1861.	Reasons understood by the Secretary of War.	None.	None.
138	*Johnston, Albert S.	U.S.A.	1st artillery ..	Apr. 27, 1861.	None.	None.	None.
139	†Johnston, Robert	Captain					
140	*Jackson, Andrew, jr.						
141	*Johnston, Joseph E.						
142	*Jones, Samuel						

* Entered the rebel service.

† Presumed to have entered the rebel service.

; Tendered his resignation. No reasons. Presumed to have entered the rebel service.

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY

Names of the officers of the regular army who left the service, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Rank.	Regiment or corps.	Date of resignation.	Reasons assigned for resignation.	Date of desertion.	Date of dismissal.	Reasons for dismissal.
143	*Jones, David R.....	Bvt. capt. and a. a. gen'l.	.....	Feb. 15, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
144	†Jenifer, Walter H.....	1st lieutenant.	2d cavalry.....	Apr. 30, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
145	†Johns, Edward W.....	As't sur. U.S.A.	.....	Apr. 22, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
146	*Jones, Thomas M.....	1st lieutenant.	8th infantry.....	Feb. 28, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
147	*Jones, Walter.....	do.....	1st infantry.....	May 10, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
148	*James, George S.....	do.....	4th artillery.....	Feb. 1, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
149	†Jones, Joseph P.....	2d lieutenant.	2d artillery.....	Jan. 28, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
150	*Jackson, Andrew.....	1st lieutenant.	3d infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	June 6, 1861.	For absenting himself from his company without permission.
151	†Kerr, John M.....	Bvt. 2d lieutenant.	Mounted rifles.	.....	.....	.....	July 13, 1861.	For overstaying his leave.
152	†Kelly, Henry B.....	1st lieutenant.	10th infantry.....	Feb. 27, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
153	†Lindsay, Andrew J.....	Captain.....	Mounted rifles.	May 5, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
154	*Loring, Wm. W.....	Colonel.....	do.....	May 13, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
155	†Lee, Richard B.....	Major and com. of sub'ence..	.....	May 9, 1861.	.....	.....	.....	.....
156	*Lee, Fitzhugh.....	1st lieutenant.	2d cavalry.....	May 21, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
157	*Longstreet, James.....	Pay'ter U.S.A.	.....	June 1, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
158	†Lewis, Theodore.....	M'ary storek'r.	Ord. departm't.	Feb. 18, 1861.	On account of the secession of Louisiana.	.....	.....	.....
159	*Lee, Stephen D.....	1st lieutenant.	4th artillery.....	Feb. 20, 1861.	On account of the secession of South Carolina.	.....	.....	.....
160	*Lay, George W.....	Capt. and bvt. lieutenant. colonel.	6th infantry.....	Mar. 2, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
161	*Lockett, Samuel H.....	Bvt. 2d lieutenant.	Engineers.....	Feb. 1, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
162	*Lomax, Lunsford L.....	1st lieutenant.	1st cavalry.....	Apr. 25, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
163	†L'Engle, Wm. J.....	As't sur. U.S.A.	.....	Apr. 30, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
164	*Long, Armistead L.....	1st lieutenant.	2d artillery.....	June 10, 1861.	.....	.....	.....	.....
165	†Lyon, Hylan B.....	do.....	3d artillery.....	Apr. 30, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
166	*Long, John O.....	do.....	2d infantry.....	May 2, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
167	*Lee, George W. C.....	do.....	Engineers.....	May 2, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
168	*Lee, William F.....	2d lieutenant.	2d infantry.....	Apr. 30, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
169	*Little, Henry.....	Captain.....	7th infantry.....	May 7, 1861.	On account of the terrible condition of Maryland, his native State.	.....	.....	.....
170	*Lee, Robert E.....	Colonel.....	1st cavalry.....	Apr. 25, 1861.	None.....	.....	.....	.....
171	Lind, Isaac.....	Major.....	7th infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	Drop'd Nov. 25, 1861.	For abandoning his post, and surrendering his command to an inferior force of the enemy.
172	*Maury, Dabney H.....	Capt. & ass't adj't gen.	.....	.....	.....	.....	June 25, 1861	Disloyalty.....
173	*Myers, Abraham C.....	Capt. & bvt. lt. col., & ass't quar.	.....	Jan. 28, 1861.	.....	.....	.....	.....

RESIGNED, DISMISSED, OR DESERTED.

7

174	† Madison, Thomas C.	Surgeon U. S. A.		Aug. 17, 1861	None	None	
175	* Mackall, William W.	Bt. major and ass't ad. gen.		July 3, 1861	None	None	
176	† Mallory, Francis	2d lieutenant	4th infantry	July 10, 1861	None		
177	* Martin, James G.	Bt. major and ass't quar.		June 14, 1861	Cannot support the United States in the existing war.		
178	* McNeill, Henry C.	2d lieutenant	Mounted rifles	May 12, 1861	None	For having tendered his resignation in face of the rebels.	
179	† McCreery, William W.	do	4th artillery		June 3, 1861		
180	* Mercer, John T.	do	1st dragoons	Apr. 26, 1861	None		
181	† McLeomore, Owen K.	do	6th infantry	Apr. 8, 1861	None		
182	* McCown, John P.	Captain	4th artillery	May 17, 1861	None		
183	* Meade, Richard K., jr.	2d lieutenant	Engineers	May 1, 1861	None		
184	* Merchant, Anderson	1st lieutenant	2d artillery	May 2, 1861	None		
185	* McLean, Eugene E.	Capt. and ass't quar.		Apr. 25, 1861	None		
186	* Marmaduke, John S.	2d lieutenant	7th infantry	Apr. 17, 1861	None		
187	* Magruder, John B.	Capt. & bt. lt. col.	1st artillery	Apr. 20, 1861	None		
188	† McCall, James K.	2d lieutenant	4th infantry	Apr. 25, 1861	None		
189	* Mullins, John	1st lieutenant	2d dragoons	Apr. 24, 1861	None		
190	* Minter, Joseph F.	do	2d cavalry	Mar. 31, 1861	None		
191	* Major, James P.	2d lieutenant	do	Mar. 21, 1861	None		
192	* McIntosh, James	Captain	1st cavalry	May 7, 1861	Lest he should have to march against that portion of country that gave him birth.		
193	* McLaws, Lafayette	do	7th infantry	Mar. 23, 1861	None		
194	* Maclin, Sackfield	Pay'r U. S. A.		Mar. 1, 1861	None		
195	* Moore, Samuel P.	Sur. U. S. A.		Feb. 25, 1861	A southern confederacy having been duly organized.		
196	* Montgomery, Alex. B.	2d lieutenant	4th artillery	Mar. 3, 1861	On account of the secession of his native State.		
197	§ Magruder, William J.	Captain	1st cavalry	Oct. 1, 1862	None		
198	* Northrop, Lucius B.	do	1st dragoons	Jan. 8, 1861	None		
199	* O'Bannon, Law. W.	1st lieutenant	3d infantry	Mar. 31, 1861	None		
200	* Pickett, George E.	Captain	9th infantry	June 25, 1861	None	Having tendered his resignation in the face of the enemy.	
201	† Parker, James P.	Bt. 2d lieutenant	4th infantry		July 16, 1861		
202	† Patterson, Charles E.	2d lieutenant	do		June 6, 1861	do	
203	* Pegram, John	1st lieutenant	2d dragoons	May 10, 1861	None		
204	* Pemberton, John C.	Capt. & bt. maj.	4th artillery	Apr. 29, 1861	None		
205	† Phifer, Charles W.	1st lieutenant	2d cavalry	Apr. 1, 1861	None		
206	† Peck, Lafayette	do	8th infantry	Aug. 23, 1861	None		
207	* Pender, William D.	do	1st dragoons	Mar. 21, 1861	None		
208	† Quattlebaum, Paul J.	2d lieutenant	9th infantry	June 29, 1861	None		
209	Ramseur, David P.	As't sur. U. S. A.			Aug. 17, 1861	Having deserted to the enemy	
210	† Robinson, James W.	1st lieutenant	1st artillery	May 15, 1861	None		
211	* Robertson, Beverly H.	Captain	2d dragoons		Aug. 8, 1861	Disloyalty	
212	* Rains, Gabriel J.	Lieut. colonel	5th infantry	July 31, 1861	Religious opposition to the policy pursued by the Executive.		

* Entered the rebel service. † Presumed to have entered the rebel service. ‡ Tendered resignation. § Since joined the rebel service.

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY

Names of the officers of the regular army who left the service, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Rank.	Regiment or corps.	Date of resignation.	Reasons assigned for resignation.	Date of desertion.	Date of dismissal.	Reasons for dismissal.
213	*Reynolds, Samuel H.	1st lieutenant.	1st infantry.	July 28, 1861	None.			
214	†Reynolds, Robert B.	Paym'r U. S. A.		June 23, 1861	None.			
215	*Reynolds, Frank A.	Bvt. 2d lieutenant.	2d dragoons.				July 16, 1861	Having tendered his resignation in the face of the enemy.
216	*Riley, Edward B. D.	2d lieutenant.	4th infantry.	June 13, 1861	None.			
217	†Ragan, Abraham B.	Paym'r U. S. A.		June 30, 1861				
218	*Ransom, Robert	Captain.	1st cavalry.	May 24, 1861	None.			
219	*Rich, Lucius L.	1st lieutenant.	5th infantry.	May 13, 1861	None.			
220	*Rhett, Thomas G.	Paym'r U. S. A.		Ap'l 1, 1861				
221	*Rice, Olin F.	2d lieutenant.	6th infantry.				June 6, 1861	Having tendered his resignation in the face of the enemy.
222	†Riddick, Richard H.	1st lieutenant.	1st cavalry.	May 9, 1861	None.			
223	*Ruggles, Daniel.	Capt. & bt. l. c.	5th infantry.	May 7, 1861	None.			
224	†Ramseur, Stephen D.	2d lieutenant.	4th artillery.	Ap'l 6, 1861	None.			
225	†Randal, Horace	do.	1st dragoons.	Feb. 27, 1861	None.			
226	*Reynolds, Alex'r W.	Capt. & a. q. m.					Dropped Oct. 4, 1861.	Absence without leave.
227	*Stevenson, Carter L.	Captain.	5th infantry.				June 25, 1861	Disloyalty.
228	†Shaaf, Arthur.	2d lieutenant.	4th infantry.	July 10, 1861	None.			
229	†Smith, Albert J.	Paym'r U. S. A.					June 20, 1861	Having deserted his post, (Key West, Florida.)
230	*Smith, Martin L.	Captain.	Top. eng.	Ap'l 1, 1861	None.			
231	*Sibley, Henry H.	Major.	1st dragoons.	May 13, 1861	None.			
232	*Steele, William.	Captain.	2d dragoons.	May 30, 1861	Not for the purpose of entering any other service.			
233	*Stuart, James E. B.	do.	1st cavalry.	May 14, 1861	From his sense of duty to his native State.			
234	*Smith, Larkin.	Capt. & bt. maj.	8th infantry.	May 13, 1861	None.			
235	*Steen, Alexander E.	1st lieutenant.	3d infantry.	May 10, 1861	None.			
236	†Smith, Caleb.	do.	2d infantry.	May 3, 1861	None.			
237	†Selden, Joseph	Capt. & bt. maj.	8th infantry.	Ap'l 27, 1861	None.			
238	†Smith, William P.	Bt. 2d lieutenant.	Top. eng.	do.	None.			
239	†Smith, Charles H.	Ass. sur. U. S. A.		Ap'l 25, 1861	None.			
240	†Smith, James A.	1st lieutenant.	6th infantry.	May 9, 1861	None.			
241	*Saunders, John S.	2d lieutenant.	Ord. dep't.	Ap'l 22, 1861	None.			
242	*Steuart, George H.	Captain.	1st cavalry.	do.	None.			
243	†Smead, Abner.	1st lieutenant.	1st artillery.				Dropp'd Ap'l 11, 1861.	Tendered his resignation in order to escape from duty.
244	*Smith, E. Kirby	Major.	2d cavalry.	Ap'l 6, 1861	On account of the attitude of his native State.			
245	†Sloan, jr., Benj. F.	Bvt. 2d lieutenant.	2d dragoons.	Mar. 2, 1861	None.			
246	*Smith, William D.	Captain.	do.	Jan. 28, 1861	Secession of Georgia.			
247	Slaughter, James E.	1st lieutenant.	1st artillery.				May 14, 1861	For having left his post without authority, and for being now in arms against the United States.

248	*Stith, Donald C	Captain	5th Infantry	June 7, 1861	None	Sep. 25, 1861	
249	*Taylor, John G	1st lieutenant	8th Infantry		None	June 6, 1861	For deserting his post, (Fort Kearney.)
250	*Tyler, Charles H	Captain	2d dragoons	Ap'l 6, 1861	None	Mar. 1, 1861	For treachery in having surrendered the property of the United States under his charge.
251	† Thomas, Bryan M	2d lieutenant	5th Infantry		None		
252	*Twiggs, David E	Brig. & bt. maj. gen. U. S. A.			None		
253	*Van Dorn, Earl	Major	2d cavalry	Jan. 31, 1861	None		
254	*Villepigue, John V	1st lieutenant	2d dragoons	Mar. 31, 1861	None		
255	*Williams, William O	do	2d cavalry	June 10, 1861	None		
256	*Withers, John	Capt. & a. a. g.		Mar. 1, 1861	None		
257	† Waggonman, Geo. D	Capt. & bt. maj.	Sub. dep't.	May 10, 1861	On account of the hostile attitude assumed by the United States government towards his native State.		
258	† Wall, Asa	Ass. sur. U. S. A.		May 11, 1861			
259	*Wayne, Henry C	Capt. & bt. maj.	Q. M. dep't.	Dec. 31, 1860	None		
260	*Williams, Solomon	2d lieutenant	2d dragoons	May 3, 1861	None		
261	† Wright, Moses H	do	Ord. dep't.	May 30, 1861	To cast his lot with Tennessee.		
262	*Walker, Henry H	1st lieutenant	6th Infantry	May 3, 1861	None		
263	*Winder, John H	Maj. & bvt. l. c.	3d artillery	Ap'l 27, 1861	That he may not find himself arrayed against his native State.		
264	*Washington, T. A	1st lieutenant	1st Infantry	Ap'l 8, 1861	None		
265	*Winder, Charles S	Captain	9th Infantry	Ap'l 1, 1861	None		
266	† Wheeler, jr., Joseph	2d lieutenant	Mounted rifles	Ap'l 22, 1861	None		
267	*Williams, Thomas G	1st lieutenant	1st Infantry	Mar. 15, 1861	None		
268	† White, James L	do	3d artillery	Mar. 3, 1861	None		
269	† Wilson, Henry	Colonel	7th Infantry	Feb. 25, 1861	Dissolution of the Union and his identification with the south.		
270	*White, Moses J	Bvt. 2d lieutenant	Ordnance	Feb. 7, 1861	None		
271	*Whiting, Wm. H. C	Captain	Engineers	Feb. 20, 1861	None	July 22, 1861	Disloyalty
272	*Welcker, William T	1st lieutenant	Ordnance		None		
273	† Walker, John G	Captain	Mounted rifles	July 1, 1861	None		
274	*Waddy, John R	1st lieutenant	4th artillery	July 26, 1861	None		
275	*Wilcox, Cadmus M	Captain	7th Infantry	June 8, 1861	None		
276	† Wickliffe, Nath	1st lieutenant	9th Infantry	May 17, 1861	None		
277	*Walker, Wm. T. H	Maj. & bvt. l. c.	10th Infantry	Dec. 20, 1860	None		

* Entered the rebel service.

† Presumed to have entered the rebel service.

RECAPITULATION.

Resigned	242	Entered the rebel service	183
Dismissed	26	Presumed to have entered the rebel service	92
Dropped	9	Endeavoring to enter the rebel service	1
		Dismissed for surrendering his command to an inferior force of the enemy	1
Total	277	Total	277

The following list comprises all of the non-commissioned officers and privates, *deserters* from the regular army, from December 1, 1860, to December 1, 1863, *known* to have gone over to the rebels "to engage in the rebellion against the government of the United States:"

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Date of deser- tion.	Place of desertion.
Thompson, John.....	Private.....	I..	1st infantry..	Feb. 17, 1861	Camp at San Pedro, Texas.
Barrett, William.....	Sergeant.....	K.	do.....	April 21, 1861	Indianola, Texas.
Doyle John.....	Private.....	H.	8th infant'y..	May 9, 1861	Adams Hill, Texas.
Dirr, Lewis.....	do.....	B.	do.....	May 10, 1861	Not known.
Anderson, John.....	do.....	B.	do.....	May 11, 1861	Do.
Burns, William.....	do.....	H.	do.....	June 11, 1861	San Antonio, Texas.
Miller, Loris.....	do.....	H.	do.....	May 24, 1861	Do. do.
O'Callaghan, Michael.....	do.....	H.	do.....	June 30, 1861	Do. do.
Scott, John.....	do.....	H.	do.....	June 24, 1861	Do. do.
Golden, James.....	do.....	D.	Mounted rifles	July 6, 1861	While on furlough.
Thompson, John.....	Corporal.....	H.	do.....	June 1, 1861	Do. do.
Fitz, William.....	Hosp'l steward.			July —, 1861	St. Augustine Springs, N. M.
Ashley, William.....	Private.....	D.	Mounted rifles	Sept. 30, 1861	While on furlough.
Finn, Edward.....	do.....	D.	do.....	Sept. 30, 1861	Do. do.
Dege, Edward.....	1st sergeant.....	C.	8th infantry..	Oct. 28, 1861	Not known.
Faith, Herman P.....	Private.....	B.	do.....	Aug. 7, 1862	Do.
Evans, Archibald.....	1st sergeant.....	H.	3d cavalry...	Dec. —, 1862	Do.
Starbeck, R.....	Corporal, (band)		8th infantry..	Not known....	Do.
Seibert, Ferdinand.....	1st sergeant.....	F.	do.....	do.....	Do.
Gillis, Charles.....	Corporal.....	F.	do.....	do.....	Do.
Griffith, Thomas.....	Musician.....	F.	do.....	do.....	Do.
Dockstader, Oscar.....	Private.....	F.	do.....	do.....	Do.
Kiser, Jacob.....	do.....	F.	do.....	do.....	Do.
Mickglyn, Patrick.....	do.....	F.	do.....	do.....	Do.
Moule, George H.....	do.....	F.	do.....	do.....	Do.
McCarty, Thomas.....	do.....	F.	do.....	do.....	Do.
Wiggers, Ernst F. W.....	do.....	F.	do.....	do.....	Do.
Miller, John.....	do.....	G.	do.....	do.....	Do.

Total..... 28

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1864.

LETTER
OF
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 19th instant, information in relation to the contracts of Shepherd and Caldwell to carry the mail on certain routes in Missouri.

JANUARY 26, 1864. — Read, referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 25, 1864.

SIR : In response to the Senate's resolution of the 19th instant, "that the Postmaster General be requested to communicate to the Senate all the facts connected with the contracts of Messrs. Shepherd and Caldwell to convey the mails on certain routes, numbered 8818, 8819, 1849, and 8872, in the State of Missouri, and all papers connected with the suspension of said contracts," I have to state that on examination of the books of the department for mail routes at that period the following facts are shown : Under the Postmaster General's advertisement of the 9th of January, 1854, inviting proposals for mail service in the State of Missouri from July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1858, Messrs. Shepherd and Caldwell being found to be the lowest bidders for the following routes, viz : No. 8818, St. Charles to Hannibal, at \$2,500 70 per annum ; No. 8819, St. Charles to Pinckney, at \$359 per annum ; No. 8849, Hannibal to Keokuk, at \$1,960 per annum ; and No. 8872, Glasgow to Hannibal, \$2,146 per annum, were accepted by the Postmaster General, and they executed contracts for the conveyance of the mails on routes 8819 and 8872, but failed to do so with reference to routes 8818 and 8849.

Under date of 13th February, 1855, the following order appears in the record of route No. 8818, viz : "Shepherd and Caldwell having failed to perform service agreeably to their acceptance, contract with Benjamin T. Hawkins, of Bowling Green, Missouri, at his bid of \$3,395 per annum, for six-times-a-week service in two-horse coaches from 1st November to 1st March, residue of year three times a week on horse, and refer to Auditor to charge said Shepherd and Caldwell, failing bidders, with the difference between that sum and their bid of \$2,500 70."

The service and mode of conveyance stipulated in this order are the same as that for which Shepherd and Caldwell proposed for and were accepted.

On the 5th May, 1855, the following order was issued upon route No. 8819, viz : "Shepherd and Caldwell having abandoned the service, and the next low-

est bidder declining to take the route, contract with Oliver G. Sallie, of St. Charles, from March, 1855, at his proposition of \$432 per annum, the failing contractors being liable for the difference."

Upon route No. 8849, on the 30th December, 1854, the following was issued, viz: "Accepted bidders having failed to perform the service on this route, contract with Joseph Dudding and John T. B. Anderson, of Hannibal at their proposal of \$2,490 per annum, service to be performed six times a week in two-horse coaches from 1st November to 1st March, residue of year three times a week on horse, and refer to Auditor to charge Shepherd and Caldwell, failing bidders, with the difference between that sum and their bid of \$1,960."

The service and mode of conveyance stipulated in this order are the same as that for which Shepherd and Caldwell proposed for and were accepted.

And upon route No. 8872, on the 20th March, 1855, the following: "Shepherd and Caldwell having abandoned the service, contract with Granville Kimball and James Moore, of St. Louis, Missouri, at same rate of pay."

The damages charged against these parties were made according to the uniform practice of the department, and in compliance with the provisions of the 27th section of the act of Congress approved 2d July, 1836.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BLAIR, *Postmaster General.*

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

President of the Senate of the United States.

LETTER
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 18th instant, a statement of public books and documents in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior, which, by a joint resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, were set apart for distribution.

JANUARY 26, 1864.—Read, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 25, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement, in compliance with the terms of a resolution passed by the Senate on the 18th instant, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate "what public books and documents are in his custody, which, by a joint resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, were set apart for distribution."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
President of the Senate.

Statement of public books and documents in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior Department, which, by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, were set apart for distribution.

American Archives, 4th series, in 6 volumes.—118 copies of volume 1, 119 of volume 2, 119 of volume 3, 126 of volume 4, 125 of volume 5, and 126 of volume 6.

American Archives, 5th series, in 3 volumes.—118 copies of volume 1, 218 of volume 2, and 119 of volume 3.

American State Papers—Continuation.—Foreign relations: 817 copies of volume 5, and 816 of volume 6. Finance: 819 copies of volume 4, and 817 of volume 5. Public lands: 818 copies of volume 4, 818 of volume 5, 817 of volume 6, 818 of volume 7, and 820 of volume 8. Military affairs: 819 copies of volume 3, 819 of volume 4, 819 of volume 5, 820 of volume 6, and 819 of volume 7. Naval affairs: 819 copies of volume 2, 818 of volume 3, and 818 of volume 4.

Annals of Congress.—1789 to 1824:

50 complete sets; each in 42 volumes.

84 sets, of 33 volumes each, commencing with the first session of the sixth Congress, and closing with the first session of the eighteenth Congress.

1,106 odd volumes of *Annals of Congress*, viz: 1st Congress, 8 volumes; 2d Congress, 8 volumes; 3d Congress, 7 volumes; 4th Congress, 18 volumes; 5th Congress, 13 volumes; 6th Congress, 48 volumes; 7th Congress, 12 volumes; 8th Congress, 81 volumes; 9th Congress, 88 volumes; 10th Congress, 134 volumes; 11th Congress, 67 volumes; 12th Congress, 26 volumes; 13th Congress, 69 volumes; 14th Congress, 68 volumes; 15th Congress, 117 volumes; 16th Congress, 88 volumes; 17th Congress, 156 volumes; 18th Congress, 98 volumes.

Reports of Pacific Railroad Surveys.—94 copies of volume 2, 105 of volume 3, 91 of volume 4, 95 of volume 5, 70 of volume 6, 99 of volume 7, 100 of volume 8, 104 of volume 9, 101 of volume 10, and 103 of volume 11.

Works of Alexander Hamilton.—3 complete sets, in 7 volumes.

Works of John Adams, in 10 volumes.—129 copies of volume 1, 42 of volume 2, 42 of volume 3, 80 of volume 4, 77 of volume 5, 70 of volume 6, 62 of volume 7, 57 of volume 8, 125 of volume 9, and 140 of volume 10.

Works of Thomas Jefferson, in 9 volumes.—100 copies of volume 1, 88 of volume 2, 89 of volume 3, 94 of volume 4, 79 of volume 5, 66 of volume 6, 82 of volume 7, 92 of volume 8, and 94 of volume 9.

United States Japan Expedition.—93 copies of volume 2, and 35 of volume 3.

Emory's Report on the Mexican Boundary Line.—5 copies of volume 2, and 5 of volume 3.

Gilliss's Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere.—70 copies of part III, and 74 of part VI.

Owen's Geological Report.—14 complete sets, each in 2 volumes.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition.—10 copies of volume 12, (Mollusca.) These volumes were boxed up, and reserved for distribution to the several States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Texas, and Louisiana.

Meteorological Observations.—1854 to 1859, 95 volumes.

Greenhow's Oregon and California, in one volume, 307 copies.

Pitkin's Statistical View of Commerce, in one volume, 60 copies.

State Papers, in 10 volumes, octavo; 9 complete sets.

Northeastern Boundary Arbitration, in one volume, 248 copies.

Census of 1850, in one volume, 44 copies.

Military and Hydrographical Chart of the Extremity of Cape Cod.—175 books, and 800 maps connected with the same.

Official Register or Blue Book.—For 1816, 170 copies; 1817, 110 copies; 1820, 97 copies; 1830, 15 copies; 1832, 42 copies; 1835, 18 copies; 1838, 28 copies; 1839, 20 copies; 1855, 32 copies; 1859, 65 copies; 1861, 75 copies.

Congressional Documents.—34th Congress: 5 sets House documents of 1st session, and five sets of 2d session. 35th Congress: 28 sets Senate documents of 1st session, and 31 of 2d session; 75 sets of House documents of 1st session, and 78 of 2d session. 36th Congress: 133 sets Senate documents of 1st session, and 184 of 2d session; 133 sets House documents of 1st session, and 188 of 2d session.

50 boxes, each containing 49 volumes, being odd volumes of Senate and House documents of 1st and 2d sessions of 33d Congress.

39 boxes, each containing 85 volumes, being odd volumes of Senate and House documents of 1st and 2d sessions of 33d Congress.

4 boxes, containing, in all, 240 volumes, being broken sets of documents of the 2d session of the 36th Congress.

91 boxes, containing, in all, about 5,460 volumes, being odd volumes of documents of the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, and 32d Congresses.

819 odd volumes, (not in boxes,) being documents of the 26th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 32d, and 34th Congresses. Among these documents there are 62 copies of "Opinions of Attorneys General," being parts 1 and 2 of volume 7, Executive documents of the 2d session of the 31st Congress

Howard's Reports.—Volume 19, 11 copies; volume 20, 12 copies; volume 23, 1 copy; and volume 24, 10 copies.

Black's Reports.—Volume 1, 10 copies.

Laws of the United States.—From March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1845, in 10 volumes, 63 sets; from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1839, in 9 volumes, 22 sets; and 296 odd volumes. Laws of 13th Congress, 284 copies; 14th Congress, 210 copies; 15th Congress, 140 copies; 16th Congress, 240 copies; 17th Congress, 105 copies; 20th Congress, 103 copies; 21st Congress, 80 copies; 22d Congress, 100 copies; 23d Congress, 103 copies; 24th Congress, 92 copies; 25th Congress, 68 copies; 26th Congress, 189 copies; 27th Congress, 205 copies; 28th Congress, 237 copies; 29th Congress, 227 copies; 30th Congress, 227 copies.

Pamphlet Laws.—12th Congress, 2d session, 550 copies; 13th Congress, 3d session, 1,468 copies; 15th Congress, 2d session, 1,511 copies; 16th Congress, 1st session, 174 copies; 16th Congress, 2d session, 249 copies; 17th Congress, 1st session, 514 copies; 17th Congress, 2d session, 390 copies; 19th Congress, 1st session, 15 copies; 19th Congress, 2d session, 16 copies; 20th Congress, 1st session, 138 copies; 20th Congress, 2d session, 91 copies; 21st Congress, 1st session, 25 copies; 22d Congress, 1st session, 52 copies; 22d Congress, 2d session, 255 copies; 23d Congress, 1st session, 76 copies; 23d Congress, 2d session, 108 copies; 24th Congress, 1st session, 60 copies; 24th Congress, 2d session, 209 copies; 25th Congress, 1st session, 480 copies; 25th Congress, 2d session, 541 copies; 25th Congress, 3d session, 234 copies; 26th Congress, 1st session, 297 copies; 27th Congress, 1st session, 65 copies; 27th Congress, 2d session, 144 copies; 27th Congress, 3d session, 83 copies; 28th Congress, 1st session, 48 copies; 28th Congress, 2d session, 81 copies; 29th Congress, 2d session, 300 copies; 31st Congress, 1st session, 750 copies; 31st Congress, 2d session, 45 copies; 32d Congress, 1st session, 50 copies; 32d Congress, 2d session, 205 copies; 33d Congress, 1st session, 127 copies; 33d Congress, 2d session, 107 copies; 34th Congress, 2d session, 6 copies; 35th Congress, 2d session, 217 copies; 36th Congress, 1st session, 320 copies; 36th Congress, 2d session, 1,920 copies; 37th Congress, 1st session, 1,905 copies; and 37th Congress, 2d session, 2,357 copies.

United States Statutes at Large.—Volume 1, 22 copies; volume 2, 22 copies; volume 3, 22 copies; volume 4, 21 copies; volume 5, 21 copies; volume 6, 22 copies; volume 7, 22 copies; volume 8, 20 copies; volume 9, 37 copies; volume 10, 18 copies; volume 11, 23 copies.

Synoptical Index.—45 copies.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1911

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the 20th instant, a report of the Secretary of State with accompanying papers, respecting the recent destruction by fire of the church of the Compañia, at Santiago de Chile.

JANUARY 26, 1864.—Read, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of yesterday, respecting the recent destruction by fire of the church of the Compañia at Santiago, Chile, and the efforts of citizens of the United States to rescue the victims of the conflagration, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, with the papers accompanying it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *January* 21, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 21, 1864.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the Senate of yesterday, requesting the President "to communicate to the Senate (if not incompatible with the public interest) any official information which may have been received upon the subject of the recent destruction by fire of the church of the Compañia at Santiago de Chile, and the efforts of citizens of the United States to rescue the victims of the conflagration," has the honor to lay before the President a copy of the despatch of Thomas H. Nelson, esq., United States minister at Santiago, upon the subject, and of the papers by which it was accompanied.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 20, 1864.

SIR: Your despatches Nos. 115 and 116 have been received.

I observe with interest the correspondence you have transmitted with your No. 116, containing an expression of your views regarding the validity of cer-

tain tobacco contracts, upon which subject the tribunal of Hacienda had, through the minister for foreign relations, solicited information from you; and I am gratified that you were enabled to extend the desired courtesy to the Chilean government.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THOMAS H. NELSON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Nelson to Mr. Seward.

No. 117.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Santiago de Chile, December 16, 1863.

SIR: It becomes my painful duty to report the total destruction by fire of the church of the Compañia, of this city, on the 8th instant, involving a loss of nearly two thousand five hundred lives.

It has been customary for some years past to celebrate the "month of Mary" with great pomp, upon the 8th of December, the anniversary of the "immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary." The festivities always close with a grand illumination and appropriate ceremonies.

On Tuesday evening, the 8th instant, crowds flocked from every quarter of the city to the church, and, by 7 o'clock, every portion of the immense edifice was filled with a densely packed crowd, nearly all females, and the steps of the building and the street in front were also thronged.

The number of lights with which the church was illuminated is variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand, the greater portion of them being paraffine lamps and chandeliers, many of which were suspended from the ceiling by cords.

As the last of the lamps upon the great altar was being lighted, a jet of flame was seen to proceed from an illuminated crescent at the foot of a colossal statue of the virgin. The assistant threw his poncho over the flame, with the hope of extinguishing it, but the highly inflammable liquid defied his efforts, and, soon reaching the garlands of flowers profusely adorning the altar, shot upward towards the already overheated woodwork of the ceiling. In a few moments the lofty dome was wrapped in flames, the lamps and chandeliers being detached by hundreds as the cords were burned, and, as they fell, scattered their burning contents upon the compact mass of people below.

It is well ascertained that at this moment but one of the main doors and two small side doors were open.

The terrified crowd, composed almost exclusively of females, as before stated, rushed frantically towards the doors. There being no pews or seats in the churches in this country, the congregation kneel in close proximity, so that rapid exit in case of alarm is difficult, if not impossible. Each one is kneeling upon the dress of her immediate neighbor, and innumerable skirts and crinolines are so involved as to prevent the possibility of quick and systematic movement. Very few succeeded in escaping, and these few bruised, scorched, and naked. The throngs, which had succeeded in reaching the very thresholds of the doors, became compact, immovable masses of human beings, and the flames, leaping with amazing rapidity along the arches and ceiling, darted down and enveloped them in a sea of fire.

As soon as the alarm was given I hastened to the spot, which is but two squares distant from this legation. The scene presented was horrible beyond description or conception. Within the scope of my vision were more than a thousand persons manifesting by shrieks, groans, and actions every conceivable

form of human agony. Some were writhing in the embrace of the flames, stretching out their eager hands for that help which it was impossible to give; some standing with uplifted arms; some prostrate and insensible; some kneeling with clasped hands, evidently commending themselves to Him into whose presence they would soon be precipitated.

Aided by Dr. Silvey, United States vice-consul for Valparaiso, and by others, chiefly Americans, we succeeded in dragging some of the victims from the doorways, and continued our efforts until the increasing flames and prostrate bodies showed that all hope of further assistance was gone. Among those prominent in rescuing the sufferers were Henry Meiggs, of California, Henry M. Keith, of New York, George Colton, of Rhode Island, A. Andrews, of California, C. T. Pearce, of Rhode Island, and W. Eaton, of New York.

At a little after 8 o'clock the last tower, containing a chime of bells, fell with a tremendous crash, and it became no longer possible to give the least aid to the burning victims.

There are but three fire engines in the city, and they are small, inefficient, and badly served. They arrived at the scene some half hour after the beginning of the fire, but were so utterly worthless as to afford no assistance whatever. The flames subsided about midnight, from mere want of material on which to feed.

I visited the interior of the church the next morning, and nothing can exceed in horror the spectacle there presented. The whole pavement of the building was strewn with the swollen and disfigured corpses of the victims, while near the door were heaps of charred objects, only distinguishable by the shape as having been once human beings. They were rapidly removed to the cemetery, where one general grave was dug for their reception.

The official statistics have not yet been published, but from the secretary of the church, and the records of the hospitals, I gather that more than *two thousand* persons perished within the walls of the church, and that several hundred more died after removal.

The entire city is shrouded in gloom. The best, and some of the most aristocratic families in the city, are the greatest sufferers. Many of the most elegant and accomplished ladies of the city perished. Youth and beauty and old age were overwhelmed in one common ruin. In several instances whole families were swept away, and their unoccupied houses are in the custody of the civil authorities.

Upon the 11th instant I addressed a note to his excellency the secretary of foreign relations, expressing, on behalf of my fellow-citizens and on my own, our profound sympathy in the distressing calamity which has overwhelmed the community, (see enclosure A,) to which his excellency replied upon the 12th, informing me that he had been expressly charged by the President to signify to me the profound gratitude of the people and government of Chile, for the exertions of the American residents upon the night of the catastrophe, and for their sympathy in the general mourning. (See enclosure B, and translation C.)

These notes have been published in the papers of this city and Valparaiso by the government. The editorial articles in the *Mercurie* of the 14th, and in the *Voz de Chile* of the 15th, introducing the official correspondence, breathe so warm a spirit of kindness toward Americans that I deem it proper to enclose herein (marked D and E) copies and translations thereof.

Upon the 14th instant the President issued a decree, ordering the demolition of the walls of the ruined church, and in spite of an opposition from the clergy, which at one time threatened to become serious and even bloody, the work is being quietly executed.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS H. NELSON.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States.

A.

Mr. Nelson to Mr. Tocornal.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Santiago de Chile, December 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to address myself to your excellency to express, on behalf of the American citizens resident in Chile and on my own, our profound and earnest sympathy in the terrible misfortune which, upon Tuesday last, befel this city, bringing desolation and grief into so many families, and mourning into the hearts of the entire community. The government and the people whom I represent will be stricken with the deepest sorrow when the sad intelligence reaches them.

A calamity so appalling and horrible has no parallel in the world's history. May He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" in mercy console the bereaved and afflicted, and may this awful dispensation of His providence ever remind us of the uncertainty of life, and the necessity of constant preparation to obey His summons.

I have the honor to renew to your excellency the assurances of the high estimation and respect with which I remain your excellency's obedient servant,
 THOMAS H. NELSON.

His Excellency the SECRETARY FOR
 FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE.

C.

Mr. Tocornal to Mr. Nelson.

[Translation.]

SANTIAGO, *December 12, 1863.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the note which your excellency was pleased to address to me yesterday, to signify to me the profound regret caused in the mind of your excellency, and in that of your fellow-citizens residing in Chile, for the terrible misfortune occurring in this city on Tuesday, the 8th instant, which has carried grief into the midst of many families, and has covered the entire community with mourning. Your excellency likewise informs me that the government and people represented by your excellency will feel the deepest sorrow upon receiving the news of this catastrophe, and your excellency concludes, expressing to me your trust that the Lord may grant consolation to the afflicted and unprotected, and cause us all, in view of the uncertainty of life, to be ever prepared to obey the decrees of Providence.

My government has learned the foregoing with lively gratitude, and has discovered in your excellency's communication an alleviation to the grief with which it has been afflicted by this public calamity, as well as a new evidence of the fraternal sentiments which animate your excellency and your worthy fellow-citizens, in favor of our republic. The generous and active efforts which your excellency and they displayed on Tuesday to save the interesting victims from the frightful fire had already won the gratitude of my government, which has been revived by the present manifestation.

In communicating the foregoing to your excellency, I comply with a special charge of his excellency the President of the republic, to assure the honorable representative and the citizens of the United States, who have taken part in

our public mourning, that the noble conduct observed by them upon this sad occasion will be ever gratefully remembered by the Chilian people and government.

Will your excellency be pleased to accept the sentiments of my most distinguished consideration and regard with which I am,

Your excellency's most obedient servant,

MANUEL A. TOCORNAL.

The ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY

and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

D.

[Translation.—“The Mercury.”]

THE NORTH AMERICANS AT THE FIRE OF THE “COMPANIA.”

VALPARAISO, *December 14, 1863.*

Not in vain do nations become reconciled and love one another. Not in vain do people give generous hospitality to people of good heart and elevated soul. There are solemn occasions in which the hand of God makes evident these noble bonds of fraternity, and one of these occasions have we seen presented upon the scorching steps of the Compañia—to our brothers, the citizens of the free and magnanimous Union of the north, in the horrible night of the 8th of December, 1863.

But a few years since the name of *North American* was for us only a source of suspicion, of antipathy, or threat. But when the question of *fillibusterism*, which had its den among the slaveocracy of the south, and which met only opprobrium and reprobation in the free States of the north, was made clear, the reaction of justice began to be felt in our people. And when we saw this entire nation of the north rise as one man for the purpose of putting down the audacity of the defenders of William Walker and of the sacrifices of John Brown, that reaction was converted into sincere sympathy, which has been strengthened by the victories as well as by the reverses of the Union.

This conduct of ours has met the most cordial reciprocity on the part of the North Americans resident among us. Their representative, the worthy, courteous and popular Thomas H. Nelson, has been the first to place himself in the midst of the Chilian people, participating in all their national festivities and public demonstrations, making us hear his eloquence, not only in the official despatches, addressed by him to this government, but in all the discourses delivered by him at our popular banquets. The conduct of Mr. Meiggs, especially towards the working and needy classes, is too well known to require us to refer to it here as an eulogium—as is that which, following his example, has been manifested by his subordinates. Let us only recall that to the enthusiasm of one of them is due the erection of the expiatory monument to Manuel Rodriguez, in the valley of Tiltil, and the sumptuous popular feast with which it was inaugurated.

But the cordiality of the Americans and Chilians was not only to manifest itself in draining joyous libations at the festive board. The hour of the catastrophe arrived and they were among the earliest to hasten to offer the generous aid of their strength and unselfishness.

Among the first to arrive at the doors of the Compañia, already a prey to the flames, were Mr. Nelson himself, and the consul of the United States at Valparaiso, Mr. Silvey, who, residing in the immediate vicinity of the church, worked in person from the beginning, exposing their own lives in order to save some victims. The same was done by Messrs. Meiggs, Keith, and some ex employes of the Valparaiso railroad, who at that hour were met together in the house of

the former, two-thirds of a mile from the scene of the catastrophe. We ourselves met Messrs. Meiggs and Keith on that terrible night, with grief upon their countenances, their clothing torn and soaked with water, and with voices so hoarse that they could hardly speak; and having asked the former if he thought any had perished within the church, he replied, in a voice which froze our blood, "*Thousands.*" Alas! he was one of the few, the only one, perhaps, who had not been mistaken in that hour of terrible confusion. We are assured that Mr. Meiggs caused himself to be wet through on purpose, so as to enter into the midst of the flames. This is not humanity only—it is heroism.

We are happy that these sentiments are not the expressions of individual appreciation alone. The two public documents which we publish below, and which the minister of the (foreign) department has authorized us to give to the press, place in high relief all that we have said upon the confraternity of the two nations.

May these eloquent documents and these weak lines bear to the citizens of the Union, not only in Chile, but in the entire universe, the expression of the profound gratitude due them for their noble conduct from the Chilenos.

[Here follow Mr. Nelson's note, of December 11, to Mr. Tocornal, expressing the profound sympathy of himself and his fellow-countrymen in the sad catastrophe of the 8th, and Mr. Tocornal's note of thanks in reply, of the 12th inst.]

E.

[Translation—"The Voice of Chile."]

SANTIAGO, *December 15, 1863.*

The note of the minister of the United States :

Mr. Nelson, sympathizing in the grief which weighs down our community, in consequence of the catastrophe of the 8th, has addressed the following note to our government :

(Here follows Mr. Nelson's note of the 11th instant to Mr. Tocornal.)

We have read, with profound sympathy and a lively sentiment of gratitude, the above note, and we warmly grasp that generous hand which our brothers stretch out to us in our misfortune. They fraternize with us in the moments of our grief, proving to us that grief knows no nationality. Bound to the sons of the great republic of the north by the instincts of liberty, by the grandeur of the traditions of America, by the noble examples she has given us in her political life, by our common hopes for the future, by glory and danger, by the ties of humanity, they now come forward, in the person of their worthy representative, to place a solemn seal upon the union of ideas and sentiments.

Mr. Nelson, who has known how to conquer the sympathies of our society, by the frankness and chivalry of his character, comes now to augment and give deep root to those sympathies, sealing them with the inspiring of sincere gratitude. His note is not one of those diplomatic compliments, one of those official documents, cold as a reason of state, and calculated as an interest; it is not the obligatory condolence of a mere relation. It is the true cry of a feeling heart, of a soul profoundly moved by a brother's grief; it is the embrace of an entire people to another people in distress, confounding itself with that people to console it, bringing in all sincerity, under the mantle of fraternity, the noble sentiments which give resignation. These are his feeling words—words which can only issue from a wounded spirit, which sustains its life in hope and faith, looking towards "*Him who tempers the wind*

to the shorn lamb," and bowing in conscious resignation before the mysterious designs of Providence.

Mr. Nelson first offered the aid of his arm to the victims, exposing repeatedly his life to save that of others perishing in that fiery furnace. He and many of his compatriots, with the most heroic forgetfulness of self at the post of danger, braving it nobly, lending their powerful aid to the unfortunate who implored salvation. He did his duty, and did it like a man.

He now takes the voice of a people—of an immense and generous people, and brings to us the aid of that sweet consolation which so greatly relieves the suffering heart. We accept the manifestation of these sentiments, assuring Mr. Nelson that his words have fallen as a gentle balm into the wound yet open in the vitals of our society, and that from every lip comes forth sincere words, adorning his name with a crown of gratitude.

Our government has also received these words with profound gratitude, and in the name of the people it represents has replied to Mr. Nelson in the following note.

(Here follows Mr. Tocornal's note of 12th instant, in reply to that of Mr. Nelson of the 11th.)

These are the words of speaking conviction; this is an embrace of humanity; two sister nations embracing in the hour of misfortune, which is also the hour of duty; who, together, elevate their prayers and lamentations, to mingle in one sole idea, and aspire to the union of souls before the Divine presence.

If we have found words of grief and sympathy to mourn over the misfortunes of that disastrous war which is tearing the vitals of the great republic, her sons turn away from that beloved horizon and towards us, opening in their hearts a new asylum for the grief of their brethren.

Let Mr. Nelson receive for himself and his fellow-countrymen, in the name of our people, the assurances of our most sincere gratitude.

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. These settlers found a land of vast resources and potential, but they also found a land that was already inhabited by a diverse and complex society of Native Americans. The story of the United States is a story of the struggle to create a new society, a society that would be based on the principles of liberty and justice for all. It is a story of the challenges and triumphs of a young nation, a nation that has grown from a small colony to a great power. The history of the United States is a story that is still being written, and it is a story that is important to all of us.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 14th instant, a copy of the report on the resources of the United States presented to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, in September last, by the Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles.

JANUARY 19, 1864.—Read, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

JANUARY 26, 1864.—Ordered that 1,500 additional copies be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 18, 1864.

I transmit to the Senate, in answer to their resolution of the 14th instant, a copy of the report on the resources of the United States presented to the international statistical congress at Berlin, in September last, by the Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, together with a copy of his letter to the Department of State, transmitting the report.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The SENATE of the United States.

Mr. Ruggles to Mr. Seward.

BERLIN, September 14, 1863.

SIR: In pursuance of your instructions accompanying the appointment of the undersigned as representative of the United States of America at the international statistical congress at Berlin, in September instant, he embarked for Europe in the first German steamer after receiving his commission, and reached Berlin, after some detention on the Atlantic, on the afternoon of the 6th of September. No business of importance had been transacted in the congress up to that time, except the presentation of the credentials of the delegates.

On the 7th of September the credentials of the undersigned were presented and approved, at which time representatives from the following countries, stated in alphabetical order, had been duly admitted, viz:

The United States of America; Anhalt-Dessau; Austria; Baden; Bavaria; Belgium; the Danubian Provinces; Denmark; France; Frankfort; Great Britain; Hamburg; Hanover; Holland; Holstein; Hesse-Cassel; Hesse-Darmstadt; Italy; Lubeck; Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Norway; Oldenburg; Portugal; Prussia; Russia; Saxe-Coburg; Saxe-Weimar; Saxony; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; and Wurtemberg.

The representatives of most of the nations above specified made reports to the congress on the statistics of their respective countries, which will be duly published in German and in French, in the official proceedings or "*Compte Rendu*" of the congress. In general, the proceedings and debates were in the German language, but to some extent in French and English.

Through some accidental and unintentional omission, none of the states of South America, or of Central America, sent delegates to the congress, although Brazil, especially, had been represented in preceding sessions of the congress. The name of the undersigned was erroneously entered in the printed and published lists as delegate from "*North America*," but on his application the error will be corrected in the official report of the proceedings.

On Friday, the 11th of September, being the sixth day of the session, a statistical report was presented to the congress by the undersigned, in behalf of the United States of America, of which a copy is herewith transmitted.

It is proper to state that the composition and character of the congress, as shown by its proceedings and published reports at the preceding sessions, was merely "statistical," and in no respect economical or political, rendering it proper and necessary to refrain in the report from any speculations or deductions as to the practical use or employment of the resources to be statistically exhibited, or any political discussion of the character, conduct, or possible result of the pending insurrection against the government of the American Union; but rather to present the cardinal elements of its material strength and resources, past and present, in such arithmetical and statistical form as should furnish, of itself, to the congress and to the countries therein represented, sufficient elements for any necessary conclusions.

Again, it was desirable and necessary, for the purpose of securing the publication and circulation, to any considerable extent, of such a statement, to condense the facts as far as practicable, to select only the most prominent, and to seek, by a well-defined outline, to present the subject clearly and distinctly.

Keeping these considerations in view, the report was therefore confined mainly to the four cardinal elements of our national strength, embraced under the heads—Territory; Population; Agricultural Production; and Precious Metals. It is not denied that other branches, though comparatively less important, might also have been added; but under the circumstances, those presented were thought sufficient for the present purpose.

In view of the insurrection still affecting the industry and products of a certain portion of the Union, and rendering it difficult to state or estimate their present value with any statistical accuracy, they were not embraced in the report to the present congress, under the belief that the full restoration of tranquillity before the next session, in 1865, will then enable the representative of the United States to fully supply the deficiency.

The present session has been signalized by the adoption of important resolutions in respect to a uniform system of weights, measures, and coins, for the use of the civilized world, and materially affecting the United States of America. A large commission, embracing representatives of high attainments from fourteen different nations and countries, was instituted at the congress of 1860, held in London, to report a system for consideration at the present session. The undersigned, on taking his seat in the body, was invited, in behalf of the United States, to confer and unite with that commission in its proposed and forthcoming report. A draught of that report had been printed, presenting, in review, the different nations which had adopted, or were disposed to adopt, the *metric* system of weights and measures, but in which it was stated that "the Confederate States of America have expressed a desire to introduce the metric system of weights and measures." The undersigned, on perceiving the statement, protested at once against its propriety, or its admission into the report, on the ground that "the Confederate States," so called, had no separate, national,

lawful existence, but still formed integral portions of the United States of America. The objection was acquiesced in, and the words in question were modified so as to read, "Some of the States of America have expressed a desire," &c., &c. That statement is known to be true in respect to some of the States of South America, and possibly as to some of the States of our American Union.

The proposition presented by that commission to the congress in respect to weights, measures, and coins, looking to an eventual change in the weight of the British sovereign and of the American dollar, to reduce them to even multiples of the franc, with the modifications which these propositions underwent in the congress, are of so much importance and gravity, that the undersigned will require some little time for reporting them fully, with the necessary accompanying documents, to the government of the United States. He will seek to do so with all practicable despatch after his return to America. The subject necessarily embraces the grave and difficult question as to the relative value of gold and of silver, present and prospective, and the proper adjustment of the coins of both metals, to keep pace with the fluctuations in their production and supply. For this purpose, the undersigned thought it necessary to propose, at the conclusion of the report on the metalliferous regions of the United States, that the subject of the production of gold and silver should be investigated by a commission to be instituted by the international statistical congress; but on full consideration by the section to which the subject was referred, it was decided, and perhaps properly, that the investigation could not be properly made by the congress, which was statistical and not economical in its aims, and that the necessary inquiry might better be left to the governments of the three great gold-producing countries, being the United States, Great Britain in respect to Australia, New Zealand, and British America, and Russia; and more especially as the inquiry, to be of any practical value, must be conducted under the authority and direction of those respective governments. Meanwhile the decided opinion has been expressed by the delegates in the present congress from Great Britain and from Russia, that it may be reasonably expected that the necessary inquiries on a subject so important to the currency of the world will be prosecuted by those governments with all proper efficiency and despatch.

During the session of the present congress a resolution was passed, on motion of Professor Schubert, of the University of Konigsburg, that it was "advisable, and very useful to the general interests of statistical science, that of all official works and communications published by statistical bureaus, one copy shall be given to all the universities and high academies of the states of Europe, to be preserved in their libraries." A motion made by the undersigned, at a subsequent day, and seconded by Professor Schubert, was unanimously passed by the congress, that the resolution be modified and enlarged "so as to include the public libraries in *six* of the principal cities of the United States of America, to be designated by the State Department at Washington."

The congress adjourned on the 11th of September, after having received the marked hospitality and consideration of the government of Prussia, and of the inhabitants of Berlin.

Of the period of thirty days after the adjournment allowed to the undersigned for returning to the United States, he will employ the first two weeks in visiting Russia to collect the statistics of the product of gold in that country, and for which purpose the representatives of that government in the congress, and also the Russian minister at Berlin, have courteously afforded him important facilities.

The undersigned has the honor to remain, with high respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

His Excellency WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

Report from the United States of America.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, delegate from the United States of America, presented the following report:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the International Statistical Congress:

The government of Prussia having specially requested, through its minister at Washington, his excellency the Baron Gerolt, that the government of the United States of America should send a representative to the international statistical congress to convene at Berlin on the 6th of September, 1863, the President of the United States, on the 14th of August, appointed the undersigned to that office. The session of the congress being so near at hand, the undersigned was necessarily obliged to embark for Europe without delay, and was thus prevented from collecting, in due season, as large a portion as could have been desired of the numerous documents and publications illustrating the statistics of the United States. Much important information, though often wanting in classification and arrangement, is embraced in various official papers issued under public authority, both national and State, and also by boards of trade and other voluntary societies whose labors are more or less statistical. Attempts have been made to impart to American statistics more of an analytical and scientific character, by means of official bureaus to be specially organized for the purpose. The State of Ohio, some years since, under the administration of Governor Chase, the present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, established a Bureau of Statistics as one of the organs of the State government, which was committed to the charge of Mr. Mansfield, whose copious and instructive annual reports fully justify the selection; while far away in the remote interior, beyond the great chain of lakes, the infant State of Minnesota, with a single exception the youngest in the American Union, containing, by the census of 1860, but 173,000 inhabitants clustered around the headwaters of the upper Mississippi, and more than fifteen hundred miles from the Atlantic, established, almost at the moment of its birth, a Bureau of Statistics. Two of the annual reports of its able Commissioner of Statistics, Mr. Wheelock, are now submitted to the inspection of the international statistical congress, as affording reasonable ground of hope that, in due time, America may at least approach in scientific accuracy and philosophical arrangement the more mature and perfect performances of the statisticians of Europe.

The Congress of the United States has not yet established a distinct Bureau of Statistics, although repeatedly recommended and urged to do so; but in taking the census of inhabitants, as required by the national Constitution, at intervals not exceeding ten years, the practice has been gradually introduced of superadding, by special direction of Congress, inquiries more or less extensive in regard to various branches of industry and production, and recently embracing social statistics to a moderate extent; so that the Compend of the census of 1860, herewith submitted to the international statistical congress, will be found to contain a considerable mass of statistical information, illustrating the material, and, to some extent, the social and moral condition of the nation. Under the limited powers conferred by Congress, the active and intelligent officers who have successively filled the office of Superintendent, and particularly Mr. Kennedy, who participated in one or more of the previous sessions of the international statistical congress, have earnestly exerted their best efforts to render the inquiries authorized by law useful not only to the country, but to the cause of statistical science. It is confidently believed that the enlightened labors of the present body may do much to induce the legislative authorities of the United States to recognize a competent Bureau of Statistics as a national

necessity, and thereby place their country on an equality, in that respect, with the most intelligent nations of the world.

Even then, some time must elapse before it will fully attain that power of acute, comprehensive, and thorough analysis in the various branches of statistical inquiry which has so distinguished the eminent European statisticians, in their valuable labors in the international statistical congress during the present and the preceding sessions.

It is a cause for general congratulation that those who conduct the public affairs of nations have become generally convinced that a state cannot be wisely or safely governed without an accurate knowledge of quantities. Abstract theories and historical traditions doubtless have their use and their proper place; but statistics are the very eyes of the statesman, enabling him to survey and scan with clear but comprehensive vision the whole structure and economy of the body politic—to adjust, in the finest harmony, all its varied functions—to regulate and invigorate the healthful circulation of every artery and vein, from the central, vital trunk, to the most remote and delicate articulation.

Not only so. In this modern world, where steam has abolished space, the statesman, to deserve the name, must carefully survey the statistics of all the nations that commerce can approach, so that, with nice and skilful hand, he may adapt the administration of his particular government to the due measure of its comparative capacities and powers.

It is under the conviction that this new-born, modern "solidarity of nations" renders the statistics of each important to all, that the undersigned, in behalf of the United States of America, now ventures briefly to invite the attention of the international statistical congress to some of the most prominent features exhibited by the Compend of the census of 1860, now before this body, and especially to the evidence which it furnishes of the rate and extent of material progress of the human race in that portion of the New World committed by Providence to the care of the American Union. The exhibition will certainly furnish, to some extent, the means of statistical comparison with other portions of the world, and thereby enable the international statistical congress in due time to discharge what may become a very important and world-wide duty, in classifying the results from the reports of individual countries, and thus to present in scientific form the prominent and distinctive features of the comparative anatomy of nations.

Nor is it to be feared that such a classification or comparison could ever be deemed useless or invidious. On this point the present body, fortunately, is able to refer to the highest authority. The impressive words in the opening address of the late Prince Albert, who deemed it no derogation from his eminent rank, as the royal consort of the British sovereign, to preside personally over your deliberations, and whose untimely death is mourned in both hemispheres as a loss to the human race, now come to us with solemn earnestness.

In the noble language of that truly exalted prince, such comparisons will only "prove to us afresh in figures, what we know already from feeling and experience—how dependent the different nations are upon each other for their progress—for their moral and material prosperity—and that the essential condition of their mutual happiness is the maintenance of peace and good will among each other. Let them be rivals, but rivals in the noble race of social improvement, in which, although it may be the lot of one to arrive first at the goal, yet all will equally share the prize—all feeling their own powers and strength increase in the healthy competition."

The Compend of the census of 1860, and other official documents now submitted to the international statistical congress, will establish the following cardinal facts in respect to the territory, population, and progress in material wealth of the United States of America:

- I. The territorial area of the United States at the peace of 1783, then bounded

west by the Mississippi river, was 820,680 square miles, about four times that of France, which is stated to be 207,145 exclusive of Algeria. The purchase from France of Louisiana, in 1804, added to this area 899,680 square miles. Purchases from Spain, and from Mexico, and the Oregon treaty with England, added the further quantity of 1,215,907 square miles; making the total present territory 2,936,166 square miles, or 1,879,146,240 acres.

Of this immense area, possessing a great variety of climate and culture, so large a portion is fertile that it has been steadily absorbed by the rapidly increased population. In May last there remained undisposed of, and belonging to the government of the United States, 964,901,625 acres.

To prevent any confusion of boundaries, the lands are carefully surveyed and allotted by the government, and are then granted gratuitously to actual settlers, or sold for prices not exceeding a dollar and a quarter per acre to purchasers other than settlers. It appears by the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a copy of which is herewith furnished, that the quantity surveyed and ready for sale in September, 1862, was 135,142,999 acres. The report also states, that the recent discoveries of rich and extensive gold fields in some of the unsurveyed portions, are rapidly filling the interior with a population whose necessities require the speedy survey and disposition of large additional tracts. The immediate survey is not, however, of vital importance, as the first occupant practically gains the pre-emptive claim to the land after the survey is completed. The cardinal, the great continental fact, so to speak, is this: that the whole of this vast body of land is freely open to gratuitous occupation, without delay or difficulty of any kind.

II. The population of the United States, as shown by the census of 1860, was 31,445,080; of which number 26,975,575 were white, and 4,441,766 black, of various degrees of color—of the blacks, 3,953,760 being returned as slaves. Whether any or what proportion of the number are hereafter to be statistically considered as “slaves,” depends upon contingencies, which it would be premature at the present time to discuss.

The increase of population since the establishment of the government has been as follows:

1790	3, 929, 827,			
1800	5, 305, 937,	increase	35.02	per cent.
1810	7, 239, 814,	“	36.45	“
1820	9, 638, 191,	“	33.13	“
1830	12, 866, 020,	“	33.49	“
1840	17, 069, 453,	“	32.67	“
1850	23, 191, 876,	“	35.87	“
1860	31, 445, 080,	“	35.59	“

This rate of progress, especially since 1820, is owing in part to immigration from foreign countries.

There arrived in the 10 years—

From 1820 to 1830	244, 490
From 1830 to 1840	552, 000
From 1840 to 1850	1, 558, 300
From 1850 to 1860	2, 707, 624
Total	5, 062, 414

Being a yearly average of 126,560 for the forty years, and 270,762 for the last ten years.

The disturbances in the United States caused by the existing insurrection,

and commencing in April, 1861, have temporarily and partially checked this current of immigration, but during the present year it is again increasing.

The records of the commissioners of emigration of New York show that the arrivals at that port alone have been, for—

	From Ireland.	From Germany.	Total, including all other countries.
1861.....	27, 754.....	27, 159.....	65, 529
1862.....	32, 217.....	27, 740.....	76, 306
1863, up to Aug. 20, 7 $\frac{2}{3}$ months,	64, 465.....	18, 724.....	about.. 98, 000

The proportions of the whole number of 5,062,414 arriving from foreign countries in the forty years from 1820 to 1860, were as follows :

From Ireland	967, 366	
From England	302, 665	
From Scotland	47, 800	
From Wales	7, 935	
From Great Britain and Ireland	1, 425, 018	
		2, 750, 784
From Germany	1, 546, 976	
From Sweden	36, 129	
From Denmark and Norway ...	5, 540	
		1, 588, 145
From France	208, 063	
From Italy	11, 302	
From Switzerland.....	37, 732	
From Spain	16, 245	
From British America	117, 142	
From China (in California almost exclusively)	41, 443	
From all other countries, or unknown ..	291, 558	
		723, 485
		5, 062, 414

It is not ascertainable how many have returned to foreign countries, but they probably do not exceed a million.

If the present partial check to immigration should continue, though it is hardly probable, the number of immigrants for the decade ending in 1870 may possibly be reduced from 2,707,624 to 1,500,000.

The ascertained average of increase of the whole population in the seven decades from 1790 to 1860, which is very nearly 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., or one-third for each decade, would carry the present numbers (31,445,080) by the year 1870 to..... 41, 926, 750

From which deduct for the possible diminution of immigrants, as above..... 1, 207, 624

There would remain..... 40, 719, 126

Mr. Kennedy, the experienced Superintendent of the Census, in the Compend published in 1862, at page 7, estimates the population of 1870 at 42,318,432, and of 1880 at 56,450,241.

west by the Mississippi river, was 820,680 square miles, about four times that of France, which is stated to be 207,145 exclusive of Algeria. The purchase from France of Louisiana, in 1804, added to this area 899,680 square miles. Purchases from Spain, and from Mexico, and the Oregon treaty with England, added the further quantity of 1,215,907 square miles; making the total present territory 2,936,166 square miles, or 1,879,146,240 acres.

Of this immense area, possessing a great variety of climate and culture, so large a portion is fertile that it has been steadily absorbed by the rapidly increased population. In May last there remained undisposed of, and belonging to the government of the United States, 964,901,625 acres.

To prevent any confusion of boundaries, the lands are carefully surveyed and allotted by the government, and are then granted gratuitously to actual settlers, or sold for prices not exceeding a dollar and a quarter per acre to purchasers other than settlers. It appears by the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a copy of which is herewith furnished, that the quantity surveyed and ready for sale in September, 1862, was 135,142,999 acres. The report also states, that the recent discoveries of rich and extensive gold fields in some of the unsurveyed portions, are rapidly filling the interior with a population whose necessities require the speedy survey and disposition of large additional tracts. The immediate survey is not, however, of vital importance, as the first occupant practically gains the pre-emptive claim to the land after the survey is completed. The cardinal, the great continental fact, so to speak, is this: that the whole of this vast body of land is freely open to gratuitous occupation, without delay or difficulty of any kind.

II. The population of the United States, as shown by the census of 1860, was 31,445,080; of which number 26,975,575 were white, and 4,441,766 black, of various degrees of color—of the blacks, 3,953,760 being returned as slaves. Whether any or what proportion of the number are hereafter to be statistically considered as “slaves,” depends upon contingencies, which it would be premature at the present time to discuss.

The increase of population since the establishment of the government has been as follows:

1790	3, 929, 827,			
1800	5, 305, 937,	increase	35.02	per cent.
1810	7, 239, 814,	“	36.45	“
1820	9, 638, 191,	“	33.13	“
1830	12, 866, 020,	“	33.49	“
1840	17, 069, 453,	“	32.67	“
1850	23, 191, 876,	“	35.87	“
1860	31, 445, 080,	“	35.59	“

This rate of progress, especially since 1820, is owing in part to immigration from foreign countries.

There arrived in the 10 years—

From 1820 to 1830	244, 490
From 1830 to 1840	552, 000
From 1840 to 1850	1, 558, 300
From 1850 to 1860	2, 707, 624
Total	5, 062, 414

Being a yearly average of 126,560 for the forty years, and 270,762 for the last ten years.

The disturbances in the United States caused by the existing insurrection,

and commencing in April, 1861, have temporarily and partially checked this current of immigration, but during the present year it is again increasing.

The records of the commissioners of emigration of New York show that the arrivals at that port alone have been, for—

	From Ireland.	From Germany.	Total, including all other countries.
1861.....	27, 754.....	27, 159.....	65, 529
1862.....	32, 217.....	27, 740.....	76, 306
1863, up to Aug. 20, 7 $\frac{2}{3}$ months,	64, 465.....	18, 724.....	about.. 98, 000

The proportions of the whole number of 5,062,414 arriving from foreign countries in the forty years from 1820 to 1860, were as follows :

From Ireland	967, 366	
From England	302, 665	
From Scotland	47, 800	
From Wales	7, 935	
From Great Britain and Ireland	1, 425, 018	
		2, 750, 784
From Germany	1, 546, 976	
From Sweden	36, 129	
From Denmark and Norway	5, 540	
		1, 588, 145
From France	208, 063	
From Italy	11, 302	
From Switzerland.....	37, 732	
From Spain	16, 245	
From British America	117, 142	
From China (in California almost exclusively)	41, 443	
From all other countries, or unknown	291, 558	
		723, 485
		5, 062, 414

It is not ascertainable how many have returned to foreign countries, but they probably do not exceed a million.

If the present partial check to immigration should continue, though it is hardly probable, the number of immigrants for the decade ending in 1870 may possibly be reduced from 2,707,624 to 1,500,000.

The ascertained average of increase of the whole population in the seven decades from 1790 to 1860, which is very nearly 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., or one-third for each decade, would carry the present numbers (31,445,080) by the year 1870 to.....

From which deduct for the possible diminution of immigrants, as above.....

There would remain.....

Mr. Kennedy, the experienced Superintendent of the Census, in the Compend published in 1862, at page 7, estimates the population of 1870 at 42,318,432, and of 1880 at 56,450,241.

The rate of progress of the population of the United States has much exceeded that of any of the European nations. The experienced statisticians in the present congress can readily furnish the figures precisely showing the comparative rate.

The population of France in

1801 was.....	27, 349, 003
1821 was.....	30, 461, 875
1831 was.....	32, 569, 223
1841 was.....	34, 230, 178
1851 was.....	35, 283, 170
1861 was.....	37, 472, 132

Being about 37 per cent. in the sixty years. It does not include Algeria, which has a European population of 192,746.

The population of Prussia has increased since 1816 as follows :

1816.....	10, 319, 993
1822.....	11, 664, 133
1834.....	13, 038, 970
1840.....	14, 928, 503
1849.....	16, 296, 483
1858.....	17, 672, 609
1861.....	18, 491, 220

Being at the rate of 79 per cent. in forty-five years.

The population of England and Wales was, in

1801.....	9, 156, 171
1811.....	10, 454, 529
1821.....	12, 172, 664
1831.....	14, 051, 986
1841.....	16, 035, 198
1851.....	18, 054, 170
1861.....	20, 227, 746

Showing an increase of 121 per cent. in the sixty years, against an increase in the United States in sixty years of 593 per cent.

III. The natural and inevitable result of this great increase of population, enjoying an ample supply of fertile land, is seen in a corresponding advance in the material wealth of the people of the United States. For the purpose of State taxation, the values of their real and personal property are yearly assessed by officers appointed by the States. The assessment does not include large amounts of property held by religious, educational, charitable, and other associations exempted by law from taxation, nor any public property of any description. In actual practice, the real property is rarely assessed for more than two-thirds of its cash value, while large amounts of personal property, being easily concealed, escape assessment altogether.

The assessed value of that portion of property which is thus actually taxed increased as follows: In 1791 (estimated) \$750,000,000; 1816 (estimated) \$1,800,000,000; 1850 (official valuation) \$7,135,780,228; 1860 (official valuation) \$16,159,616,068, showing an increase in the last decade alone of \$9,023,835,840.

A question has been raised, in some quarters, as to the correctness of these valuations of 1850 and 1860, in embracing in the valuation of 1850 \$961,000,000, and in the valuation of 1860 \$1,936,000,000, as the assessed value of slaves, insisting that black men are persons and not property, and should be regarded,

like other men, only as producers and consumers. If this view of the subject should be admitted, the valuation of 1850 would be reduced to \$6,174,780,000, and that of 1860 to \$14,223,618,068, leaving the increase in the decade \$8,048,825,840.

The advance, even if reduced to \$8,048,825,840, is sufficiently large to require the most attentive examination. It is an increase of property over the valuation of 1850 of 130 per cent., while the increase of population in the same decade was but 35.99 per cent. In seeking for the cause of this discrepancy, we shall reach a fundamental and all-important fact which will furnish the key to the past and to the future progress of the United States. It is the power they possess, by means of canals and railways, to practically abolish the distance between the seaboard and the widespread and fertile regions of the interior, thereby removing the clog on their agricultural industry, and virtually placing them side by side with the communities on the Atlantic. During the decade ending in 1860 the sum of \$413,541,510 was expended within the limits of the interior central group, known as the "food-exporting States," in constructing 11,212 miles of railway to connect them with the seaboard. The traffic receipts from those roads were—

In 1860.....	\$31,335,031
In 1861....	35,305,509
In 1862.....	44,908,405

The saving to the communities themselves in the transportation, for which they thus paid \$44,908,405, was at least five times that amount, while the increase in the exports from that portion of the Union greatly animated not only the commerce of the Atlantic States, carrying those exports over their railways to the seaboard, but the manufacturing industry of the eastern States that exchange the fabrics of their workshops for the food of the interior.

By carefully analyzing the \$8,048,825,840 in question, we find that the six manufacturing States of New England received \$735,754,244 of the amount; that the middle, Atlantic, or carrying and commercial States, from New York to Maryland, inclusive, received \$1,834,911,579; and that the food-producing interior itself, embracing the eight great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, received \$2,810,000,000. This very large accession of wealth to this single group of States is sufficiently important to be stated more in detail. The group, taken as a whole, extends from the western boundaries of New York and Pennsylvania to the Missouri river, through fourteen degrees of longitude, and from the Ohio river north to the British dominions, through twelve degrees of latitude. It embraces an area of 441,167 square miles, or 282,134,688 acres, nearly all of which is arable and exceedingly fertile, much of it in prairie and ready at once for the plough. There may be a small portion adjacent to Lake Superior unfit for cultivation, but it is abundantly compensated by its rich deposits of copper and of iron of the best quality.

Into this immense natural garden, in a salubrious and desirable portion of the temperate zone, the swelling stream of population, from the older Atlantic States and from Europe, has steadily flowed during the last decade, increasing its previous population from 5,403,595 to 8,957,690, an accession of 3,554,095 inhabitants gained by the peaceful conquest of Nature, fully equal to the population of Silesia, which cost Frederick the Great the seven years' war, and exceeding that of Scotland, the subject of struggle for centuries.

The rapid influx of population into this group of States increased the quantity of the "improved" land, thereby meaning farms more or less cultivated, within their limits, from 26,680,361 acres in 1850 to 51,826,395 acres in 1860, but leaving a residue yet to be improved of 239,308,293 acres. The area of

25,146,054 acres thus taken in ten years from the prairie and the forest is equal to seven-eighths of the arable area of England, stated by its political economists to be 28,000,000 of acres.

The area embraced in the residue will permit a similar operation to be repeated eight times successively, plainly demonstrating the capacity of this group of States to expand their present population of 8,957,690 to at least thirty, if not forty, millions of inhabitants without inconvenience.

The effects of this influx of population in increasing the pecuniary wealth as well as the agricultural products of the States in question are signally manifest in the census. The assessed value of their real and personal property ascended from \$1,116,000,000 in 1850 to \$3,926,000,000 in 1860, showing a clear increase of \$2,810,000,000. We can best measure this rapid and enormous accession of wealth by comparing it with an object which all nations value, the commercial marine. The commercial tonnage of the United States

In 1840 was	2,180,764 tons.
In 1850 was	3,535,454 “
In 1860 was	5,358,808 “

At \$50 per ton, which is a full estimate, the whole pecuniary value of the 5,358,808 tons, embracing all our commercial fleets on the oceans and the lakes and the rivers, and numbering nearly thirty thousand vessels, would be but \$267,940,000; whereas the increase in the pecuniary value of the States under consideration, in each year of the last decade, was \$281,000,000. Five years' increase would purchase every commercial vessel in the Christian world.

But the census discloses another very important feature, in respect to these interior States, of far higher interest to the statisticians and especially to the statesmen of Europe, than any which has yet been noticed, in their vast and rapidly increasing capacity to supply food, both vegetable and animal, cheaply and abundantly, to the increasing millions of the Old World. In the last decade their cereal products increased from 309,950,295 bushels to 558,160,323 bushels, considerably exceeding the whole cereal product of England, and nearly if not quite equal to that of France. In the same period the swine, who play a very important part in consuming the large surplus of Indian corn, increased in number from 8,536,182 to 11,039,352, and the cattle from 4,373,712 to 7,204,810. Thanks to steam and the railway, the herds of cattle who feed on the meadows of the upper Mississippi are now carried in four days, through eighteen degrees of longitude, to the slaughter-houses on the Atlantic.

It is difficult to furnish any visible or adequate measure for a mass of cereals so enormous as 558,000,000 of bushels. About one-fifth of the whole descends the chain of lakes, on which 1,300 vessels are constantly employed in the season of navigation. About one-seventh of the whole finds its way to the ocean through the Erie canal, which has already been once enlarged for the purpose of passing vessels of two hundred tons, and is now under survey by the State of New York, for a second enlargement, to pass vessels of five hundred tons. The vessels called “canal boats,” now navigating the canal, exceed five thousand in number, and if placed in a line would be more than eighty miles in length.

The barrels of wheat and flour alone, carried by the canal to the Hudson river, were

In 1842	1,146,292.
In 1852	3,937,366
In 1862	7,516,397.

A similar enlargement is also proposed for the canal connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi river. When both the works are completed, a barrel of flour can be carried from St. Louis to New York, nearly half across the continent, for fifty cents, or a ton from the Iron mountain of Missouri for five dollars.

The moderate portion of the cereals that descends the lakes, if placed in barrels of five bushels each, and side by side, would form a line five thousand miles long. The whole crop, if placed in barrels, would encircle the globe. Such is its present magnitude. We leave it to statistical science to discern and truly estimate the future. One result is, at all events, apparent. A general famine is now impossible; for America, if necessary, can feed Europe for centuries to come. Let the statesman and philanthropist ponder well the magnitude of the fact, and all its far-reaching consequences, political, social, and moral, in the increased industry, the increased happiness, and the assured peace of the world.

IV. The great metalliferous region of the American Union is found between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean. This grand division of the republic embraces a little more than half of its whole continental breadth. Portland, in Maine, is the meridian 70° west from Greenwich; Leavenworth, on the Missouri river, in 95° ; and San Francisco, on the Pacific, in 123° . By these continental landmarks the western or metalliferous section is found to embrace 28° , and the eastern division between the Missouri and the Atlantic, at Portland, 25° of our total territorial breadth of 53° of longitude.

It has been the principal work and office of the American people, since the foundation of their government, to carry the machinery of civilization westward from the Atlantic to the Missouri, the great confluent of the Mississippi. So far as the means of rapid intercommunication are concerned, the work may be said to be accomplished, for a locomotive engine can now run without interruption from Portland to the Missouri, striking it at St. Joseph, just below the fortieth parallel of latitude. In the twenty years preceding 1860, a network of railways 31,196 miles in length, was constructed, having the terminus of the most western link on the Missouri river. The total cost was \$1,151,560,829, of which \$850,900,681 was expended in the decade between 1850 and 1860.

The American government and people had become aware of the great pecuniary, commercial, and political results of connecting the ocean with the food-producing interior by adequate steam communications. But the higher and more difficult problem was then presented, of repeating the effort on a scale still more grand and continental; of winning victories still more arduous over Nature; of encountering and subduing the massive mountain ranges interposed by the prolongation of the Cordilleras of our sister continent through the centre of North America, rising, even at their lowest points of depression, far above the highest peaks of the Atlantic States.

The government, feeling the vital, national importance of closely connecting the States of the Atlantic and of the Mississippi with the Pacific with all practicable despatch, has vigorously exerted its power. On the 1st of July, 1862, nearly fifteen months after the outbreak of the existing insurrection, and notwithstanding the necessity of calling into the field more than half a million of men to enforce the national authority, Congress passed an act for incorporating "The Union Pacific Railway Company," and appropriated \$66,000,000 in the bonds of the United States, with large grants of land, to aid the work, directing it to be commenced at the 100th meridian of longitude, but with four branches extending eastward to the Missouri river. The necessary surveys across the mountain ranges are now in active progress, and the construction of the eastern division leading westward from the mouth of the Kansas river, on the Missouri, has actually commenced. The whole of that division, including that part of the line west of the 100th meridian to the foot of the Rocky mountains, is on a nearly level plain, and is singularly easy of construction. Its western end will strike the most prominent point of the auriferous regions in the Territory of Colorado, where the annual product of gold, as stated in the official message of the territorial governor, is from five to ten millions of dollars. The gold is there extracted by crushing machines from the quartz, in which it is found extensively distributed, needing only the railway from the Missouri to cheaply

carry the necessary miners with their machinery and supplies. The distance to that point will be about six hundred and fifty miles, which will be passed in twenty-eight hours. When completed, as it easily may be, within the next three years, it will open the way for such an exodus of miners as the country has not seen since the first discoveries in California, to which the American people rushed with such avidity, many of them circumnavigating Cape Horn to reach the scene of attraction.

Meanwhile, a corresponding movement has commenced on the Pacific, in vigorously prosecuting the construction of the railway eastward from the coast at or near San Francisco, which will cross the Sierra Nevada at an elevation of about 7,000 feet, on the eastern line of California, in the 120th parallel of longitude, and there descend into the Territory of Nevada at the rich silver mines of Washoe.

It is not yet possible to estimate with any accuracy the extent of these deposits of gold and silver, but they are already known to exist at very numerous localities in and between the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada, not to mention the rich quartz mining regions in California itself, which continue to pour out their volumes of gold to affect, whether for good or ill, the financial condition of the civilized world. During the last six months gold has been obtained in such quantities, from the sands of the Snake river and other confluents of the Columbia river, as to attract more than twenty thousand persons to that remote portion of our metalliferous interior. The products of those streams alone for the present year are estimated at twenty millions of dollars.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his official report of the 29th December, 1862, states as follows :

“The great auriferous region of the United States, in the western portion of the continent, stretches from the 49th degree of north latitude and Puget sound to the 30° 30' parallel, and from the 102d degree of longitude west of Greenwich to the Pacific ocean, embracing portions of Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, all of New Mexico, with Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington Territories. It may be designated as comprising 17 degrees of latitude, or a breadth of eleven hundred miles from north to south, and of nearly equal longitudinal extension, making an area of more than a million square miles.

“This vast region is traversed from north to south, first, on the Pacific side, by the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains, then by the Blue and Humboldt; on the east, by the double ranges of the Rocky mountains, embracing the Wahsatch and Wind River chain, and the Sierra Madre, stretching longitudinally and in lateral spurs, crossed and linked together by intervening ridges, connecting the whole system by five principal ranges, dividing the country into an equal number of basins, each being nearly surrounded by mountains and watered by mountain streams and snows, thereby interspersing this immense territory with bodies of agricultural lands, equal to the support not only of miners, but of a dense population.”

“These mountains,” he continues, “are literally stocked with minerals; gold and silver being interspersed in profusion over this immense surface, and daily brought to light by new discoveries.” “In addition to the deposits of gold and silver, various sections of the whole region are rich in precious stones, marble, gypsum, salt, tin, quicksilver, asphaltum, coal, iron, copper, lead, mineral and medicinal, thermal, and cold springs and streams.”

“The yield of the precious metals alone of this region will not fall below one hundred millions of dollars the present year, and it will augment with the increase of population for centuries to come.” “Within ten years the annual product of these mines will reach two hundred millions of dollars in the precious metals, and in coal, iron, tin, lead, quicksilver and copper, half that sum.” He proposes to subject these minerals to a government tax of 8 per cent. and

counts upon a revenue from this source of 25 millions per annum, almost immediately, and upon a proportionate increase in the future. He adds, that "with an amount of labor relatively equal to that expended in California applied to the gold fields already known to exist outside of that State, the production of this year, including that of California, would exceed four hundred millions." "In a word," says he, "the value of these mines is absolutely incalculable."

From the documents and other evidences now before the International Statistical Congress, it must be apparent that the metalliferous regions of the United States of America are destined, sooner or later, to add materially to the supply of the precious metals and thereby to affect the currency of the world, especially if taken in connexion with the capacity of the auriferous regions of Russia, Australia, and British America, and the possibility of increased activity in the mines of Mexico.

The undersigned would therefore respectfully beg leave to conclude the present report with the suggestion, that a commission be instituted by the body now assembled, with authority to collect such facts as may be gathered from authentic sources, in respect to the probable future production of gold and silver, and to present them for consideration to the International Statistical Congress at the next or some future session.

S. B. RUGGLES.

BERLIN, *September* 11, 1863.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 6th of January last, information in relation to the steamer Niagara, chartered for the Banks expedition in 1862.

FEBRUARY 1, 1864.—Read, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 28, 1864.

SIR: In reply to a resolution adopted by the Senate on the 6th instant, requiring from me the information whether the steamer Niagara, chartered for the Banks expedition in 1862, "and reported by a committee of the Senate as unsound and unfit for service, has since been purchased for the government; and if so, when, by whom, and at what price; and whether any claim is made for the original charter, and if so, what, and particularly what is the situation of the claim," I have the honor to enclose herewith the report of the Quartermaster General, who states under what circumstances the vessel was purchased by him, and the price paid for her.

In relation to that branch of the resolution which inquires respecting the present situation of the claim, I have the honor further to report, that on January 11, 1864, the owner of the vessel submitted the propositions hereto annexed, marked "B."

On these propositions this department has taken no action, and accordingly the claim remains precisely as it was left by the report of the committee of the Senate, which pronounced the vessel unseaworthy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
President of the Senate.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to return the resolution of the Senate of the 6th January, 1864, directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether the steamer Niagara, chartered by the quartermaster's department in 1862, and reported by a committee of the Senate unfit for the service, has since been pur-

chased for the government; and if so, when, by whom, and for what price, and whether any claim is made for the original charter; and if so, what, and, particularly, what is the situation of the claim. The steamer Niagara sailed on the 14th December, 1862, as a part of the Banks expedition. She was taken into the Delaware, the vessel pronounced unseaworthy, and the troops removed to another vessel.

A special committee of the Senate (Rep. Com. No. 75, 37th Congress, 3d session, pages 3 to 5) reported that, in the opinion of the committee, the government was absolved from the obligations of the charter, and that it could not be doubted that the owner was fairly chargeable by the government with the damages consequent upon delay, disembarkation of troops, &c. They further reported, that of the unseaworthiness of the Niagara, and of her unfitness for the service for which she was chartered, there was little room for doubt.

I declined to entertain the claim presented for the service of this vessel. Respect for the action of a special committee of the Senate appeared to me to prohibit any attempt on the part of this department to enter into the merits of the case as urged by the owner. The committee had already decided against it, and any appeal against that decision, it appeared to me, should be made to the Senate, which had directed the inquiry. The claim, amounting to twenty-five thousand eight hundred dollars (\$25,800,) has, I am informed, been again presented to this department during my absence, and has not been allowed.

On the 24th of April, 1863, urgent requisitions for steam vessels to navigate the lower Mississippi and its bayous were received from New Orleans. The river being closed by rebel batteries, proper river steamers could not be sent from the upper river, and it became necessary to procure the best substitutes in the harbors of the middle and eastern States.

The Niagara was offered at a reasonable price; reported to have been thoroughly repaired; to be well adapted to the service; and upon her owners offering to take the risk of delivering her in New Orleans, I directed that she should be examined by the naval officer appointed under the act of 12th February, 1862, for the inspection of transport vessels, in addition to the usual inspection by the authorized inspectors of the Treasury Department, and if the report was favorable, that she should be purchased, payment to be made on production of evidence of her safe delivery at New Orleans.

The vessel was, under these instructions, inspected, and delivered safely at New Orleans, where she has proved a useful transport, and on the 18th July, 1863, her owners were paid by Major Van Vliet, quartermaster at New York, thirty thousand dollars for her. On examining the papers in the case, (copies of which are enclosed,) I find that the naval inspector, Admiral Stringham, reported her as not a proper sea-going vessel, but that she might answer for the Mississippi river or other inland navigation. For this use alone she was purchased by the department, which found itself unable to send to New Orleans all the vessels then desired by the commander of the department of the Gulf as necessary to the efficiency of his military operations.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 1.

[Extract.]

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., April 24, 1863.

MAJOR: The owner of the steamers Peconic and Niagara, *alias* Suffolk, has offered to sell these vessels to this department at thirty thousand dollars each.

It is understood that the authorized inspectors of the Treasury Department have already inspected and reported upon them; in addition to which you will have the necessary inspection made by the naval inspector, and if the report in each case is favorable, you will purchase them, and after being properly fitted out, have them despatched to New Orleans, to be transferred to Colonel Holabird.

Mr. Richardson agrees to deliver the Niagara or Suffolk at his own risk at New Orleans; the government to pay the cost of the trip; payment of this vessel to be made on the production of evidence of her safe delivery at that place.

* * * * *

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
By order.

R. E. CLARY,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

Major STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster, New York.

No. 2.

*Inspection report, Charles H. Haswell, engineer.**NEW YORK, May 11, 1863.*

MAJOR: In compliance with your directions, I have re-surveyed the steamboats Niagara (Suffolk) and Blue Bonnet, (Peconic,) and having bored and sounded their hulls, engines, and hog frames, I have to report:

Niagara.—This vessel is effectively sound, the exceptions to entire soundness being confined to some of the inner faces of the wales abreast of the boiler, and where they lie against the frames, and one of her clamps at a scarf where it has been exposed to weeping from a wheel-house.

As a whole, the frame of this vessel is very heavy and very sound; her water-wheel guards are sponsoned forward and slatted aft, and she is suitably fitted with an independent steam-fire and bilge pump, hose, and ground tackle; and when her chimney room has received some further protection against fire, which, as the surveyor for the underwriters, I have required, and the owner has ordered to be executed forthwith, and she is provided with a moderate supply of engineer's tools and stores, she will be ready for immediate service. If the government should purchase this vessel, I recommend that, as a measure of economy in fuel and additional security against fire, that the boiler be covered with felting.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. HASWELL.

Major S. VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster, U. S. A., New York.

A true extract.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster.

No. 3.

Articles of agreement between A. J. Richardson and Major Van Vliet.

This agreement, made this second day of June, A. D. 1863, between Andrew J. Richardson, of the city of New York, of the first part, and Major Stewart Van Vliet, quartermaster of the United States army, of the second part: Whereas the said party of the first part is the sole owner of the steamboat Niagara, which steamboat he has agreed to sell to the said party of the second part for the sum of thirty thousand dollars, on the delivery of said steamboat to the quartermaster or assistant quartermaster of the United States army at New Orleans; and whereas the parties hereto have agreed to the delivery of the bill of sale of said steamboat at New York, (which bill of sale bears even date herewith,) and that the said Major Stewart Van Vliet should retain the whole of said sum of thirty thousand dollars until the delivery to him of the certificate of the quartermaster or assistant quartermaster of the United States army at New Orleans, of the arrival and delivery to him at said port of said steamboat:

Now, this indenture witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, in consideration of the premises, and of the sum of one dollar to him in hand paid, hereby covenants and agrees that he will deliver said steamboat "Niagara" to the quartermaster or the assistant quartermaster of the United States army at New Orleans. And the said party of the second part, for himself and his successors, covenants and agrees that he will pay all the expenses of transporting said steamboat to New Orleans, and that on the delivery to him or to his successor of the certificate of the quartermaster or assistant quartermaster of the United States army at New Orleans, of the arrival at said port of New Orleans and delivering to him of said steamboat "Niagara," he will pay to said party of the first part the full sum of thirty thousand dollars, hereinbefore covenanted to be paid.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

ANDREW J. RICHARDSON. [SEAL.]
STEWART VAN VLIET, [SEAL.]
Quartermaster.

Sealed and delivered in presence of—
P. J. MONROE.

A true copy.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster.

No. 4.

Captain Shipley's certificate.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER UNITED STATES ARMY,
New Orleans, June 15, 1863.

I hereby certify that the United States steamer Suffolk has arrived at this port, and that I have taken possession of her this day, and have to request that you invoice the same to me at your earliest convenience.

ALEX. N. SHIPLEY,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.
Major STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster United States Army, New York City.

A true copy.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster.

No. 5.

*Inspection report of Admiral Stringham.*NEW YORK, *May 5, 1863.*

DEAR SIR : As requested by you, under date of 30th ultimo, I have been to see the steamer Suffolk, and learn she was built in 1846, and then called the Niagara; in the fall of 1862 was employed as one of the transports for the "Banks expedition," and was obliged to go into the Delaware, not being able to proceed further. She might reach New Orleans possibly with favorable weather. I do not, however, consider her a proper sea-going vessel; she might answer for the Mississippi river, or other inland navigation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. STRINGHAM.

Major VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster, New York.

A true copy.

F. J. CRILLY,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

No. 6.

Inspection report of Charles H. Haswell, engineer.

OFFICE OF CHARLES H. HASWELL, &C., &C., &C.,
New York, March 6, 1863.

MAJOR : In compliance with your directions regarding my opinion of the capacities and condition of the steamer Suffolk, (Niagara,) I have to submit the following : This vessel is a side-wheel steamer of five hundred and twenty-two tons burden, fitted with a new boiler and an independent steam-fire and bilge-pump. Her saloon cabin upon the promenade deck and the defection beams and carlines in her main deck are being removed. Her hull has lately been surveyed, aided by a general boring of it, and she proves to be sound. For a short coast route, or for service in a sound or bay, she is capable of effective service, and she has capacity for the transport of five hundred troops, or fifty head of cattle.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. HASWELL,
Engineer.

Major STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. Army, New York.

A true copy.

F. J. CRILLY,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

No. 7.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New York, January 9, 1864.

COLONEL : In answer to your telegram of yesterday, concerning the purchase of the steamer Niagara, I have the honor to state that this vessel was bought by the government June 2, 1863, the owner guaranteeing to deliver her in New

Orleans, where she was to be employed on the Mississippi river, on receipt of the certificate of the quartermaster, Captain A. N. Shipley, that she had arrived safely at New Orleans, and that he had taken possession of her. The owners were paid July 18, 1863, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, (\$30,000.)

I transmit herewith all the papers connected with the purchase, except the letter from the Quartermaster General, viz :

Two inspection reports of Admiral Stringham.

Two inspection reports of Charles H. Haswell, engineer.

Captain Shipley's receipt and the agreement between the owner and myself for delivering her in New Orleans.

I would state in connexion with this matter that the Niagara is not what is termed a good sea-going steamer, and that she was not purchased for such service.

She was purchased for service at New Orleans, in the Mississippi river. She is a perfectly sound vessel, or at least was so when purchased, and the price paid was very low. Her former owner has offered to take her back at the same price, if delivered to him in the same condition as when he sold her, with the exception of the ordinary wear and tear.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEWART VAN VLIET,

Quartermaster.

Colonel CHARLES THOMAS,

Acting Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

B.

NEW YORK, *January 11, 1864.*

DEAR SIR: My attention having been called, a day or two since, to the fact that Mr. Morrill, senator from Maine, had offered in the Senate a resolution, (which was adopted,) calling on you to furnish information as to whether the steamer Niagara, of the "Banks expedition," which was pronounced unseaworthy by the Senate committee on charters, &c., of which Mr. Morrill was a member, had been purchased for the government, and, if so, by whom and at what price, and whether the charter of the vessel on the "Banks expedition" had been paid, &c., I desire to state a few facts touching this case, and I would esteem it a favor if you will allow them to receive your personal notice and consideration.

With the circumstances attending the voyage of the Niagara you are no doubt familiar. You may recollect that, soon after the vessel put into Philadelphia, and was reported unseaworthy, I called on you and made a statement of fact in relation to her, and said that nothing had been discovered to warrant the assertion of unseaworthiness. I wish to state now that all subsequent examination of the vessel, both by the government and my own agents, have only proved the correctness of those statements. There was defect found, as I then stated, in a few (three, I think, out of ninety-five) of the deck supports, but not in number or to an extent sufficient to impair the staunchness or seaworthiness of the vessel.

The Niagara was in active service on that expedition forty-three days, and I kept her ready, as my charter bound me to do, with crew on board, about *eighty days* longer. At the expiration of this time I took the vessel home, and put her into the hands of ship-joiners, to replace the decayed deck supports, and to repair the joiner's work which had been so much broken by the mutinous troops. As soon as this work was done, I offered the vessel to the government for sale, stating that the injury done her reputation by the Senate committee, before referred to, was such that I did not deem it advisable to use her as a pas-

senger vessel in this section. The vessel then underwent a very rigid examination at the hands of the government, which resulted in her being purchased of me for the sum of \$30,000, the government allowing me to deliver her in New Orleans, whither she was to go, it (the government) paying the expenses of delivering.

I sold the vessel to the government at half her value, on account of the injury done her by the committee; and I will here add that, while the purchase was under consideration by the government, I could have sold her to a private individual for \$10,000 more; (I was also offered for another vessel which I had offered the government, and it bought, with the Niagara, \$7,000 more, under the same circumstances;) but I preferred selling to the government, knowing as I did that the Niagara would, upon trial, vindicate me and herself, as well as others, who had been censured on her account. Whether she has done so or not may, I presume, be easily learned.

In view of the unfortunate termination of the voyage of the Niagara, on the Banks expedition, I only asked of the government that it should pay me for the time the vessel was in active service, say 43 days, (which would only about pay my expenses, to say nothing of the loss of the use of the vessel for nearly six months,) although it was bound to pay for the full time, say 121 days, up to the time the vessel was taken from service, she not having been discharged up to that time. This amount has not yet been paid me.

I have visited Washington several times to get an adjustment of this matter, but thus far without success. The delay has put me to much inconvenience and loss, and I will add that I am now suffering for the want of this money, most of which I paid out for this expedition a year ago. Will you, therefore, allow me to request a speedy adjustment of the matter? If the government has been wronged by any acts of mine in chartering or selling it the Niagara, or if it has been wronged by any acts of its agents in chartering or purchasing the Niagara of me, there is an easy method of righting that wrong in the following propositions which I herewith make the government:

First. The government purchased the Niagara of me for \$30,000. I will take her back and allow \$40,000 for her, taking her in New Orleans, or wherever she may be, adding thereto any expenses the government may have incurred, if any, in consequence of the vessel being, as was reported by the Morrill and Grimes committee, *unseaworthy*, the government allowing me a reasonable compensation for the use of the vessel during the time she has been in its service; or,

Second. I will take the vessel back at the price paid for her, viz: \$30,000, and waive my claim for the charter money earned on the Banks expedition, (see statement accompanying this, showing amount earned,) the government allowing me for the use of her the same price it has paid during the same time for the use of other vessels of her class and capacity, for the same or similar service. It is understood, of course, that the vessel shall be delivered to me in as good condition or order as when received, ordinary wear and tear deducted.

The acceptance of either of these propositions will, of course, save the government from loss, and will, in one case, give it a gain of \$10,000. I only ask that, should either be accepted, I may have early notice of it, that I may take immediate steps to close at once this unpleasant matter. But, if neither is accepted, let me beg that the charter money due me, which has been long unjustly withheld, be paid me.

Very respectfully,

A. J. RICHARDSON.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Statement showing the amount due on the charter of the Niagara, on the Banks expedition.

The Niagara was at the disposal of the government, and under charter, from November 27, 1862, to March 26, 1863, say one hundred and nineteen days, at \$600 per day, making \$71,400; but she was in active service only from November 27, 1862, to January 6, 1863, say forty-three days, (including two return days,)—at \$600 per day, is \$25,800.

There can be no doubt, I think, but that I am legally entitled to pay under the charter for the full time named above; but I desire to claim nothing but what *all* would accord justly my due. I therefore propose to receive in full settlement of this charter the amount earned while the vessel was in actual active service, which amount will only about reimburse me for moneys I expended on this expedition. This, I trust, will be satisfactory to the government.

A. J. RICHARDSON.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING

A report from the Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 26th of January, respecting the correspondence with the authorities of Great Britain in relation to the proposed pursuit of hostile bands of the Sioux Indians into the Hudson's Bay territories.

FEBRUARY 1, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, in answer to the resolution of the Senate respecting the correspondence with the authorities of Great Britain in relation to the proposed pursuit of hostile bands of the Sioux Indians into the Hudson's Bay territories.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 29, 1864.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate, of the 26th instant, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, "if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, copies of the correspondence with the authorities of Great Britain in relation to the request made in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, that permission might be given to the military forces of the United States to pursue such hostile bands of the Sioux Indians, engaged in actual warfare, as might cross the international bounds, into the Hudson's Bay territories," has the honor to lay before the President the correspondence upon the subject, not heretofore published, mentioned in the subjoined list. The papers of a previous date may be found in the diplomatic correspondence accompanying the President's annual message to Congress, of the 8th ultimo, pages 614 and 679.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

List of papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of State to the President, of the 29th of January, 1864.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons, with accompaniments, January 21, 1864.
Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward, January 22, 1864.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 21, 1864.

MY LORD: I have the honor to communicate and to invite your attention to a copy of a letter of the 17th instant, and of its accompaniment, addressed to this department by the Secretary of War, from which it appears that the remnants of the Sioux Indians who committed the murders and depredations in Minnesota, in 1862, have taken refuge in the British possessions north of that State, and are there, it is represented, fed by the authorities. Concurring in the opinion expressed in the papers referred to, that those Indians should either be restrained from making hostile incursions into United States territory, or United States troops should be allowed to pursue, subdue and disperse them, it is hoped that you may deem it advisable to make such representations on the subject in the proper quarter as will lead to the accomplishment of those objects.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, my lord, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LORD LYONS.

Mr. Stanton to Mr. Seward.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a communication from Major General John Pope, commanding the northwestern department, addressed to the general-in-chief, to which I beg to call your immediate and earnest attention.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Major General Pope to Colonel Kelton.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukie, Wisconsin, January 12, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit, enclosed, for the information of the general-in-chief, copy of a letter from General Sibley, enclosing an extract from a newspaper published at Fort Garry, British possessions.

The facts stated in these papers are in brief as follows:

The fragments of the lower bands of Sioux who committed the murders in Minnesota in the summer of 1862, to the number of eight hundred or a thousand

men, women, and children, have taken refuge in the British settlements along the Red river of the north, in a destitute condition, and are now being subsisted there. The English government has no force in that region to control these Indians, nor to restrain them from committing depredations north of the boundary line upon our settlements. By refusing us permission to pursue, they are thus affording these Indians protection; and by subsisting them during the winter, when otherwise they would starve or be forced to surrender themselves prisoners, they will be enabled in the spring again to resume depredations on our frontier, with a safe refuge always over the British line. If their hostility were simply confined to the plunder or destruction of property, it would be easy to make reclamation; but where the lives of helpless women and children are the result, of course any satisfactory reclamation is impossible. A sufficient force of United States troops to exterminate these Indians is at Pembina, but a few miles from where they are now being subsisted in the English settlements, but with no power to act against them.

It will be seen also, from the enclosed papers, that the deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay settlements has offered, if these Indians will return to the territory of the United States, to supply them with a large amount of provisions, &c. Thus the complete results of our campaign against them will be overthrown, and they will, at their ease, be prepared to resume hostilities in the spring.

Concerning such transactions there can be but one opinion. Either the English government should protect us from hostile Indians organizing in their dominions, and subsisted by their officials, or we should be permitted to act against them ourselves. The lives of innocent and helpless settlers are involved in the question, which is of a character so serious as to merit, as I doubt not it will receive, the anxious consideration and prompt and decided action of the government.

General Sibley's reference to the extradition treaty is of course inapplicable, if for no other reason than that the criminals to be turned over to us exceed in number and defensive power the population of the settlements whose duty it would be to make the arrest and surrender.

I am, Colonel, respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Major General Commanding.

Colonel J. C. KELTON, A. A. G.,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

JANUARY 16, 1864.

Official copy.

J. C. KELTON, A. A. G.

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, *January 22, 1864.*

SIR: I have this morning had the honor to receive your note of yesterday's date, enclosing copies of papers relative to Sioux Indians who are stated to have taken refuge on British territory.

I transmit to-day copies of your note and its enclosures to her Majesty's government, by whom they will not fail to be immediately taken into careful consideration.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest consideration, your most obedient, humble servant,

LYONS.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 26th of January, copies of orders issued by military authority concerning elections in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware.

FEBRUARY 3, 1864.—Read, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 30, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate, dated January 26, 1864, calling for all orders or proclamations in this department concerning elections, issued by military authority in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the following orders:

General Orders No. 120, issued by Major General Burnside, commanding department of the Ohio, July 31, 1863.

General Orders No. 101, dated September 28, 1863, and No. 120, dated October 20, 1863, issued by Major General Schofield, commanding department of the Missouri.

General Orders No. 153, issued by Major General Schenck, commanding middle department, October 27, 1863.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. H. HAMLIN,
President of the Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 30, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to report that no orders have been issued from this department to military commanders in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware, on the subject of elections. I respectfully submit herewith copies of such orders issued by those commanders as are on file in this office.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 120. }

Whereas the State of Kentucky is invaded by a rebel force with the avowed intention of overawing the judges of elections, of intimidating the loyal voters, keeping them from the polls, and forcing the election of disloyal candidates at the election on the 3d of August; and whereas the military power of the government is the only force that can defeat this attempt, the State of Kentucky is hereby declared under martial law, and all military officers are commanded to aid the constituted authorities of the State in support of the laws and of the purity of suffrage as defined in the late proclamation of his excellency Governor Robinson.

As it is not the intention of the commanding general to interfere with the proper expression of public opinion, all discretion in the conduct of the election will be, as usual, in the hands of the legally appointed judges at the polls, who will be held strictly responsible that no disloyal person be allowed to vote, and to this end the military power is ordered to give them its utmost support.

The civil authority, civil courts, and business will not be suspended by this order. It is for the purpose only of protecting, if necessary, the rights of loyal citizens and the freedom of election.

By command of Major General Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, January 30, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, September 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 101. }

The right of the people to peaceably assemble for all lawful purposes, and the right to freely express their will at the polls according to law, are essential to civil liberty.

No interference with these rights, either by violence, threats, intimidation, or otherwise, will be tolerated.

Any commissioned officer who shall incite or encourage any interference with any lawful assemblage of the people, or who shall fail to do his utmost to prevent such interference, shall be dismissed the service; and any officer, soldier, or civilian, who shall, by violence, threats, or otherwise, actually interfere with any such lawful assemblage of the people, shall be punished by imprisonment or otherwise, at the discretion of a court-martial or military commission.

Any officer, soldier, or civilian, who shall attempt to intimidate any qualified voter in the exercise of his right to vote, or who shall attempt to prevent any qualified voter from going to the polls or voting, shall be punished by imprisonment or otherwise, at the discretion of a court-martial or military commission.

Special attention is called to the fifth article of war, which will be applied to

commissioned officers of Missouri militia not in active service, as well as to officers and soldiers in actual service.

By command of Major General Schofield.

C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, January 30, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, October 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 120. }

Judges of elections of the various precincts in Missouri are notified that they will be held responsible that, at the election on the 3d of November next, those persons, and only those, be permitted to vote who are entitled to do so by the laws of the State; and especially that the ordinance of the State convention, adopted June 10, 1862, and published herewith, be enforced in every case.

It is the duty of the judges of election at each precinct in the State to see that every person qualified by the constitution and laws of the State shall be permitted to exercise the elective franchise without let or hindrance; and it is equally their duty to see that those who are not qualified under the constitution and laws, or who refuse to qualify according to the terms of the annexed ordinance, shall not be allowed to vote; and any action on their part excluding qualified voters from the polls, or admitting those who are not qualified as stated, will be punished as a military offence.

Any person who has borne arms against the government of the United States, or voluntarily given aid and comfort to its enemies during the present rebellion, and who shall presume to act as judge or clerk at said election, and any county judge who shall knowingly appoint any such person as above described to act as judge at said election, will be deemed guilty of violation of military orders, and, upon conviction thereof, will be punished accordingly.

In those parts of the State where there is danger of interference by guerilla bands, or by combinations of persons intended to overawe or intimidate legal voters, district commanders will so dispose their troops as will most certainly prevent such interference.

Where no such protection may be deemed necessary, all troops will absent themselves from the polls entirely; and in all cases when ordered by their district commanders to be present, their action will be strictly confined to the suppression of violence and removing the interference above named, to the end that the laws may be enforced and the purity of the ballot-box maintained. Under the pretext of guarding against violence at the polls, no officer or soldier will be permitted to interfere with the peaceful and legal expression of public sentiment, and no officer will be excused for a wilful failure to remove any interference intended to prevent such expression.

District commanders will designate, on the day previous to the election, those counties in their respective districts in which such protection may be deemed necessary, and cause their troops to be disposed accordingly.

Any wilful violation of this order will be promptly punished as a military offence.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 120. }

Whereas the State of Kentucky is invaded by a rebel force with the avowed intention of overawing the judges of elections, of intimidating the loyal voters, keeping them from the polls, and forcing the election of disloyal candidates at the election on the 3d of August; and whereas the military power of the government is the only force that can defeat this attempt, the State of Kentucky is hereby declared under martial law, and all military officers are commanded to aid the constituted authorities of the State in support of the laws and of the purity of suffrage as defined in the late proclamation of his excellency Governor Robinson.

As it is not the intention of the commanding general to interfere with the proper expression of public opinion, all discretion in the conduct of the election will be, as usual, in the hands of the legally appointed judges at the polls, who will be held strictly responsible that no disloyal person be allowed to vote, and to this end the military power is ordered to give them its utmost support.

The civil authority, civil courts, and business will not be suspended by this order. It is for the purpose only of protecting, if necessary, the rights of loyal citizens and the freedom of election.

By command of Major General Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, January 30, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, September 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 101. }

The right of the people to peaceably assemble for all lawful purposes, and the right to freely express their will at the polls according to law, are essential to civil liberty.

No interference with these rights, either by violence, threats, intimidation, or otherwise, will be tolerated.

Any commissioned officer who shall incite or encourage any interference with any lawful assemblage of the people, or who shall fail to do his utmost to prevent such interference, shall be dismissed the service; and any officer, soldier, or civilian, who shall, by violence, threats, or otherwise, actually interfere with any such lawful assemblage of the people, shall be punished by imprisonment or otherwise, at the discretion of a court-martial or military commission.

Any officer, soldier, or civilian, who shall attempt to intimidate any qualified voter in the exercise of his right to vote, or who shall attempt to prevent any qualified voter from going to the polls or voting, shall be punished by imprisonment or otherwise, at the discretion of a court-martial or military commission.

Special attention is called to the fifth article of war, which will be applied to

commissioned officers of Missouri militia not in active service, as well as to officers and soldiers in actual service.

By command of Major General Schofield.

C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, January 30, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, October 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 120. }

Judges of elections of the various precincts in Missouri are notified that they will be held responsible that, at the election on the 3d of November next, those persons, and only those, be permitted to vote who are entitled to do so by the laws of the State; and especially that the ordinance of the State convention, adopted June 10, 1862, and published herewith, be enforced in every case.

It is the duty of the judges of election at each precinct in the State to see that every person qualified by the constitution and laws of the State shall be permitted to exercise the elective franchise without let or hindrance; and it is equally their duty to see that those who are not qualified under the constitution and laws, or who refuse to qualify according to the terms of the annexed ordinance, shall not be allowed to vote; and any action on their part excluding qualified voters from the polls, or admitting those who are not qualified as stated, will be punished as a military offence.

Any person who has borne arms against the government of the United States, or voluntarily given aid and comfort to its enemies during the present rebellion, and who shall presume to act as judge or clerk at said election, and any county judge who shall knowingly appoint any such person as above described to act as judge at said election, will be deemed guilty of violation of military orders, and, upon conviction thereof, will be punished accordingly.

In those parts of the State where there is danger of interference by guerilla bands, or by combinations of persons intended to overawe or intimidate legal voters, district commanders will so dispose their troops as will most certainly prevent such interference.

Where no such protection may be deemed necessary, all troops will absent themselves from the polls entirely; and in all cases when ordered by their district commanders to be present, their action will be strictly confined to the suppression of violence and removing the interference above named, to the end that the laws may be enforced and the purity of the ballot-box maintained. Under the pretext of guarding against violence at the polls, no officer or soldier will be permitted to interfere with the peaceful and legal expression of public sentiment, and no officer will be excused for a wilful failure to remove any interference intended to prevent such expression.

District commanders will designate, on the day previous to the election, those counties in their respective districts in which such protection may be deemed necessary, and cause their troops to be disposed accordingly.

Any wilful violation of this order will be promptly punished as a military offence.

Missouri troops will vote at the company polls, opened for that purpose at the headquarters of their posts, camps, or detachments, in accordance with the ordinance of the State convention, passed June 12, 1862, and at no other place.

Special attention is directed to general orders No. 101 from these headquarters, dated September 28, 1863, and its observance strictly enjoined upon all in Missouri.

By command of Major General Schofield.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, January 30, 1864.

AN ORDINANCE defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers in this State.

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri in convention assembled as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall vote at any election to be hereafter held in this State, under or in pursuance of the constitution and laws thereof, whether State, county, township, or municipal, who shall not, in addition to possessing the qualifications already prescribed for electors, previously take an oath in form as follows, namely: "I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Missouri, against all enemies and opposers, whether domestic or foreign; that I will bear true faith, loyalty, and allegiance to the United States, and will not, directly or indirectly, give aid and comfort, or countenance, to the enemies or opposers thereof, or of the provisional government of the State of Missouri, any ordinance, law, or resolution of any State convention or legislature, or of any order or organization, secret or otherwise, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I do this with a full and honest determination, pledge, and purpose, faithfully to keep and perform the same, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever. And I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not, since the 17th day of December, A. D. 1861, wilfully taken up arms, or levied war, against the United States, or against the provisional government of the State of Missouri: So help me God."

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, 8TH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., October 27, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 53. }

It is known that there are many evil-disposed persons, now at large in the State of Maryland, who have been engaged in rebellion against the lawful government, or have given aid and comfort or encouragement to others so engaged, or who do not recognize their allegiance to the United States, and who may avail themselves of the indulgence of the authority which tolerates their presence to embarrass the approaching election, or, through it, to foist enemies of the United States into power: It is, therefore, ordered:

I. That all provost marshals and other military officers do arrest all such persons found at or hanging about, or approaching, any poll or place of election, on the 4th of November, 1863, and report such arrest to these headquarters.

II. That all provost marshals and other military officers commanding in Maryland shall support the judges of election on the 4th of November, 1863, in requiring an oath of allegiance to the United States as the test of citizenship of any one whose vote may be challenged on the ground that he is not loyal or does not admit his allegiance to the United States; which oath shall be in the following form and terms:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; that I hereby pledge my allegiance, faith, and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution, or law of any State convention or State legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will at all times yield a hearty and willing obedience to the said Constitution and government, and will not, either directly or indirectly, do any act in hostility to the same, either by taking up arms against them, or aiding, abetting, or countenancing those in arms against them; that, without permission from the lawful authority, I will have no communication, direct or indirect, with the States in insurrection against the United States, or with either of them, or with any person or persons within said insurrectionary States; and that I will in all things deport myself as a good and loyal citizen of the United States. This I do in good faith, with full determination, pledge and purpose to keep this my sworn obligation, and without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever."

III. Provost marshals and other military officers are directed to report to these headquarters any judge of an election who shall refuse his aid in carrying out this order, or who, on challenge of a vote being made on the ground of disloyalty or hostility to the government, shall refuse to require the oath of allegiance from such voter.

By order of Major General Schenck.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieut. Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, January 30, 1864.

LETTER

THE FORTY-FIFTH REVEAL

The first of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The second of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The third of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The fourth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The fifth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The sixth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The seventh of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The eighth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The ninth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The tenth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The eleventh of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The twelfth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The thirteenth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The fourteenth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The fifteenth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The sixteenth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The seventeenth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The eighteenth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The nineteenth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The twentieth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The twenty-first of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The twenty-second of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The twenty-third of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The twenty-fourth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The twenty-fifth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The twenty-sixth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The twenty-seventh of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The twenty-eighth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The twenty-ninth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The thirtieth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The thirty-first of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The thirty-second of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The thirty-third of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The thirty-fourth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The thirty-fifth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The thirty-sixth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The thirty-seventh of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The thirty-eighth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The thirty-ninth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The fortieth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The forty-first of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The forty-second of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The forty-third of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The forty-fourth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...
The forty-fifth of the forty-fifth reveal is the...

LETTER
OF
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 22d of December last, information in relation to the failure of the mails between Washington and New York cities.

FEBRUARY 3, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
February 3, 1864.

SIR: Upon receipt of the resolution of the Senate passed on the 22d December, requesting the Postmaster General to communicate "the reason of the frequent failure of the mails between New York and Washington, and also what legislation is necessary in order to remedy the existing evil, and especially if a new railroad be not required for the necessities of the postal service," communications were addressed to the presidents of the several roads forming the line between New York and Washington, and also to the postmasters at New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, requesting them to furnish the department with such information in regard to the causes of the failures and irregularities of the mails on that line as would enable it to answer fully the resolution of the Senate. The answers to these letters are communicated herewith in full; but, as they are of considerable length, it is deemed proper to embody the substance of them in this letter as briefly as the importance of the subject will allow.

The principal reason for the failures of the mails between this city and New York is, that the companies composing the line do not possess sufficient equipment in cars, engines, &c., to enable them to meet the increased demand upon their resources caused by the increase of travel and transportation of all kinds created by the war. There is but a single track between New York and Washington, and, in consequence of that, the number of trains on the track had to be reduced in order to lessen the chances of collision, and this made it necessary to increase the size of the trains, and consequently the speed had to be lessened, as the power of the engines was not sufficient to perform the task imposed on them. The derangement caused by the delay of one train causes delay in all others, as must unavoidably be the case on a single-track road. The usual speed of through mail trains should be thirty miles an hour, but to attain that speed, and preserve it with regularity, the train should not consist of more than six cars, including the mail and baggage, attached to one locomotive. This appears to be the average size of the through trains when they leave New York, but at Phila-

delphia they are sometimes increased to an extent entirely disproportionate to the capacity of the engine, and consequently fail to reach Washington on time. The schedule between Washington and New York was changed by the railroad companies on the 23d November last, (without, as usual, any consultation with the department,) by which it was contemplated to make the trip each way in ten hours; but it will be seen by the statements furnished by the postmasters at each end of the line that the mails have in few instances reached either terminus of the route in the prescribed time, and, instead of being more regular, have been subjected to greater delays than ever.

At the time when a new schedule was made an arrangement was effected for a better connexion at Philadelphia, by which mails and passengers were to be conveyed from New York to Washington without change of cars, and by which it was believed that the companies would be enabled to make the through trip in the time prescribed in their schedule; but owing to the large increase in the number of passengers, civil and military, and the delays incident to the taking up and letting down of passengers and baggage at important local points, they were unable to accomplish this.

Other explanations of the delays and failures on this line may doubtless be found in the fact that the line is made up of five separate and independent corporations, viz: the New Jersey railroad, the Camden and Amboy branch, the Philadelphia and Trenton, the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, and Baltimore and Ohio branch roads. The division of a great route like this between the principal city and the capital of the nation into so many separate parts, controlled by separate management, at least, if not by separate interests, is of itself sufficient to account for much of the irregularity and inefficiency of the service. Another cause of the irregularities in the mail service on this route, as on other railroads, is, that the companies and the subordinates in their service seem to regard the transportation of the mails as a matter of secondary importance, altogether inferior to the interests of passengers and their baggage, and sometimes even of ordinary freight. This seems to be proved by the fact that changes in the running of trains carrying the mail are made without the sanction, and often without the knowledge, of the department, which is never furnished with a copy of a new time table, except upon special application. The want of proper regard for the mails is also shown in the fact that when circumstances require a choice to be made between the mails and the passengers, when there is danger of one or the other losing connexion, the practical decision is always against the mails.

The statements here made, namely, the want, principally, of a double track over the entire route, and of a sufficient number of cars, and other equipments and material, to meet the demands of the increased business of the roads, with the overloading of the express trains, seem to account satisfactorily for the delays complained of, considered in connexion with other accidental causes of detention common to all railroad routes. The question is now in reference to the remedies for these irregularities. The accompanying statement, signed by the executive officers of the several roads, shows what has been done, and what is in progress, to enable them to overcome the difficulties in the way of a prompt and efficient performance of the postal and other business of the routes. A double track has been completed from Jersey City to a point three miles short of the southern terminus of the New Jersey railroad, near New Brunswick, and is now in course of construction, and will soon be completed the whole length of that road. The next road is the Camden and Amboy branch, extending to Trenton. Four miles of this road has a double track; it then makes a curve by which it approaches the Delaware and Raritan canal, on the banks of which it runs to Trenton. An entirely new road has been made, some twenty miles in length, for the purpose of straightening this curve, and it is now used by the down trains. This new line is mostly graded and ballasted for a double track,

and will soon be completed; but, as the new and the old lines are both used, it is now equivalent to a double track from the Hudson to the Delaware. The next road is the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad, on which part of a second track is laid; and it would have been entirely completed but for the difficulty in getting the requisite labor and materials. At Philadelphia arrangements were made for the construction of a junction road through the suburbs of the city, which is partly completed, and used by the through lines; and until it is entirely completed the most important trains will be transported around the city by a temporary arrangement made with the Reading and other connecting roads. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road has a double track completed and in use from Philadelphia to Newport, 31 miles; and in the coming season the bridge across the Susquehanna will be completed, the most difficult pier being already built, and large progress made in other parts. The double track will be completed to this point first, as it is the portion on which the trains most frequently pass each other. The rest of the road will be furnished with a double track as early as it can be accomplished. The last portion of the route is the Washington branch road. The Baltimore and Ohio company are now completing, for immediate use, the second track from Baltimore to the Annapolis junction; and the remainder of the work is being pressed with all the rapidity possible, the grading and most of the masonry being completed throughout.

It thus appears that the chief difficulty in the way of an expeditious and certain mail service between the two cities—the want of a double track—will soon be removed. This can be accomplished by the united efforts of the existing roads in a much shorter space of time than it would require to construct a new line; and, if such a concert and harmony of action can be brought about as will bring the several roads practically under one management, it is believed that all the demands of the public for postal and other accommodations can be as effectually secured as they could be if an entirely new line was put in operation between the two cities. Since the passage of the resolution of the Senate the companies have endeavored to effect this by the appointment of a general agent for the through line, whose duties will be exclusively to superintend the running and management of the through trains, and the conduct of conductors and others employed on them, with proper authority to correct mismanagement and irregularities. With a suitable person in this responsible position many of the evils now existing will, it is hoped, be removed, and all the advantages secured which would result from a consolidation of the several independent lines composing the route.

The scarcity of labor and materials which has prevented the completion of the double track, and constituted the chief obstacle to improved service on the existing roads, is, of itself, sufficient to prevent me from recommending the undertaking to make a new road at present. The demand for labor and materials has not only rendered it impossible to obtain adequate supplies of labor and materials for existing roads, but has resulted in presenting articles and labor of very inferior quality. The attempt to construct the proposed new road would, of course, aggravate these difficulties. It must operate to postpone the finishing of the double track, and therefore hinder, in a very great degree, the object so much desired by the department and the public, of a more rapid and regular communication between the capital and the great commercial emporium of the nation. Great inconvenience has been, undoubtedly, felt from the want of better railroad communications on this route. But instead of removing this inconvenience by attempting now to build a new road, the efforts of the managers of the existing roads to improve the service would be greatly hindered; nor are the inconveniences to which we have been subjected such, as that it can be said to be necessary to have an additional road, and it would not be judicious, in the present circumstances of the country, to withdraw from its resources so many

men; so much mechanical power, and so much capital, as would be required for the purpose of building a new road, unless a greater necessity existed for such a diversion of labor and capital than is created by the inconvenience of which we have to complain in the existing road.

It is not considered that any legislation is necessary to secure more satisfactory mail service on this line, or that any such action could effect the object, unless it should be such as would give the department power to control, to some extent, the action of the railroad companies carrying the mail, in the matter of changes of the time of running the mail trains. This is now done by nearly all the companies without previous consultation with the department, and, in some cases, without even subsequently advising it of the changes that have been made, breaking connexions and throwing the mails into confusion until the changes have become known to the postmasters concerned. If the time of departures and arrivals of mail trains could be controlled by the department, and not be subject to summary change without reason, it is believed the mail service on all railroads would be more satisfactory, and would promote the general business of the companies. It would, perhaps, also tend to secure more certainty and expedition if the department had the power to prescribe the rate of speed, and the number of cars to be attached to express through mail trains, and to impose fines for violations of the regulations that might be made upon those points. It is a matter of regret that the department does not possess as complete control over railroad service as it does over that of other routes. Most of the companies refuse to execute contracts, and regard the mails as of little importance compared with other business; fix their time-tables, and change them at their own pleasure, without any reference to mail connexions; and as there is no competition in such service, the department is without the power to remedy irregularities that would be promptly checked on other routes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
*Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.*

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR,
Postmaster General of the United States:

SIR: The several railroad companies owning the line between Washington and New York have received your communication calling their attention to the resolution passed by the United States Senate on the 22d instant, whereby that honorable body have called upon you to report as to the causes of the recent frequent failures of the mail between Washington and New York, in which communication you request the said companies to furnish your department as early as practicable with full information on the subject, and to state what measures are required, in their opinion, to effectually remedy the irregularities of the mail service on that line.

The companies interested beg leave hereby jointly to respond to that communication.

The primary cause of the delays and irregularities referred to is the want of a double-track road, in consequence of which the number of trains has to be reduced as much as possible, in order that they may pass each other at the proper side tracks; and the reduction of the number of trains involves an increase in their size, which often overtasks the engines and retards the speed. Other accidental causes have sometimes occurred which are liable to exist on every line; but that is the principal one.

It should be remembered that prior to the breaking out of the present war no such amount of transportation was required as has been created by that event. Hence the railroad companies were at first unprepared with all the facilities which the great accession of business rendered necessary. But it will presently be seen that they are fast providing and perfecting those facilities, and that a line of double track will soon be completed, by means of which every demand of the public and the department cannot fail to be promptly met.

With regard to the delays and irregularities in the transmission of mails and passengers which have recently occurred, the cause, in addition to that which has already been indicated, is owing principally to the following circumstances :

In view of the increase of business anticipated at the assembling of Congress and the approach of winter, a new arrangement was made for a connexion at Philadelphia, by which passengers and mails could be transported from New York to Washington without change of cars. A schedule of trains and timetables was adopted, to which each company on the line gave their assent, and to which they believed they could conform. Owing, however, to the largely increased number of passengers, military and civil, and the delays incident to the taking up and letting down of passengers and baggage at important local points on the route, which the officers of the several companies did not deem it expedient to pass by, this has not been performed. The derangement caused by the delay of one train has produced delays in other trains, which a single track rendered unavoidable, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the superintending officers, they have been unable to make their time.

It has, therefore, become apparent that a change in their arrangements is necessary in order to secure a prompt and regular delivery of the mails, until the completion of their double tracks shall be accomplished.

Such a change has been mutually agreed upon as, it is confidently believed, will attain the desired object. It is this : That two of the through trains between Washington and New York, each way, one in the morning and the other in the evening, shall be run exclusively for mails and passengers between those cities. To this arrangement is added the additional one of running a train specially to accommodate the military, as a relief to the regular trains by reducing the number of cars and consequent weight of the trains. By strictly carrying out these arrangements, it is believed that a failure can seldom occur in the delivery of the mails at Washington and New York on time.

Within the last two or three weeks, however, a series of accidents has occurred which were beyond the control of the companies, and which have tended greatly to delay and embarrass the trains. The burning of the Gray's Ferry bridge, at Philadelphia, the unusual accumulation of ice at Havre de Grace, the breaking of axles and locomotives, and other untoward accidents, have combined to produce a series of detentions no less annoying to the companies than to the public. Accidents have been multiplied on most of the railroads in the country. The season has been remarkably severe, and there has been an unusual lack of hands. Skilled labor, as well as common labor, has been exceedingly difficult to obtain, being drawn off in the service of the army, and other operations of the government. Materials of proper quality have been equally so. The shops having much government work to perform have been obliged to defer the orders of the companies. Cars, locomotives, and iron, needed by them, and contracted to be delivered weeks and months ago, have not yet been delivered, and, in many cases, will not be delivered for some time to come. The companies are using their utmost exertions to obviate these difficulties. As an example, since the burning of the Gray's Ferry bridge, a new junction road has been completed, connecting the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad with the other railroads on the west side of the Schuylkill, and thereby saving the crossing of that river at that point. This required the men to work night and day, through storm and cold. It should be understood by the department that the

several companies owning the line have frequent joint meetings, and are acting in harmonious concert as a through line. And besides the improvements which are being made in the several roads, as hereafter mentioned, they have jointly arranged for a large number of new cars of the first class, and other essentials for the exclusive use of the through travel and trade, to be rapidly placed upon the line; and every measure calculated to enhance the public comfort and convenience, and to secure quick and reliable transportation of mails, passengers, and freight, is being adopted, and will soon be put in active use.

As an additional means of securing promptness in the passage of the trains, and attention to the wants and comforts of the travelling public, the companies have just decided upon the appointment of a general agent, whose duties will be exclusively to oversee the running and management of the through trains, the conduct of the through conductors, baggage masters, and other employés, the cleanliness, warmth and general comfort of the cars. As the line has heretofore been conducted by the officers of the several companies, acting in a measure independently of each other, each considering his jurisdiction ended at the terminus of his own road, many evils have, no doubt, existed during the recent extraordinary pressure, which did not come to the notice of the proper superintendent, or executive officer. It is believed that the appointment of a joint agent, to look specially after the management of the through line between Washington and New York, and invested with proper authority for the purpose, will greatly tend to correct the evils which have excited complaint. The companies feel well assured, and recognize the fact, that the interest of the public is identical with their own interest; and, as far as in them lies, they desire to accommodate the public, and are fully determined to co-operate cordially to produce the best practicable results.

But, as the principal cause of all the main difficulties, and the one which lies at the bottom of all the rest, as already stated, is the want of a double track, it is deemed proper to go more into detail for the purpose of showing what has actually been done towards its construction.

The companies have been deeply impressed with the necessity of removing this cause, and, in their communication to the department last winter, indicated their determination to do it as speedily as possible. They are happy to be able to say that they have made great progress in the work, and will have it substantially completed in a few months at furthest. They gladly embrace this opportunity to inform the department specifically and in detail with regard to the exact progress that has been made.

The entire line, as the department is aware, is composed of several distinct roads connected together. We will first begin at the New York end, and show the progress which has been made towards completing the double track and perfecting the various connexions. We do this for the purpose of showing that we have faithfully endeavored to redeem the pledges given at the last session of Congress, and to satisfy the just expectations of the public.

The first road is that of the New Jersey Railroad Company, leading from Jersey City to a point three and a half miles south of New Brunswick. This road has completed a double track for the whole distance, except the last three miles at the southern terminus, which is in process of construction, and will be soon completed.

The next road, connecting with the former, is the Camden and Amboy branch road, extending from the terminus of the New Jersey road southerly to Trenton.

For four miles next to the New Jersey road is a double-track road. It then makes a curve by which it approaches the Delaware and Raritan canal, on the bank of which it runs to Trenton. The company during the past year has made an entirely new road, nearly 20 miles in length, for the purpose of straightening this line, and avoiding the canal. As thus altered, the road now makes substantially an air line from Jersey City to Trenton. This new road has

been pushed forward with all the vigor that the scarcity of hands and the difficulty of getting material would allow. It is now finished and in use by the New York and Washington down lines, and is mostly graded and ballasted for a double track, a large force being engaged upon it at the present time. It only wants the iron for the completion of the second track.

This has been contracted for and will be laid down as fast as the iron-masters can furnish it. As soon as that is done, the road will be a double-track road from the Hudson to the Delaware.

Had it not been for making this new road for the purpose of straghtening the line, a double track would ere this have been constructed along the old route. As, however, in the mean time, both roads will be used, the advantages of a double track will be at once secured.

Besides the above improvements, the crossing of the canal at Trenton has been obviated by a tunnel constructed under it, thus relieving the trains from all detentions arising from that source; and a similar improvement has been made with regard to the principal streets, under which the road is made to pass.

The next link in the line is the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad, running on the west side of the river Delaware. The other and parallel line from Trenton to Camden, running on the east side of the river, is now used principally for local and freighting purposes.

On the Philadelphia and Trenton road, a large force is engaged grading and laying a double track, which has been prosecuted for the past season with all the energy the company were capable of.

Part of the second track is already laid, and nine-tenths of the grading is completed. It was the wish of the company to have had the whole work completed before the commencement of the present session of Congress, and the consequent increase of travel; but the impossibility of getting the requisite labor and materials prevented it.

The next part of the line is the connexion between the northern and southern roads at Philadelphia. This was formerly made entirely by means of horse-cars running through the streets of the city. The discomfort caused to the passengers, and the delays of the trains and mails by this arrangement, as well as the inconvenience to the companies, induced them to make arrangements for running their own cars through the city by horse-power. The requisite tracks were laid for this purpose, but a local excitement was raised against the project, and the court finally stopped it by injunction.

The companies then made arrangements for the construction of a junction road through the suburbs of the city, which is partly completed and used for the through lines, and the balance will be constructed as soon as it can be accomplished. Meantime a temporary arrangement has been made with the Reading Railroad Company, and other connecting roads, by which the cars in the most important trains are transported around the city without any change. The progress in the construction of the junction road has been greatly retarded by the rebel raid in Pennsylvania last July, as it became necessary for the government to occupy a portion of the route for a fort, upon a hill which was being excavated, which caused a delay of four months.

The next road is the Philadelphia and Wilmington and Baltimore railroad. All that this road needs to adapt it to every exigency is to complete its double track and a bridge across the Susquehanna. The company owning the road have used every exertion during the past year to forward these necessary improvements.

They have completed and are now using a double track from Philadelphia to Newport, a distance of thirty-one miles, and have the residue of the distance from Philadelphia to North East, twenty-nine miles further, actually graded and bridged, only waiting the iron (which was contracted for and ought to have been delivered some months since) for its completion.

The bridge across the Susquehanna will be a very costly structure, but will be completed as soon as the labor and materials can be procured. The most difficult pier is already built, in forty-two feet of water, and large progress is made in other parts. In the coming season the double track will be completed to this point, which is sixty-two miles from Philadelphia. The rest of the road will be furnished with a double track as soon as it can be accomplished.

It was deemed of greatest importance to complete the northern part first, as that is the portion on which the trains most frequently pass each other.

The last portion of the through line is the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. A second track would have been long since completed on this road but for the absorption of the materials provided for it by the repeated destruction of the main line by the rebel armies. Three times have the cross-ties and iron been destroyed west of Harper's Ferry, requiring repairs equal to the construction of a second track from the Relay House to Washington. Yet, with all these difficulties to encounter, the company is now actually completing, for immediate use, the track from Baltimore to Annapolis Junction, about one-half of the entire distance. The remainder is being pressed forward with all the rapidity of which the case admits, the grading and most of the masonry being already completed throughout.

It will thus be seen that, in the course of a brief period, the want of a double track will no longer exist. It has been severely felt by the companies themselves, as well as by the public; and their own interests, as well as the wishes of the government and the public convenience, have impelled them to enter upon the heavy expenditures and radical improvements which they are making. And it is obvious that they are honestly and fairly carrying out the pledges they have heretofore made for the perfection of their line. It is also evident that these companies will have the needed improvements perfected long before any other line could be constructed, or even fairly commenced, and that when perfected, those improvements will be entirely adequate, even in the present extraordinary emergency, to the prompt, effective, and reliable performance of the whole business of the route. They will be more than adequate to the requirements of the business when the present emergency has passed. In view, therefore, of the extraordinary expenditures made and being made by the present companies, in track equipment and general preparation of the entire route, to accommodate the transportation and travel connected with the great movements of the war, and to meet the present abnormal and temporary excess of business on the line, they respectfully submit that the policy of the government should be to sustain them in their exertions rather than to discourage their efforts by adverse legislation, notwithstanding any temporary inconvenience which may occasionally arise from the unfinished condition of the improvements which are being made, or the organization of details in first putting them to practical use.

These companies having struggled through the periods of experiment and discouragement in former years, it would be unjust to permit others to reap the fruits of their labors now, just when they are getting their line perfected to meet the new condition of things.

Their line is really the only "air line" that can be made between New York and Washington; shorter by fifty miles than any route proposed last winter by the advocates of a government road, and having far lighter and fewer grades and less curvature.

It is being perfected as rapidly as human labor and capital can perfect it. Years would be required to organize a new line, procure the right of way, and engineer and construct the road with a double track, and with all the necessary viaducts, ferries, apparatus, and equipment; and when constructed, the necessities of the war and all the exigencies of the present hour will have passed, and, after all, the road will be subject to all the accidents and contingencies to which the present line is subjected.

Besides which, it would be most inexpedient, in the present scarcity of labor and material, needed as well by the government as by the present railroad companies and other industrial interests of the country, to withdraw, for the construction of a new railroad which can never be used for the present emergencies, so many men and so much mechanical power and material as will be required for that purpose. The want of men is well known to be the great desideratum of the government at the present time, not only to fill up our armies, but to perform the engineering, transportation, and railway service, as well as railway construction, necessary to their movements and operation in the insurrectionary regions. The absorption of the vast amount of capital, also, which such a work will require, will withdraw that capital from other objects now much more imperative, or which would otherwise be invested in the government bonds, and aid directly in carrying on the war. In the present and prospective financial condition of the country, the latter consideration is one of great weight and importance.

Nor should it be forgotten that the present lines have, during the existing rebellion, placed at the disposal of the government their entire property and rolling stock, and have, in every way in their power, facilitated its military operations without regard to cost or sacrifice. Indeed, much of the inconvenience to which they are now subjected by the loss and deterioration of their cars, machinery, and other stock, (which they are renewing and replacing as fast as the workshops of the country can turn it out,) has arisen from their constant exertions to aid the administration, so far as their aid could serve in carrying on the war. They have always promptly forwarded all the troops, ordnance, munitions of war, and other transportation which the government has required, and have met every demand made upon them without failure and without detention.

F. WOLCOTT JACKSON,

General Superintendent of the New Jersey Railroad and Trenton Company.

E. H. STEVENS,

President of the Central and Amboy Railroad.

VINCENT L. BRADFORD,

President of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

S. M. FELTON,

President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.

J. W. GARRETT,

President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, *January 2, 1864.*

SIR: Yours, in relation to the mail service between this city and Washington, was duly received.

You request me to report, first, any information I may possess upon the subject of the causes of the frequent failure of the mail between the points above named; and, second, my opinion as to the necessity of a new railroad to secure an efficient and reliable mail service between these points.

In replying to these inquiries, permit me to say that they involve matters of great public and private importance, and that pressing local official duties have prevented my giving them as early and as great consideration as I could have desired.

In your first inquiry you ask for information as to the causes of the "frequent failure," &c., and in your second you ask my opinion as to the necessity of a new railroad to secure an efficient mail service. From the manner in which the inquiries are stated it is evident you regarded the failure of the mails as directly connected with the railroad service. This is true, and I have to report that the

failure of the mails between the points referred to is the direct result of *inadequate railroad service*. The schedule herewith annexed, marked "A," will show this fact, so far as relates to the arrival of the mails at this office. A report showing the times of arrival at the Washington office, will, it is confidently believed, prove a like failure there. No further proof upon this point, it is believed, can fairly be required.

Second, as to the necessity of a new railroad to secure an efficient mail service. After much reflection, I am satisfied the following propositions are true: 1st. That one double-track railroad between the points named can satisfactorily perform all the service required by the government and the public. 2d. To enable one double-track road to perform this service, it should be properly equipped, and under the direction of and managed by a single competent superintendent. 3d. In the management of the road all persons connected with it, from the president to the lowest employé, should regard the *despatching of the mails* as of primary importance.

Now, can the improvements embodied in these propositions be practically and speedily applied to the present roads? If so, then I am of the opinion that a new road would be unnecessary. Otherwise, its necessity, I think, must be apparent to every disinterested mind. The first of these propositions will scarcely be disputed by any one. The capacity of a good double-track road, so far as relates to the track, is almost illimitable.

The second proposition ought not to be questioned. The cutting up of a great railroad route between the metropolis and the capital of the nation into four different divisions, each under separate direction and management, and with separate and often conflicting interests, is sufficient in itself to account for grossly inefficient service. The history of the great railway through central New York affords a striking example of a division of interest, and the effect produced by a consolidation.

The road from Albany to Buffalo was originally built by four separate corporations, having separate direction and management. Their operations were, almost necessarily, disjointed, inefficient, and unsatisfactory, and under the sharp competition of the Erie railroad consolidation became a necessity, and its consummation fully proved the wisdom of its originators. These separate roads, thus united under one management, have become, as the New York Central railroad, one of the first in the world, and for efficiency of service unsurpassed.

That a like result would follow the consolidation of the roads, and their management, between New York and Washington, other things being equal, cannot, I think, be doubted.

The third proposition should be admitted by all. That it is not so, arises from the want of a proper appreciation of the supreme importance of the mail over all other interests transmitted by these roads.

It may safely be said that the employers upon the route in question, universally, regard the interests of the passengers and their baggage, and often of freight, as superior to that of the mail. They, as well as their employés, forget that the mail, although small in compass, is often freighted with the interests of people and nations, and that hundreds of thousands, with interests illimitably diversified, anxiously await speedy transit and arrival. And here I would beg leave to suggest that the south mail is so heavy and important, especially during the sessions of Congress, that it seems to me it would not be unreasonable to ask that an engine and mail car, having in view great punctuality and speed in the despatch of the mails, should be run between the points in question, twice each way, daily.

By this means, if there is a sincere desire to afford the facilities required, the object might thus, at least temporarily, be accomplished.

Now, it will be readily admitted that a double track could be supplied by the present corporations, consolidation practically secured, and the whole placed

under one management, at vastly less expense, and in much less time, than it would be possible to organize a new corporation, and construct a new road. It is believed the present companies could accomplish all this in six months, while to construct a new road would require not far from two years.

But the practical inquiry arises, can the present companies be relied upon to accomplish these improvements? I am aware that the government and the public have long suffered almost intolerable evils from this grossly inadequate service. And I also know that these companies have repeatedly given the strongest assurances that a complete and adequate service should be provided. I further know that these assurances and promises have as often been, and up to the present time remain, unfulfilled. In order, however, that the government may (as it always should with all its citizens) act with entire fairness, I would venture the following suggestion, to wit: That Congress should pass a joint resolution, providing that, unless the present companies, within six months, shall, in connexion with the present roads, construct a good, continuous, double-track railway between Washington and New York, with proper switches and turn-outs, and properly equip the same with all necessary engines and cars, and shall practically, or in fact, consolidate the management thereof, and place the same under the control of a single competent superintendent, and shall run at least two through mail trains per day, each way, on a schedule of time not exceeding nine hours per trip, that then, and in default thereof, the Postmaster General be authorized to advertise for proposals for the carrying of the mails, the transportation of troops and all government property, by means of an "air-line," double track, thoroughly equipped railway between said two points; and that he be further authorized to enter into contract with any corporation, company, or association, formed or to be formed, (upon adequate security,) to perform the service in the manner before specified, upon terms satisfactory and most favorable to the government; and that he from time to time report to Congress his action under the authority thus conferred.

The passage of such a resolution, it is believed, would bring the matter to a just and practicable solution.

It may be urged that the through trains cannot be run within the time specified, to wit, nine hours. To this it should be said that the time is much more favorable than that required by other roads. The distance from New York to Boston is eleven miles further than from New York to Washington; yet the schedule, and indeed the actual time on the former road, is but eight hours and twenty minutes. If the mail can be transported from Boston to New York in that time, I can see no good reason why it cannot be transported from New York to Washington, a less distance, in the same time. In conclusion, I beg to say that I am clearly of the opinion that, unless the present companies will afford the facilities which are so imperatively required by the government within the time indicated, then a new road should at once be organized and sustained by all proper aid and support from the government.

All which is diffidently, but respectfully, submitted, by your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM WAKEMAN,

Postmaster of New York.

HON. GEORGE W. McLELLAN,

Second Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

SCHEDULE A.

POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, *January 1, 1864.*

Schedule of the time at which the mails from Washington are due at this office, with their hours of arrival during the month of December, 1863.

1863.	1st mail from Wash- ington due at 6.20 p. m.	2d due 10. 40 p. m.	3d due 4. 30 a. m.	4th due 6. 50 a. m.
December 1, arrived ..	6. 30 p. m.	10. 20 p. m.	5 a. m.	7. 20 a. m.
December 2, arrived ..	6. 30 p. m.	10. 30 p. m.	4. 50 a. m.	8. 50 a. m.
December 3, arrived ..	6. 50 p. m.	10. 20 p. m.	4. 45 a. m.	7. 35 a. m.
December 4, arrived ..	6. 30 p. m.	11. 50 p. m.	4. 55 a. m.	8. 45 a. m.
December 5, arrived ..	6. 30 p. m.	10. 30 p. m.	5. 20 a. m.	8. 55 a. m.
December 6, arrived ..	Sunday	Sunday	5. 05 a. m.	9. 30 a. m.
December 7, arrived ..	6. 50 p. m.	10. 40 p. m.	No mail on Monday.	11. 45 a. m.
December 8, arrived ..	6. 28 p. m.	10. 35 p. m.	5. 15 a. m.	11. 20 a. m.
December 9, arrived ..	6. 30 p. m.	10. 35 p. m.	5. 30 a. m.	8. 15 a. m.
December 10, arrived ..	7. 10 p. m.	11 p. m.	5. 25 a. m.	8. 20 a. m.
December 11, arrived ..	7 p. m.	11. 55 p. m.	5. 10 a. m.	8. 40 a. m.
December 12, arrived ..	6. 30 p. m.	10. 30 p. m.	6. 10 a. m.	8. 10 a. m.
December 13, arrived ..	Sunday	Sunday	5. 20 a. m.	1. 20 p. m.
December 14, arrived ..	6. 40 p. m.	10. 40 p. m.	No mail on Monday.	9. 45 a. m.
December 15, arrived ..	6. 50 p. m.	10. 30 p. m.	5. 15 a. m.	7. 40 a. m.
December 16, arrived ..	6. 25 p. m.	11. 05 p. m.	4. 50 a. m.	7. 50 a. m.
December 17, arrived ..	7 p. m.	12. 05 a. m., 18th inst.	5. 20 a. m.	8. 20 a. m.
December 18, arrived ..	6. 25 p. m.	10. 55 p. m.	10. 30 a. m.	10. 30 a. m.
December 19, arrived ..	6. 45 p. m.	11 p. m.	5. 40 a. m.	8. 50 a. m.
December 20, arrived ..	Sunday	Sunday	5 a. m.	8. 05 a. m.
December 21, arrived ..	7. 50 p. m.	11. 20 p. m.	No mail	8. 05 a. m.
December 22, arrived ..	8. 15 p. m.	10. 30 p. m.	5. 15 a. m.	12. 35 p. m.
December 23, arrived ..	9. 20 p. m.	11. 55 p. m.	5. 45 a. m.	8. 15 a. m.
December 24, arrived ..	10. 25 p. m.	10. 50 p. m.	8 a. m.	3. 50 p. m.
December 25, arrived ..	6. 20 p. m.	10. 35 p. m.	7. 35 a. m.	9. 45 a. m.
December 26, arrived ..	6. 50 p. m.	11. 45 p. m.	7. 25 a. m.	9. 10 a. m.
December 27, arrived ..	Sunday	Sunday	7. 25 a. m.	9. 10 a. m.
December 28, arrived ..	7. 58 p. m.	12. 35 a. m., 29th ..	No mail	11 a. m.
December 29, arrived ..	6. 50 p. m.	10. 30 p. m.	7 a. m.	8. 18 a. m.
December 30, arrived ..	7. 15 p. m.	12. 05 a. m., 31st inst.	7. 40 a. m.	9. 45 a. m.
December 31, arrived ..	8. 50 p. m.	7. 40 a. m., 1st inst.	6. 20 a. m.	8. 55 a. m.

POST OFFICE, *Philadelphia, Pa., December 29, 1863.*

SIR: Your letter of 26th instant, referring to the resolution of Senate of 22d, in reference to the causes of the recent failure of mails between New York and Washington, is before me.

I was very much pleased to see the action taken by the Senate in this matter, considering it a move in the right direction. I was about to volunteer to give my opinion on this subject when your letter reached me, and it gives me pleasure to be able to give you any information on such an important subject.

Lately, I have had occasion to pass very frequently over the route in question, especially that portion lying between Philadelphia and Washington, and, from personal observation, believe the whole difficulty lies between these two named points. Between New York and Philadelphia a sufficient number of *local* or *way* trains are run, in connexion with the *through lines*, to relieve them entirely of the *way* business, and thus accommodate *all* business offering. Not so, however, between Philadelphia and Washington. On this end of the route, the company is in the habit of running *too many* cars to one train. I have seen twelve or fourteen long cars, inclusive of mail and baggage, attached to one locomotive. This is about *double* the proper number, for I think all practical railroad men will bear me out in the assertion that, in order to attain a speed of thirty miles per hour, (which should be the speed of all through *mail* trains,) no more than six long cars, including mail and baggage, should be attached to one engine. On the New York road the through trains will average from five to seven cars, including mail and baggage; but when the *same* train moves south

from Philadelphia, it is generally increased from twelve to fourteen. On one of my recent trips over the Baltimore road, two engines were broken, one of which was certainly caused by the excessive weight of the train.

I do not think the remedy for this evil lies in a *new* road, but in Congress vesting in the Postmaster General the authority to regulate not only the schedule of arrival and departure for the mail trains, but also to say at what speed they shall run, and how many cars shall be attached to the train, and compelling each company to transact its *local* or *way* business on separate trains.

Another difficulty is in the fact that the route between New York and Washington is owned and controlled by *four* separate corporations; and it is a notorious fact, corporations running in such connexion can never agree upon a uniform schedule, and, in cases of delay, invariably endeavor to throw the censure on to each other. This could be remedied by the Postmaster General holding *each* company responsible for the proper performance of its part of the contract, without any reference to the acts of the other companies. For instance, arrange a proper schedule, and then hold the New Jersey Railroad Company responsible for the proper delivery of the mail at New Brunswick, New Jersey, (the end of the road;) next, the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, for delivery at Philadelphia; the Philadelphia and Baltimore Company for delivery at Baltimore; and the Baltimore and Ohio Company for delivery in Washington. The route agent on the train could, by being furnished with the printed time-table of each road, easily tell where the delay occurred, and the cause; and should keep a diary of everything which occurred on the route, which should be reported to the department as soon as he arrived at the end of his route. If such measures as these were carried out, I think all unnecessary delay would be avoided.

In regard to the building of a new road, I do not think such a step at all necessary between this city and New York, as the companies forming the link have ample rail to transact all the business required, most of the route being a *double* track, and in some portions *treble*. Between Philadelphia and Washington there should be some change, either by compelling the present companies to lay additional tracks, or by Congress authorizing a new road, located and built by a new company.

If I can in any way aid the department in carrying this or any other system into effect, it will afford me much pleasure.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. WALBORN, *Postmaster*.

Hon. GEORGE W. McLELLAN,

Second Assistant Postmaster General,

Washington, D. C.

POST OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY,

January 1, 1864.

SIR: In reply to your communications of the 24th and 26th ultimo, requesting a statement showing the number of mail failures, with the difference between the time when due and the time of arrival of each mail from New York, since the 23d of November last, and also requesting my opinion as to what measures are necessary "to prevent these irregularities effectually in future, and to secure a certain, prompt, and regular transportation of the mail on that line," I have the honor to submit the annexed table, which will show that hardly a single mail has arrived on time since that date.

In but few instances have the route agents reported to this office the cause of failures, but it is presumed that they furnished the department with that information at the time.

The only way of preventing "these irregularities effectually," and "to secure a certain, prompt, and regular transportation of the mail on that line," in my opinion, is to establish another line of railroad between New York and Washington. To the government and the community at large these are much the most important points in the United States. The necessity for speedy and regular mail communication between them is obvious, and yet, so far as my knowledge extends, there is no other line where mail failures are as frequent as on this.

Since I have had charge of this office we have never been able to calculate with any certainty when the New York mails would arrive, nor to publish a schedule on which any reliance could be placed by the public, to show when such mails would be distributed and ready for delivery.

With but one line of railroad between these points, the department is at its mercy, must be subservient to it, and be compelled to submit to any terms and conditions, however humiliating or embarrassing, the managers thereof may think proper to impose. Knowing full well that the mails must necessarily be carried on this road, they will first arrange their time and speed so as to secure the largest income from passengers and freight, and look to the mails as a secondary consideration, these being already secured to them through their monopoly. As is well known, the practice has been, up to this time, to change the time tables at pleasure, without consulting the department or taking into consideration the consequent loss and inconvenience inflicted on it and the public.

By having another line of road this monopoly would be destroyed, and the government, which should always have the preference, would be able to secure facilities for transporting mails with proper regularity. Experience has shown, too, that one road cannot satisfactorily transact all the business between the two cities. To the fact that the enormous passenger and freight traffic, as well as the transportation of the mails, is crowded on this one line, is to be attributed the most, if not all, the mail failures reported. By dividing this business with a competing line these failures would be avoided.

There is as much on this route as two double-track railroads can properly do, and the time has arrived, in my opinion, when the government and the public cannot well get along without them.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. J. BOWEN, *Postmaster.*

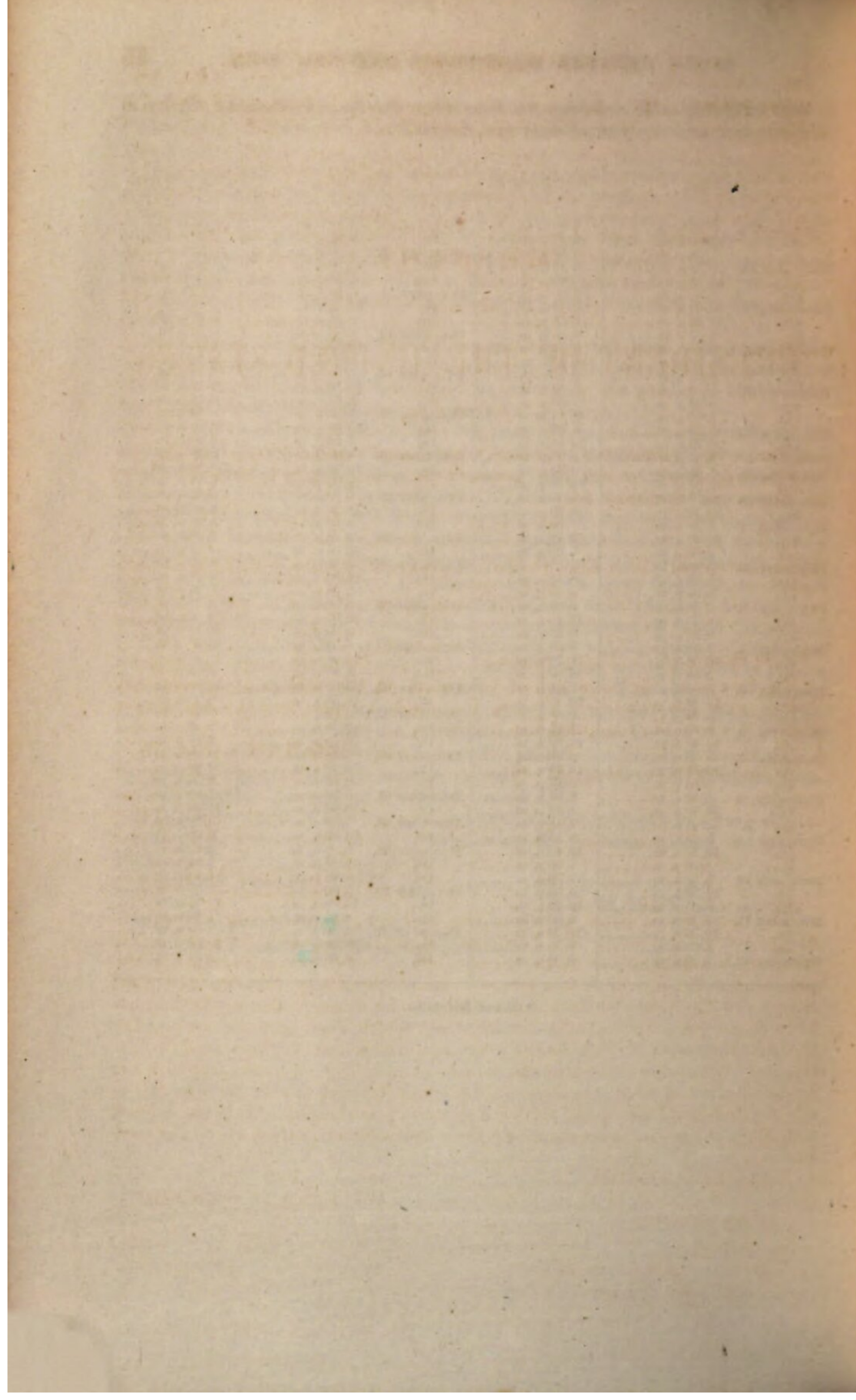
Hon. GEORGE W. McLELLAN,

Second Assistant Postmaster General.

The following table exhibits the time when the New York mails are due at Washington, and the time of their actual arrival :

Time due.		Time of arrival.	Time due.		Time of arrival.
November 23.	5.30 a. m.	6.05 a. m.	December 12.	10.30 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.40 a. m.	Do.	6.05 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
Do.	6.05 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	December 13.	5.30 a. m.	7.00 a. m.
November 24.	5.30 a. m.	6.12 a. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.45 a. m.	Do.	6.05 p. m.	2.50 p. m.
Do.	6.05 p. m.	6.35 p. m.	December 14.	5.30 a. m.	6.30 a. m.
November 25.	5.30 a. m.	6.35 a. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.40 a. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.50 p. m.	Do.	6.05 p. m.	6.55 p. m.
Do.	6.05 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	December 15.	5.30 a. m.	8.10 a. m.
November 26.	5.30 a. m.	6.22 a. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.55 a. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.45 a. m.	Do.	6.05 p. m.	9.50 p. m.
Do.	6.05 p. m.	6.25 p. m.	December 16.	5.30 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
November 27.	5.30 a. m.	6.05 a. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	2.15 p. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	11.05 a. m.	Do.	6.05 p. m.	6.45 p. m.
Do.	6.05 p. m.	6.15 p. m.	December 17.	5.30 a. m.	8.10 a. m.
November 28.	5.30 a. m.	6.50 a. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.50 a. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.45 a. m.	Do.	6.05 p. m.	6.20 p. m.
Do.	6.05 p. m.	7.35 p. m.	December 18.	5.30 a. m.	6.30 a. m.
November 29.	5.30 a. m.	6.35 a. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.50 a. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.55 a. m.	Do.	6.05 p. m.	6.41 p. m.
November 30.	5.30 a. m.	6.30 a. m.	December 19.	5.30 a. m.	6.42 a. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	6.20 p. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	2.00 p. m.
December 1.	5.30 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	Do.	6.05 p. m.	8.20 p. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.45 a. m.	December 20.	5.30 a. m.	6.25 a. m.
Do.	6.05 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	4.55 p. m.
December 2.	5.30 a. m.	8.20 a. m.	December 21.	5.30 a. m.	6.40 a. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.45 a. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.45 a. m.
Do.	6.05 p. m.	6.40 p. m.	Do.	6.05 p. m.	6.45 p. m.
December 3.	5.30 a. m.	6.35 a. m.	December 22.	5.30 a. m.	8.49 a. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.40 a. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.50 a. m.
Do.	6.05 p. m.	6.45 p. m.	Do.	6.05 p. m.	9.10 p. m.
December 4.	5.30 a. m.	7.25 a. m.	December 23.	5.30 a. m.	6.50 a. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	11.25 a. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	11.40 a. m.
Do.	6.05 p. m.	6.20 p. m.	Do.	6.05 p. m.	8.10 p. m.
December 5.	5.30 a. m.	6.40 a. m.	December 24.	5.30 a. m.	9.30 a. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.45 a. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.25 a. m.
Do.	6.05 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	December 25.	5.30 a. m.	6.40 a. m.*
December 6.	5.30 a. m.	7.25 a. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	9.40 a. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	11.00 a. m.	Do.	6.05 p. m.	8.25 p. m.
December 7.	5.30 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	December 26.	5.30 a. m.	9.00 a. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.45 a. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	12.40 p. m.
Do.	6.05 p. m.	6.55 p. m.	Do.	6.05 p. m.	8.30 p. m.
December 8.	5.30 a. m.	8.05 a. m.	December 27.	5.30 a. m.	7.50 a. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	4.40 p. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	11.35 a. m.
Do.	6.05 p. m.	7.45 p. m.	December 28.	5.30 a. m.	9.20 a. m.
December 9.	5.30 a. m.	8.15 a. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	8.00 p. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.45 a. m.	December 29.	5.30 a. m.	9.25 a. m.
Do.	6.05 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	1.10 p. m.
December 10.	5.30 a. m.	7.50 a. m.	Do.	6.05 p. m.	11.10 p. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	5.30 p. m.	December 30.	5.30 a. m.	9.55 a. m.
Do.	6.05 p. m.	6.20 p. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	12.45 p. m.
December 11.	5.30 a. m.	6.30 a. m.	Do.	6.05 p. m.	7.30 p. m.
Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.30 a. m.	December 31.	5.30 a. m.	8.00 a. m.
Do.	6.05 p. m.	7.55 a. m.	Do.	10.30 a. m.	10.50 a. m.
December 12.	5.30 a. m.	9.35 a. m.	Do.	6.05 p. m.	7.30 p. m.

* 26th of December.



MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 4th instant, a report of the Secretary of State, relative to a proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Sandwich Islands.

FEBRUARY 8, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of yesterday, on the subject of a reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *February 5, 1864.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 5, 1864.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the Senate's resolution of yesterday, requesting the President, "if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate any recent correspondence at the Department of State relative to a proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands," has the honor to report that application has been made for a revival of a similar treaty which was negotiated here during the administration of President Pierce, but which was not approved by the Senate. After due consideration, however, especially in connexion with the probable effect of such a measure on the public revenue at this juncture, it has not been deemed advisable further to entertain the subject. It is not deemed expedient at present to communicate the correspondence called for by the resolution.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

1871

1871

1871

1871

EXHIBIT IN THE CASE OF

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, vs. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, in the Court of the District of Columbia.

IN SENATE, JANUARY 1871.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE, PASSED MAY 18, 1870.

WASHINGTON: GPO: 1871.

Printed by the Government Printer, under the authority of the Senate.

The following is a list of the documents which have been deposited in the Library of Congress, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1871, (16 Stat. 445), and the Act of March 3, 1877, (20 Stat. 418).

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 26th ultimo, correspondence with the rebel authorities in relation to the exchange of prisoners.

FEBRUARY 8, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate:

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 26th ultimo, requesting "a copy of all the correspondence between the authorities of the United States and the rebel authorities on the exchange of prisoners, and the different propositions connected with that subject," I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of War, and the papers with which it is accompanied.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *February 4, 1864.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, February 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the resolution of the Senate of the 26th ultimo, requesting "a copy of all the correspondence between the authorities of the United States and the rebel authorities on the exchange of prisoners, and the different propositions connected with that subject," and to transmit a copy of the report of Major General Hitchcock, commissioner for exchanges, with the accompanying papers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,

February 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a copy of "the correspondence between the authorities of the United States and the rebel authorities on the exchange of prisoners, and the different propositions connected with that subject," called for by the Senate of the United States by resolution of the 26th ultimo.

This correspondence has been furnished by General Meredith down to the period when Major General Butler entered upon duty in connexion with the subject of exchanges, and since then by General Butler himself.

I have added a copy of the instructions to General Butler on the subject, dated Fort Monroe, December 17, 1863, signed by myself, in conformity with your orders of the previous day, a copy of which is also annexed; and I have added a copy of the cartel, so frequently referred to in this correspondence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Major General Volunteers, Commissioner for Exchanges.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA., SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Monroe, Virginia, January 16, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the Richmond Enquirer, containing Jeff. Davis's message. His determination, avowed in most insolent terms, to deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured, will, I think, be persevered in. You will recollect that after the proclamation of Jeff. Davis, of the 23d of December, 1862, I urgently advised another interview, (the last one I had with Mr. Ould, and in which very important exchanges were declared;) I then did so anticipating that the cartel might be broken, and wishing to make sure of the discharge from their parole of 10,000 of our men. This was effected, and in a manner so advantageous to our government that we gained in the count of 20,000 exchanged about 7,000 men. I had almost equal good success in the exchange declared on November 11, 1862. If an open rupture should now occur in the execution of the cartel, we are all well prepared for it. I am endeavoring to get away from confederate prisons all our officers captured previously to the date of the message of Jeff. Davis, (the 12th instant,) with what success I shall know early next week.

As you may receive this copy of the message in advance of any other, may I ask that it be transmitted to the Secretary of War, or the general-in-chief, with the additional information conveyed in this communication to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,

Lieut. Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Major General HITCHCOCK,

Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners.

Copy of the paragraph in the message of Jefferson Davis, as published in the Richmond Enquirer, January 15, 1863, and referred to in the preceding letter.

"So far as regards the action of this government on such criminals as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced in the proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States

providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrection.

"The enlisted soldiers I shall continue to treat as unwilling instruments in the commission of these crimes, and shall direct their discharge and return to their homes on the proper and usual parole."

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
January 17, 1863.

SIR: I regretted very much, on reaching City Point, meridian, on the 16th instant, to find you had left. I did not receive any notice that you would be obliged to leave at eleven o'clock on that day. If I had, however, I do not see how I could have been at City Point any sooner.

In your communication of the 14th instant you desire to know whether the federal commissioned officers now prisoners will be released. I have already furnished you with an official copy of the proclamation of President Davis, dated December 23, 1862. In conformity therewith officers will not be released on parole, but will be exchanged for those of corresponding rank. If you have any confederate officer in your possession and will deliver him, an officer of like grade will be delivered to you, and they will be mutually declared to be exchanged. So if you have released any officer on parole, we will deliver to you an officer of corresponding rank, and declare them exchanged. The federal officers, however, now in our possession, will not be surrendered to you on parole. This rule will apply only to commissioned officers. We are ready at any time to release on parole and deliver to you your non-commissioned officers and privates.

This course has been forced upon the confederate government, not only by the refusal of the authorities of the United States to respond to the repeated applications of this government in relation to the execution of Mumford, but by their persistence in retaining confederate officers who were entitled to parole and exchange. You have now of captures that are by no means recent many officers of the confederate service who are retained in your military prisons east and west. Applications have been made for the release of some without success, and others have been kept in confinement so long as to justify the conclusion that you refuse both parole and exchange.

One prominent instance I will bring to your notice: General B. F. Butler has retained Brigadier General Clarke, and thirteen others, for several months. At the latest advices received by us they were still in custody. During the whole of the time that they have been thus detained, we had a large excess of federal prisoners, all of whom were either promptly exchanged or delivered to you on parole.

This is by no means a solitary case. I have now, and have had for a long time, authentic evidence in possession of the retention of a large number of confederate officers by your military authorities. Several prominent cases have also very recently been presented to me. You are very well aware that this has been a subject of complaint ever since the adoption of the cartel. In view of all these facts, the confederate government has determined to refuse any parole to your officers until the grievances of which it has complained are redressed. Of course this applies to such commissioned officers as were captured before the date of President Davis's message. He himself has indicated what disposition will be made of such as may be captured after that date.

In your communication of the 14th instant you also refer to the case of Mrs. Piggott, who, you say, "was taken from her home at Williamsburg, Virginia, with forty of her slaves, and who is now detained at Richmond, or some other place within the confederate lines."

Without any comment upon the singularity of the request, that slaves made free by President Lincoln's proclamation should be promptly returned as the property of Mrs. Piggott, I inform you that Mrs. Piggott was released from custody on habeas corpus a long time ago. She is a citizen of Virginia, responsible to the laws of that State, and the confederacy. The confederate and State authorities will not allow any interference by the United States with the course of justice in any one of the confederate States. They will not entertain even a protest. No fears of retaliation upon "ladies," or any one else, will ever make them relinquish their rightful and exclusive control.

I perceive by your published notice of exchanges that you have made a mistake in declaring exchanged the federal prisoners paroled at Goldsboro', and delivered at Washington, North Carolina. These are the thirteen hundred that I have so constantly pressed upon you, and for whom you have given no equivalent or credit. You have the list in your possession. I delivered it to you that you might examine more fully into the matter. Those men have not been exchanged. I hope you will make the proper correction.

When shall I see you at City Point again?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Lieut. Colonel LUDLOW,
Agent of Exchange.

CITY POINT, VIRGINIA, *January 14, 1863.*

SIR: May I have the pleasure of an early as possible interview with you. I desire to know whether, in compliance with the terms of the cartel, the commissioned United States officers now in your hands are to be released, and also what disposition has been made of the case of Mrs. Piggott, who was taken from her home at Williamsburg, Va., with forty of her slaves, and who is now detained at Richmond or some other place within the confederate lines.

Major General Dix, some time since, communicated with you on this case.

He has received pressing applications to retaliate by the arrest and imprisonment of ladies within our lines, whose avowed sentiments and conduct have been persistently disloyal to the United States government. Can you not have this matter arranged by the prompt return of Mrs. Piggott and all her property to her home.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. LUDLOW,

Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Monroe, Virginia, January 18, 1863.

SIR: Will you please send me by Captain Mulford a reply to my communication to you of the 14th instant, in reference to your retention of United States officers in violation of the cartel, and also to the case of Mrs. Piggott. Will you also inform me whether you will release the citizen prisoners now held by you, and especially those captured by General Stuart in his raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

William J. Peters, whose release you promised me some time ago, has reported

to me, with a copy of parole to procure the release of one White, a citizen, or return in thirty days. I should have been glad if his release had been unconditional, as agreed on, but having given his parole, he has diligently, but unsuccessfully, sought out White. Only three Whites have been found on the rolls, two at Fort McHerry and one at Fort Monroe, but all were released some time since. It being impossible to furnish the equivalent named, will you accept for him one Henry Voghler, now held at Baltimore. If so, please notify me through Captain Mulford.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,

Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, 7TH ARMY CORPS,

Fort Monroe, January 21, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to enclose to you communications just received from Mr. Robert Ould, confederate agent for exchange of prisoners; also a copy of communication of December 11. These show the condition of matters as connected with citizen prisoners. I would recommend that no civilians be released from any of our prisons to go south, unless to procure exchanges. Such exchanges can be made. Before resorting to reprisals, would it not be better to use up all the material for exchanges now on hand? The mail is just closing, and I am obliged to write in haste.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,

Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Major General HITCHCOCK,

Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, 7TH ARMY CORPS,

Fort Monroe, January 23, 1863.

Permit me to call your attention to a point in our exchanges, which is operating (though probably unnoticed by you) with great unfairness.

At our last interview, and not anticipating such decisions as you have arrived at in reference to exchanges of United States officers, in order to facilitate our business, I assented to the plan of exchanging by captures, and reducing to equivalents in privates. The result now is, that while I reduced to such equivalent all your officers captured at Fredericksburg, who had been paroled and sent through the lines, you retain all of our officers captured at the same place. Whatever action may be taken in violation of the cartel, in reference to officers captured at Fredericksburg, shall be released on their parole. Will you please send me your decision on this point. The declaration of exchange of our officers and men paroled at Goldsborough, N. C., May 22, 1862, and delivered at Washington, N. C., was only intended to apply to seven, (7,) and not to the large capture referred to by you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,

Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Hon. ROBERT OULD.

CITY POINT, *March 31, 1863.*

SIR: In the delivery of officers which you intend to make to us, you must take into consideration the large number (more than two hundred) whom we have captured, paroled, and released since the President's proclamation. I am entitled to equivalent for them. You can bring in any paroles of a like kind yourself.

Upon your application I recognized this principle in the case of the Fredericksburg officers. Even after I had ceased delivering officers, I surrendered to you of those in our possession a number equal to those whom you paroled at Fredericksburg.

I ask the recognition of the same principle now.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Lieut. Colonel LUDLOW,
Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Monroe, Virginia, April 3, 1863.

SIR: I send you to-day ——— prisoners of war. Among them are nine officers, two of whom, Lieutenant A. A. Scott, 6th Alabama volunteers, captured at South Mountain, September 14, 1862, and Captain C. R. Sherman, captured at Georgetown, October 18, 1862, are exchanged.

For the others, Major C. Breckenridge, 2d Virginia cavalry; Major Rufus Wharton, North Carolina sharpshooters; Captain John Alexander, 2d Virginia cavalry; Lieutenant H. B. Bickester, 8th Virginia cavalry; Lieutenant O. H. Cox, 21st Mississippi volunteers; Adjutant T. B. Hutchinson, 8th Virginia cavalry; Lieutenant Charles E. Robinson, 9th Virginia cavalry, I ask equivalents from the Murfreesboro' officers; Captain Mulford is instructed to bring them. Please send me Major D. J. Hall, 89th Illinois, who is one of them. Please send me by Captain Mulford lists of our officers held by you, that I may be enabled to arrange for the delivery of the equivalents in your officers. I desire to know when all our officers, naval and military, will be at Richmond ready for delivery. The revocation of the offensive order of Mr. Jefferson Davis, relating to United States officers and the observance of the cartel, will settle all questions relating to officers. Until this be done, all exchange of officers must be special. I will deliver to you in exchange for United States officers equivalents in number or rank of confederate officers. If we have not the equivalent number in rank, enough of lower grade will be exchanged to secure the release of all you hold. The number of officers captured and paroled by us at Fredericksburg was in excess of United States officers captured at the same place, and delivered by you at City Point. Sergeant Muller, a prisoner of war, has not yet been delivered. Will you send him by this boat? The Murfreesboro' and Arkansas Post prisoners are now on their way here, and are expected to arrive at the rate of 500 daily. Some have already been sent to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,
Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,
Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Monroe, April 8, 1863.

SIR: The best mode of arranging all questions relating to exchange of officers is to revoke, formally or informally, the offensive proclamation relating to our officers. I simply ask that you say by authority that such proclamation is revoked. The spirit of that proclamation was the infliction of personal indignities upon our officers, and as long as it remains unrepealed it can be at any moment put in force by your authorities. What assurance have we that it will not be?

I earnestly desire a return to the cartel in all matters pertaining to officers, and until such be the case, and a uniformity of rule be thereby established, our exchange of officers must be special. Some of our officers paroled at Vicksburg, were subsequently placed in close confinement, and are now so held. If hereafter we parole any of your officers, such paroles will be offset against any which you may possess. At present the exchanges will be confined to such equivalents as are held in confinement on either side. I hope you will soon be able to remove all difficulties about officers, by the revocation I have mentioned. By reference to the map, you will see that Fort Delaware is en route to Fort Monroe. It is used as a depot for collecting of prisoners sent from other places for shipment here, and is from its peculiar position well adapted for convenience for exchange.

If any mistake be found in the account of men paroled by Lieutenant Colonel Richards, at Oxford, Mississippi, on December 22, 1862, it can be rectified when we meet.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW;

Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

RICHMOND, *April 11, 1863.*

SIR: Your letters of the 8th instant have been received. I am very much surprised at your refusal to deliver officers for those of your own who have been captured, paroled, and released by us since the date of the proclamation and message of President Davis. That refusal is not only a flagrant breach of the cartel, but can be supported by no rule of reciprocity or equity.

It is utterly useless to argue any such matter.

I assure you that not one officer of any grade will be delivered to you until you change your purpose in that respect.

You have charged us with breaking the cartel. With what sort of justice can that allegation be supported, when you delivered only a few days ago over ninety officers, most of whom had been forced to languish and suffer in prison for months before we were compelled, by that and other reasons, to issue the retaliatory order of which you complain? Those ninety-odd are not one-half of those whom you unjustly hold in prison. On the other hand, I defy you to name the case of one who is confined by us whom our government has declared exchanged.

Is it your idea that we are to be bound by every strictness of the cartel, while you are at liberty to violate it for months, and that, too, not only in a few instances, but in hundreds? You know that our refusal to parole officers was a matter exclusively of retaliation. It was based only upon your refusal to observe the requirements of the cartel. All that you had to do to remove the

obnoxious measure of retaliation was to observe the provisions of the cartel, and redress the wrongs which had been perpetrated.

Your last resolution, if persisted in, settles the matter. You need not send any officers to City Point, with the expectation of getting an equivalent in officers, so long as you refuse to deliver any for those whom we have released on parole in Tennessee and Kentucky.

If captivity, privation, and misery are to be the fate of officers on both sides hereafter, let God judge between us. I have struggled in this matter as if it had been a matter of life and death to me. I am heart-sick at the termination, but I have no self reproaches.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Lieut. Col. WM. H. LUDLOW,
Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Monroe, April 13, 1863.

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 11th instant, and am too much hurried to reply, as I wish in detail, to the several points therein contained. You are all wrong in your premises, arguments, and conclusions. I agree with you that it is useless to argue the question, and I unite with you in the expression of your earnest desire to alleviate the miseries of captivity of officers who have been so needlessly and so cruelly subjected to it by the proclamation and message of Mr. Jefferson Davis. I will acknowledge all proper paroles of our officers by delivering to you equivalents of our officers, after the special exchanges of those now in confinement are carried out. This is, I believe, what you ask for. Will you frankly inform me if it be the intention of your authorities to put in force the offensive portion of the proclamation and message so often alluded to, when the fortunes of war may place the greater number of our officers in your hands. Your officers are now in Fort Delaware ready for delivery, and your reply will determine whether they are to come for exchange, or to be returned to the west.

Please be clear, frank, and explicit in your reply. Captain Mulford is instructed to bring it to me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. LUDLOW,
Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,
Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Monroe, April 20, 1863.

SIR: On the 11th instant I sent to City Point, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Matson, ten (10) confederate officers who had not been exchanged. I enclose herewith a copy of my letter of that date, giving the names and rank of the officers. Lieutenant Colonel Matson disobeyed his instructions in not bringing back with him equivalents for these officers. Please deliver these equivalents now to the officer bearing this.

In my letter of the 13th instant, a copy of which is enclosed for your more convenient reference, I stated my willingness to exchange officers on the terms therein mentioned. I wish to know whether those terms are assented to by you

and I desire a response to the other questions therein propounded. The peculiar position of this question of exchange of officers renders these questions proper, and I regret extremely having received, through my agent, so unsatisfactory, and I may say exceptionable notice, (not reply,) of which I enclose a copy. Until you think proper to inform me what your understanding is in reference to our officers, I certainly cannot move one step further toward sending to City Point any of the large number of confederate officers, now at Fort Delaware, awaiting your action.

I again ask the release of Lieutenant Colonel Douglass Hapeman and Major J. H. Widmer, 104th regiment Illinois volunteers, Hartsville officers declared exchanged, and yet held by you. Please send them, and also one (1) captain and one (1) lieutenant due to me, as you will see on reference to my letter of the 13th instant, and which enclosed duplicate lists of officers sent to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. LUDLOW,

Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

RICHMOND, April 22, 1863.

SIR: Your communication of the 21st has been received. I did not answer your communication of the 13th instant, because I really had nothing more to say in relation to the subject-matter than what was contained in the letter to which that was a reply. In my unofficial note to Captain Mulford, I certainly did not intend to be discourteous, or to write anything "exceptionable." You will do me the justice to acknowledge that in all the difficult and irritating subjects which have engaged our attention in correspondence, I have never stepped beyond the bounds of decorous propriety. I take pleasure in saying the same in reference to yourself.

In my former communications, and in personal interview, I demanded that equivalents should be given for the officers whom we had paroled and released, since the 10th of December last, in Tennessee and Kentucky. I distinctly put those officers upon the same footing as that of those whom we now hold in confinement. I only asked that in exchange, officers paroled and released should be put in the same category as those who were retained.

You had complained that we did not parole your officers. Although, in your communication of the 13th, you agreed to give equivalents for such officers as we had retained, you refused to give any at present for those whom we had paroled and released. In other words, in cases where we had pursued a course which you had declared objectionable, an equivalent would be given; but where we had conformed to your own demands in the release of officers, none should be given. I must confess I was very much surprised at your letter of the 8th instant. I expressed that surprise in perhaps very strong language in my communication of the 11th instant. I intended in that letter to say to you very distinctly, that unless the released officers in the west were put upon the same footing as those whom we held in confinement, no more deliveries of officers would be made to you. I came to the determination with great regret. Your letter of the 13th did not mend matters much. I thought our demand was so fair, so equitable, that no one could refuse it. When, therefore, you sought, in your communication of the 13th, to put the released western officers upon a different footing from those held by us, I considered that you refused to acknowledge our fair claim.

In your letter of the 13th instant you say, "I will acknowledge all proper

paroles of our officers, by delivering to you equivalents of your officers, after the special exchanges of those now in confinement are carried out." That was not what I asked. I demanded simply that the western released officers should be put upon the same footing with those held by us. I did not wish to have any controversy about "proper paroles," nor did I think it right that such cases should be postponed until all those in our custody were released. I thought, and still think, that the exchange should be simultaneous. You have an excess of officers—more, perhaps, than those now held by us, added to such as we have paroled.

One boat can accommodate all. Why, then, postpone the delivery of equivalents, except to allow distracting questions to intervene, which might defeat the delivery? If you have any paroles, I will acknowledge them; if any are hereafter presented by you, up to the present date, I will acknowledge *them*, if you will give me the same privilege. What can be more fair, equal, and reciprocal than all this? If you think I will press upon you paroles which are not "proper," let us meet together when the officers are brought up, or before. I will offer none to you but such as are most clearly within our former rules of practice. If you will send to City Point all the officers you have, you will receive no detriment.

If there are more than we have, (counting paroles,) I pledge you an equivalent, either in men already delivered to you, or, if you prefer it, in officers hereafter captured, and as soon as captured.

No proclamation or message shall affect the surplus.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Lieut. Colonel WM. H. LUDLOW,
Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Monroe, May 22, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you copies of General Orders No. 49 and No. 100 of War Department, announcing regulations and instructions for the government of the United States forces in the field, in the matter of paroles. These, together with the stipulations of the cartel, will govern our army. I would invite your special attention to article 7 of the cartel, which provides that all prisoners of war shall be sent to places of delivery therein specified. The execution of this article will obviate much discussion and difficulty, growing out of the mode, time, and place of giving paroles. No paroles or exchanges will be considered binding, except those, under the stipulations of said article, permitting commanders of two opposing armies to exchange or release on parole at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. LUDLOW,
Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,
Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department, Richmond, Virginia, May 22, 1863.

SIR: In several of your late communications you have appealed to me for the release of political prisoners held by us. I am ready to deliver every one of them when you do the same charity. Until then not one of them shall be released, except at our own pleasure. You asked, in a late communication, for the release of the sheriff of Barbour county. Are you aware that you now hold some half dozen or more of harmless and inoffensive old men as hostages, whom you do not even pretend to release, and yet ask the sheriff's deliverance? You have now thousands of helpless non-combatants in your prisons—not arrested as dangerous persons to your armies, but incarcerated because it is supposed they are loyal to their own country. Their number is increasing every day. I will listen to no proposition for the release of non-combatants that is not based upon the delivery of all whom you have in custody, coupled with some distinct written understanding as to future conduct in respect to such captures.

If this is not agreeable, let God save the right. I hope there will be no further mistake between us in regard to this matter. I trust I have made myself sufficiently distinct.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Lieut. Colonel WM. H. LUDLOW,
Agent of Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department, Richmond, Virginia, May 22, 1863.

SIR: You are very well aware that for the last six months I have been presenting to you lists of confederate officers and soldiers and confederate citizens who have been detained by your authorities in their prisons. Some of them, upon my remonstrance, have been released and sent to us. By far the greater number still remain in captivity. I am satisfied that you have made strenuous exertions to have those persons released, and to carry out in good faith the agreements which we have made. Even those exertions have proved of little avail.

Nothing now remains but for me to give you formal notice that our government will resort to retaliation in every case which has heretofore been brought to your attention where the wrong complained of has not been redressed. The confederate authorities will exercise their discretion in selecting such prisoners as they think best, whether officers or privates, in this purpose of retaliation. You will be notified in each case. I am now preparing a list of such officers and men as are reserved for retaliation. As soon as the parties for whom they are held are delivered to us, the hostages will be released.

I have thus frankly informed you of our purposes before they are put into actual execution, for the double purpose of preventing any imputation of bad faith and of giving you an opportunity of saving a resort to so stern a remedy. You have at this moment, in your prisons, confederate officers whom you have held over twelve months without charges or trial. They have been fairly exchanged by our agreements, and ought to have been delivered long ago.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Lieut. Colonel WM. H. LUDLOW.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Seventh Army Corps, Fort Monroe, May 25, 1863.

SIR: You threaten retaliation in your letter of the 22d instant, in case certain parties whom you have demanded are not delivered to you. I beg leave to inform you that no deliveries of any kind will be made to you under such threats. If such threats are withdrawn, deliveries can be made of parties properly entitled to release, but not otherwise. Three-fourths or nine-tenths of the cases of which you have furnished memoranda have been released and delivered to you. If, before the necessary investigations in the remaining cases have been made, you put in practice retaliation, either upon our officers or men, I give you formal notice that the United States government will exercise their discretion in selecting such persons as they think best, whether officers or privates, for the purpose of counter retaliation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. LUDLOW,

Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

CITY POINT, May 31, 1863.

SIR: I call your attention again to a matter of which I often heretofore complained. By to-day's arrival you have sent several citizens as prisoners of war, and several discharged soldiers, as also prisoners of war.

One of the men, T. H. Moreland, is put down as belonging to the 1st Kentucky cavalry, who never was in our service in any sort of capacity in his life; who never was in the field, and not even a guerilla or bushwhacker. Captain Mulford heard his statement. He says he was compelled to sign a parole at Louisville as a member of the 1st Kentucky cavalry, under a threat if he did not so do he would be put in prison with ball and chain during the war. He protested against it in the hearing of more than fifty men here, who were here this very day. There are four or five other cases of exactly the same sort in your roll delivered to me this day.

The memoranda are made on your roll. Is this to be allowed?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,

Agent of Exchange.

Lieut. Colonel WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,

Agent of Exchange.

CITY POINT, June 1, 1863.

SIR: I was about proceeding to Fortress Monroe, or as near to it as I would be allowed to go, when Captain Mulford came up the river. I am afraid your proceeding in relation to declarations of the exchanges of your men will lead to complication and difficulty. The Holly Springs capture, according to my recollection, pays off the number due to you at our last interview. You have not sent more than six hundred since, including to-day's arrival. For that number you declare exchanged five regiments, (91st Illinois, 51st Indiana, 73d Indiana, 3d Ohio, and 80th Illinois,) also the captures at Mount Sterling, and the men of the Indianola.

How many the Mount Sterling capture are I do not know, but I am very sure the aggregate of the above greatly exceeds the balance due to you.

I protest against the declarations of exchange where the number is not known and agreed upon by us. You can readily perceive without my statement what grave objections might be made to such a proceeding. Why not make exchanges by rolls of which we can have a copy, and in relation to which we have mutually agreed, as in the Holly Spring capture? How am I to know how many men of the 80th Illinois regiment were taken prisoners, or when or where they were captured? I throw out these observations as suggestions for your reflection. I think you will agree with me that when we or you are in excess of prisoners, neither party should declare any exchange except where the lists have been adjusted between us, and the number declared to be exchanged known and agreed on between us. I do not so much object to your overrunning the number due to you, as the certainty of great complication and prospect of misunderstanding by pursuing the course you have done in this case.

You have not given me any reply even yet to my inquiries in relation to your declaration of exchange as to parties captured at Muldeaughi hill, or the 66th Indiana. I hope I shall not be compelled to wait much longer.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Lieut. Colonel WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,
Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Monroe, June 3, 1863.

SIR: You informed me at our last interview that you were instructed not to deliver any of the officers of Colonel Straight's command captured at or near Cedar Bluff, Georgia, about the first of May last. I now make a formal demand for them under the cartel, and tender to you their equivalents in your own officers now in our hands. If this demand and tender be refused, please frankly state the reasons therefor, that the issues presented may be fully understood and promptly met.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,
Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,
Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Monroe, Virginia, June 3, 1863.

SIR: Will you please furnish me with a copy of the act of the confederate congress, which you promised me, and which directs some certain disposition of our captured officers commanding negro troops, and also of the troops themselves.

Will you also please inform me if it be the intention of your authorities to execute this act.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,
Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,
Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department, Richmond, Virginia, June 5, 1863.

SIR: You ask me for a frank statement of the reason for the detention of the officers of Straight's command. I will give it to you, as I will in every case when you ask it. I think you will find it franker than your answer to any inquiry as to whether you intended to deliver the officers who have heretofore been declared exchanged.

Allegations have been officially received from the highest authority in Alabama, charging these officers with grave offences, as well against the laws of that State as the usages of civilized warfare. They are detained until the proper inquiry can be made and the fact ascertained, when a determination will be made by the confederate government, whether they come within the obligations of the cartel as prisoners of war, or are to be dealt with as criminals against the laws of war and the State. These men have never been declared exchanged. I believe I have given you a better and certainly a more detailed reason for their detention than you did with reference to Colonel Morehead and other exchanged officers of whom I inquired, and about whom all I could learn was that they were confined in Fort Norfolk, under recent orders from the Secretary of War.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Lieut. Colonel WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,
Agent of Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department, Richmond, Virginia, June 5, 1863.

SIR: I again ask you, will you deliver the officers and men whom our agreements have declared exchanged? Will you not give me an answer to this inquiry? Allow me to quote you, "I now make a formal demand for them under the cartel. If this demand be refused, please frankly state the reason therefor, that issues presented may be fully understood and promptly met."

You say I am mistaken in stating that no federal officers are in our prisons who have been declared exchanged. You promise to furnish memoranda.

You actually refer to one case, that of one Spencer Kellog. I have no recollection of ever having heard of him before. I have already caused inquiry to be made, and if he is here he shall be delivered to you. So shall each and every other officer or man who has been declared exchanged, if you will say you will do the same. I do not care whether there are charges against them or not. If you wish to limit this to officers, I will agree to it. I would prefer it should include the men. Prepare your lists. I have prepared mine. Bring even the men whose deliverance I have asked, and who are already exchanged, and you shall have, at City Point, every prisoner whom you can name as being confined in our territory. If any one is wanting I will pay you tenfold. Will you agree to this? I have told you often, and repeat it now, that there is no reciprocal and fair proposition as to prisoners and exchanges to which I will not agree.

I again say that it is my deliberate conviction that there is not one solitary exchanged federal officer now in confinement in the south, unless Dr. Rucker is made an exception. I honestly believe that you have now in your prisons, or on parole confined to the north, more than two hundred exchanged confederate officers. You must allow me to say that I was amused at the list which

you returned me some time ago; I refer to that which purported to be an answer to the specific cases I had brought to your attention. More than one-half of the cases had "no record" appended to them. Such an entry was made in reference to Dr. Greene; the same as to Clagett Fitzhugh, to Parson Clameron, to Kerchival, and to a hundred others, who have been seen by scores of people within a month or two. Every man on that list, except such as you have already delivered, is now in some one of your prisons. He may not be in the one named; if not, it is because he has been removed in accordance with the tactics of your government or its jailers. I ask again, will you deliver our exchanged officers and men?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Lieut. Colonel WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,
Agent of Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department, Richmond, Virginia, June 5, 1863.

SIR: Will you be good enough to inform me when it is to be considered that General Order No. 100 went into effect. Is the date of the order April 24, 1863, or the date of its communication to me, 23d May, 1863, the true time? Do you recognize the rules of General Order No. 100 to be as binding against you as for you?

Permit me also to call your attention to the flagrant outrages that have recently been perpetrated in Gloucester, Matthews, King and Queen, and the adjacent counties. Are they a fair interpretation of your celebrated general order? I am aware it gives a license for a man to be either a friend or a gentleman. He can find abundant authority for either role in the order. What is the interpretation in General Dix's department? The country has always esteemed him as an honorable gentleman. I enclose a slip, which is inside the truth, recounting some of the doings of Colonel Kilpatrick. Does General Dix approve of this style of conducting war, even with belligerent rebels? It is in his own department. Perhaps the higher powers may have something to do with this question some of these days. "Silent spectators of the destruction of their agricultural implements."

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Lieut. Colonel WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,
Agent of Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department, Richmond, Virginia, June 12, 1863.

SIR: I enclose to you the resolution of congress in relation to retaliation. I thought you had seen it in the papers transmitted to you, otherwise I would have sent it. I take it for granted that the confederate authorities purpose to carry out a resolution solemnly passed by them. I have not asked them whether they intend to do so, and I do not think I will ever be so inconsiderate as to make any such inquiry. I have thus frankly given my view as to this matter; and I beg leave to ask you in return whether it is the purpose of your government to execute its conscription act; and further, how many men

will be raised under its provisions. I feel so deep a personal interest in that subject, that I hope I have not transgressed any propriety in propounding the inquiry, after the example you have set me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Lieut. Colonel WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,
Agent of Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department, Richmond, Virginia, June 12, 1863.

SIR: You are mistaken in supposing that my "proposition to have the releases from paroles and oaths cover other than parties delivered at City Point" was made after I had published notice No. 5. It was made before that date, (May 11th,) and after a full and deliberate discussion between us. You hesitated at first; but when I assured you it only extended to cases of parties who were allowed to leave your territory and come to us, whether by City Point or otherwise, you assented to it in distinct and unequivocal terms. The same provision, in principle, was incorporated in exchange notice No. 4, January 13, 1863. You recognized the same principle in numerous exchanges made after that date, and before May 11, 1863. I have now given the notice in good faith. You can stop its application after May 6th, if you choose to do so. I cannot agree that you shall nullify the notice already given; all persons embraced in it are entirely free from any obligations made by them. It was so distinctly agreed upon between us that there can be no mistake about it. Nothing will make me consent that such men shall be put under any ban or disability, by reason of any action of theirs performed on the faith of this notice. You can have your veto as to the future, but not as to the past. If any penalties are visited upon them, it becomes the solemn duty of the confederate government to throw every protection in its power around them. I am sure it will do so.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Lieut. Colonel WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,
Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Seventh Army Corps, Fort Monroe, June 14, 1863.

SIR: I assure you that you have not transgressed any propriety in your questions as to the purpose of the United States government to execute its conscription act, and as to the number of men who will be raised under its provisions. I have the honor to inform you, in reply, that the conscription act is now being executed, and that a sufficient number of men will be raised under its provisions to bring this war to a speedy and successful conclusion.

My object in requesting from you a copy of the act of the confederate congress, and information as to intentions to execute it, was to know officially what disposition under the act was proposed to be made of officers and men captured in arms, and who had been duly mustered into the service of the United States, and also that the issues thereby presented could be fully understood and promptly met.

Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this act propose a gross and inexcusable breach of the cartel, both in letter and spirit. Upon reference to the cartel, you will find no mention whatever of what was to be the color of prisoners of war. It was unnecessary to make any such mention, for, before the establishment of this cartel, and before one single negro or mulatto was mustered into the United States service, you had them organized in arms in Louisiana. You had Indians, and half-breed negroes and Indians, organized in arms under Albert Pike, in Arkansas. Subsequently, negroes were captured on the battle-field at Antietam, and delivered as prisoners of war at Aiken's Landing, to the confederate authorities, and receipted for and counted in exchange. And, more recently, the confederate legislature of Tennessee have passed an act forcing into their military service (I quote literally) all male free persons of color, between the ages of fifteen and fifty, or such number as may be necessary, who may be sound in body and capable of actual service; and they further enacted, that in the event a sufficient number of free persons of color to meet the wants of the State shall not tender their services, then the governor is empowered, through the sheriffs of different counties, to impress such persons, until the required number is obtained.

But it is needless to argue the question. You have not a foot of ground to stand upon in making the proposed discrimination among our captured officers and men. I protest against it as a violation of the cartel, of the laws and usages of war, and of your own practices under them.

Passing events will clearly show the impracticability in executing the act referred to. In case, however, the attempt be made to execute it, I now give you formal notice that the United States government will throw its protection around all its officers and men, without regard to color, and will promptly retaliate for all cases violating the cartel, or the laws and usages of war.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,

Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,

7th Army Corps, Fort Monroe, June 14, 1863.

SIR: General Order No. 100 is considered as having gone into effect from the date of its communication to you, on the 23d of May last, and is, of course, mutually binding.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,

Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

War Department, Richmond, Virginia, June 19, 1863.

SIR: On the 5th day of June, 1863, I requested you to inform me when General Order No. 100 was considered as going into effect. To that you have returned no answer. Its date is April 24, 1863. You delivered it to me on the 23d of May, 1863.

I perceive by a General Order No. 15, March 9, 1863, issued by General

Schenck, that all officers and men who had been captured in his department, and particularly exchanged, should return to duty and service, on penalty of being considered deserters. When you delivered General Order No. 100 to me, I inquired of you as to the date when it went into effect. I understood you to say the date of its delivery. You may, therefore, well imagine my surprise when I perceive that, by the General Order of one of your own departmental commanders, the new provisions as to paroles are not only to have effect from and after March 9, 1863, but are made to apply to all cases previous to that date, without any limitation as to time. This is not only contrary to your own declarations to me, but to our common practice up to May 23, 1863. You have charged against me and received credit for several captures made by General Stoneman's command, in his recent raid. Is it pretended that you are to have credit for captures made by your commands, while none is to be given to us, precisely under the same circumstances? Is this fair, or just, or right?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Lieut. Colonel WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,
Agent of Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department, Richmond, Virginia, July 1, 1863.

SIR: The clear understanding between us as to civilians was that all who had been paroled, or put under any bonds, or who had taken any oath of allegiance, were released from condition of parole, bond and oath, where such civilians were delivered to their own people. It was confined to such as were released and delivered. Such is the fair and proper interpretation of paragraph 8 of notice 5. It would, perhaps, have been better for me to have added the word "delivered" after "released." I did not do so because persons who were *sent* into our lines might not consider themselves as being delivered. I have, however, assured all persons that it only embraces such persons as were delivered to me or my agents, or such as were sent into our lines. If you continue to take exception to the phraseology, I will correct it in my next notice.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Lieut. Colonel WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,
Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
7th Army Corps, Fort Monroe, July 7, 1863.

SIR: I herewith enclose to you a copy of General Order No. 207, which contains some additional provisions to those mentioned in my communication to you of the 22d May last. It is understood that officers of the United States and confederate officers have, at various times and places, paroled and released prisoners of war, not in accordance with the cartel.

The government of the United States will not recognize and will not expect the confederate authorities to recognize such unauthorized paroles. Prisoners released on parole not authorized by the cartel, after my notice to you of the 22d of May, will not be regarded as prisoners of war and will not be exchanged.

When prisoners of war have been released, without the delivery specified in the cartel, since the 22d May last, such release will be regarded as unconditional, and the prisoners released as subject to orders without exchange, the same as if they had never been captured.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,

Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,

7th Army Corps, Fort Monroe, July 14, 1863.

SIR: I decline to unite with you in your declaration of the exchange of the officers named by you in your communication of the 13th instant just received, and who form a part of those captured at Vicksburg.

In violation of the cartel you now hold in close confinement many of our officers, though their release was long ago demanded and their equivalents tendered to you. You even permitted these equivalents to be sent back to Fort Monroe, from City Point. In this position of affairs, and being in entire ignorance of what you propose to do with our officers now in your hands, I must decline any special arrangements until we meet. This meeting, with your consent, will take place as soon as I shall have received the paroles of the Vicksburg captures. Please, therefore, notify the officers named by you, that their exchange cannot be recognized by our authorities until the declarations be united in by me.

In making arrangements with you for exchanges of paroles of officers, I shall expect to exhaust equivalents of equal rank before we take up those of higher rank.

To settle all difficulties connected with exchanges of officers, I again invite you to a return to the cartel; and if you refuse, I again ask you, why such refusal?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,

Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

P. S.—The declaration of exchange made by you on the 2d instant leaves you in debt to me between eight and nine hundred men.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,

7th Army Corps, Fort Monroe, July 15, 1863.

SIR: In the letter of July 8, of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens to Hon. Jefferson Davis, giving a report of his mission, appears the following statement: The reasons assigned for the refusal by the United States Secretary of War, to wit, that "the customary agents and channels are considered adequate for all needful military communications and conferences," to one acquainted with the facts, seem not only unsatisfactory, but very singular and unaccountable; for it is certainly known to him that these very agents, to whom he evidently alludes, heretofore agreed upon in a formal conference in reference to the exchange of prisoners, (one of the subjects embraced in your letter to me,) are now, and have been for some time, distinctly at issue on several important points.

The existing cartel, owing to these disagreements, is virtually suspended so far as the exchange of officers on either side is concerned.

As in this statement Mr. Stephens appears to be unacquainted with the facts, may I ask if you will inform him that exchanges of prisoners of war, and the settlement of the intricate and troublesome questions connected therewith, were being proceeded with successfully by us until the issue of the proclamation of the Hon. Jefferson Davis on the 23d of December last, which, in gross violation of the cartel, reserved for execution certain of our captured officers and men. Will you also please inform Mr. Stephens that, in your and my anxious desire to alleviate the horrors of war, the proclamation after a little delay was ignored, and exchanges of officers were resumed. That the exchanges were again interrupted in May last by the operation of an act of the confederate congress, which was another gross violation of the cartel and the laws and usages of war, and which consigned to execution and other punishments certain of our captured officers and men. Will you please furnish Mr. Stephens with a copy of my communication to you and protest of the 14th of June last on this subject, and also inform him that, under that act of the confederate congress, your authorities now retain in close confinement large numbers of our officers, though their release has been demanded and equivalents in your officers tendered, which equivalents have been sent back to Fort Monroe from City Point. Please also inform him that I have again and again invited your authorities to a return to the cartel in exchanges of officers, and that such invitation has not been responded to.

I cannot but believe that, with a statement of these plain facts so well known to you and me, Mr. Stephens will readily see that your authorities are alone at fault, and that he will, in the humane spirit with which he entered on his mission, earnestly recommend the ignoring or repeal of the act of your congress, which is such a clear violation of the cartel, and the fruitful, I may say only source of the practical difficulties now surrounding the exchange of officers.

I have indulged the hope that the magnanimous treatment of your officers captured at Vicksburg and their release upon parole would have prompted the immediate release on parole of all our officers held by you. That hope I have not abandoned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,

Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

War Department, Richmond, Virginia, July 17, 1863.

SIR: In my communication to you of the 13th instant, declining the exchange of certain officers who had been captured and paroled at Vicksburg, I only did what you yourself have frequently done. On at least one occasion you went further than I presumed to go. You declared your men exchanged, when you had no equivalents to offer. You say, in your letter of the 14th instant, that you decline to unite with me in my declaration, and request me to notify the officers that their exchange cannot be recognized. I call your attention to the 5th article of the cartel, which provides that "each party, upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party, is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole." I have exercised a clear right under the cartel—one that you have exercised over again and again. I have already delivered to you the equivalents of these officers, which equivalents you may declare exchanged.

My right to declare these officers exchanged does not depend upon your assent.

After I have given you equivalents their exchange is perfected by my declaration, whether you decline to unite with me or not. I shall not, therefore, give the notice which you request.

The officers referred to are already rightfully and properly exchanged. The right to declare officers and men exchanged, where equivalents have been delivered, is one that I cannot yield, and I am unwilling to bind myself by an agreement not to exercise that right "until we meet."

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Lieut. Colonel WM. H. LUDLOW,
Agent of Exchange.

NEW YORK, *July 22, 1863.*

SIR: Your communication of the 15th instant has been forwarded to me here.

There is no authority in the cartel for your proposed declaration of exchange of your officers captured at Vicksburg, in the manner you indicate.

The cartel provides for exchange of equal rank until such are exhausted, and then for equivalents. In consequence of the very much larger number of your officers and men we hold on parole and in confinement, you can give no equivalents for the general officers you desire to have exchanged. You cannot for a moment assume that you can select a general officer and declare his equivalents in those of inferior rank, when we hold the paroles of your officers of the same rank as the latter. But even supposing this arrangement was permitted by the cartel, I do not see how you could avail yourself of it at this time.

You will recollect that since the proclamation of the Hon. Jefferson Davis of December last, and more especially since the passage of the act of the confederate congress in reference to our captured officers, both of which were in violation of the cartel, and have caused in the one case a temporary, and in the other a continued suspension of exchanges of officers, all such exchanges have been subjects of special agreement between us.

To avoid the complications and annoyances of these special agreements, I have again and again urged you to a return of the cartel, but up to the present moment in vain. On the contrary, you retain in close confinement large numbers of our officers, for whom I have made a demand and tendered equivalents.

Until you consent to return to the terms prescribed by the cartel for exchange of officers, I shall not consent to any exchanges of them, except on special agreements. I repeat to you that I decline to unite in your proposed declaration of exchange of officers captured at Vicksburg; and if recaptured, they will be dealt with as violators of their paroles. Ought you not, in justice to these officers, to notify them of the exact condition of their cases, and thus enable them to avoid being placed in false positions?

If you are authorized to deliver our officers now held in close confinement, and to a return to the cartel in exchanges of all officers and men, all the complicated questions which have arisen within the last few months can be promptly disposed of.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,
Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.
Hon. ROBERT OULD,
Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department, Richmond, Va., July 26, 1863.

SIR: Your communication of the 22d contests my declaration of exchanges of officers made on the 17th instant. You say "the cartel provides for the exchange of equal ranks until such are exhausted, and then for equivalents." If you had been at Fortress Monroe, where you could have seen the cartel, instead of New York, from which your letter is dated, you would have written no such paragraph. There is nothing in the cartel which contains any such doctrine, or which favors it. Every provision is against it. Your own and my practice has been opposed to it. I again say to you what I have already stated in my communication of the 17th instant, that your assent is not needed to the declared exchange, and I shall not notify the officers whom I have declared exchanged, as you request. I have allowed you to declare exchanges when the number of prisoners in our hands has been the greater. This has been the case from the day when we first met, in the fall of last year, to the capture at Vicksburg. Now, when you have scarcely received official advices of your superiority in prisoners, you boast of the fact, and declare that I cannot give an equivalent for the general officers I have declared exchanged. The point you make is worth nothing, even as you have stated it. You know we have no lieutenant generals or major generals of yours in our hands. For that reason I have declared them exchanged in privates or inferior officers, at your election. I had the right, under the cartel, to make the choice myself; but I preferred that you should do it, and, therefore, I gave you the notification which I did. If, at any time, you present officers for exchange who have been paroled, and we have no officers of similar rank on parole, you can declare their exchanges in privates. If, at this time, you have any officers of the rank I have declared exchanged, or of any other rank, or if you have any particular organization of privates or non-commissioned officers whom you wish exchanged, you have only to state such fact and your selection will be approved. If you hold the paroles of our officers of any rank, as you state, you have only to present them, and whatever is in our hands, whether on parole or in captivity, will be freely given in exchange for them. You say you have again and again invited me to a return to the cartel. Now that our official connexion is being terminated, I say to you in the fear of God, and I appeal to Him for the truth of the declaration, that there has been no single moment, from the time when we were first brought together in connexion with the matter of exchange to the present hour, during which there has not been an open and notorious violation of the cartel by your authorities. Officers and men, numbering over hundreds, have been, during your whole connexion with the cartel, kept in cruel confinement, sometimes in irons or doomed cells, without charges or trial. They are in prison now, without God in His mercy has released them. In our parting moments, let me do you the justice to say that I do not believe it is so much your fault as that of your authorities. Nay more; I believe your removal from your position has been owing to the personal efforts you have made for a faithful observance, not only of the cartel, but of humanity in the conduct of the war.

Again and again have I importuned you to tell me of one officer or man now held in confinement by us who was declared exchanged. You have to those appeals furnished one, Spencer Kellog. For him I have searched in vain. On the other hand, I appeal to your own records for the cases where your reports have shown that our officers and men have been held for long months, and even years, in violation of the cartel and our agreements. The last phase of the enormity, however, exceeds all others. Although you have many thousands of our soldiers now in confinement in your prisons, and especially in that horrible hold of death, Fort Delaware, you have not for several weeks sent us any prisoners. During those weeks you have despatched Captain Mulford with the

steamer New York, to City Point three or four times without any prisoners. For the first two or three times some sort of an excuse was attempted. None is given at this present arrival. I do not mean to be offensive when I say that effrontery could not give one. I ask you with no purpose of disrespect, what can you think of this covert attempt to secure the delivery of all your prisoners in our hands, without the release of those of ours, who were languishing in hopeless misery in your prisons and dungeons?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Colonel W. H. LUDLOW,
Agent of Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department, Richmond, Virginia, August 1, 1863.

SIR: In the "Army and Navy Official Gazette," of the date of July 14, 1863, I find a letter of Lieutenant Colonel William H. Ludlow, of the date of July 7, 1863, addressed to Colonel J. C. Kelton. In it is the following paragraph, to wit:

"I have the honor also to state that since the 22d of May last, it has been distinctly understood between Mr. Ould and myself that all captures must be reduced to possession, and that all paroles are to be disregarded, unless taken under the special arrangement of commanding officers of armies in the field, as prescribed in section 7 of the cartel."

If Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow means that he had declared to me that such was the rule which had been adopted by the United States in relation to captures and paroles, to go into effect from and after May 23, 1863, he is entirely right. If he means that I at any time consented to adopt or acquiesce in any such rule, he is entirely wrong. All that passed between us on that subject is in writing. The correspondence will interpret itself.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Brigadier General S. A. MEREDITH,
Agent of Exchange.

OFFICE OF COMMISSION FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Virginia, August 7, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that by to-day's boat I have received a most earnest and pressing request from Mr. Ould to grant him a meeting as early as possible. I have not yet sought an interview with him, for the reason that Colonel Ludlow has been quite reticent in regard to matters connected with his late business, nor did I wish to see Mr. Ould until I had some specific instructions from the War Department.

From what I can gather in Colonel Ludlow's letter-books, I suppose the following are points to be insisted upon:

- 1st. The immediate exchange of Colonel Streight and his command.
- 2d. An agreement that Dr. Green shall be held by the United States government as a hostage for Dr. Rucker; other surgeons to be exchanged.
- 3d. That all officers commanding negro troops, and negro troops themselves, shall be treated as other prisoners of war, and exchanged in the same way. I

feel constrained, however, for reasons stated above, to ask for full instructions as soon as possible. You may rest assured that I shall enter into no unauthorized agreement with Mr. Ould, nor shall I discuss with him any point on which I am not fully instructed. I have the honor, also, to forward you the enclosed from Mr. Ould, upon which I should like to have your views before seeing him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH,

Brigadier General and Commissioner for Exchange.

Major General E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,

August 13, 1863.

SIR: In answer to your communication of the 7th instant, covering the letter of Mr. Ould, of the 5th instant, I have to enclose for your guidance a memorandum from Major General Halleck, approved by the Secretary of War, containing the decision upon the letter referred to, upon which you can confer with Mr. Ould upon your next interview with him, presenting the proposition as a definite one, without argument on your part.

Should the proposal be accepted with authority, you will only need to make the declaration it contemplates. If it should not be accepted, you will please merely transmit any observations which Mr. Ould may desire to present, for such action as may be determined upon at general headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Major General of Volunteers,

Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

General S. A. MEREDITH, &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, August 12, 1863.

Robert Ould, agent of exchange of prisoners, in his letter of August 5, to Brigadier General S. A. Meredith, claims that the prisoners captured and paroled by the enemy's forces in Maryland and elsewhere, prior to the 3d of July, should either be regarded as legally paroled or returned to the enemy as prisoners of war.

It will be observed that General Order No. 100, current series, simply announces general principles, which apply only in the absence of special agreements. So far from changing in any way the cartel, Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow notified Mr. Ould, at the time of giving him this order, that our government would regard no parole as binding which was not given in conformity with the provisions of the cartel.

This was not only fully understood at the time, but, it is alleged and believed, has been carried out by the enemy whenever it suited his convenience. It is understood that rebel prisoners illegally paroled by our officers have been returned to the ranks without exchange.

In regard to the prisoners paroled in Maryland and Pennsylvania by General Lee and his officers, it is stated by General Meade that General Lee requested him to appoint a place of exchange in accordance with the provisions of the cartel, and that he (General Meade) declined the proposition.

Nevertheless, in order to disembarass himself from the care of these prisoners General Lee proceeded to parole them. General Lee's officers in re-

ceiving these paroles, and our officers and men in giving them, knew or ought to have known that they were utterly null and void. And now, after having released our men on illegal paroles, in order to avoid guarding and feeding them, when his army was hard pressed and retreating before General Meade, General Lee, or rather his agent, Mr. Ould, insists that the United States government shall either respect these illegal paroles, or deliver the persons so paroled to the confederate authorities at City Point.

This is certainly a most extraordinary demand, and cannot be acceded to. In order, however, to avoid any difficulty on this point, General Meredith will be authorized to agree with Mr. Ould, that all paroles given by officers and men on either side, between the 23d of May and the 3d of July, not in conformity with the stipulations of the cartel, be regarded as null and void, a declaration to that effect being published to the armies of both belligerents.

The other three points mentioned in General Meredith's letter of the 7th instant seem to be fully understood by him. The government of the United States will, under no circumstances, yield either of these points.

The foregoing memorandum has been examined and approved by the Secretary of War.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Major General HITCHCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fortress Monroe, August 26, 1863.

SIR: Your communication of the 20th instant, in answer to mine of the 19th, in relation to Mr. Daniel Gerhart, is received. No case is known of the detention in the north of a non-combatant, which assimilates to that of Mr. Gerhart in the south. In all cases of the arrest of non-combatants, it has been upon some special causes making it necessary and proper. If there was a disposition north to arrest citizens of the south, merely as such, the positions of the United States forces would show every one that such arrests could be made almost without limit. If you will state a case parallel to that of Mr. Gerhart, I will refer it at once to the proper authority, and it will no doubt be considered with every disposition to afford relief.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH,
Brigadier General and Agent of Exchange.

HON. ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department, Richmond, Virginia, September 7, 1863.

SIR: I confess my great astonishment in not receiving one word from you in reference to the very grave and important matters which were the subjects of discussion between us in our interview at City Point. That interview took place two weeks ago. You stated that you were not prepared to accept or reject the proposition which I then made, but that you would immediately inform your government of its nature, and give me a speedy answer in person or by letter. Though two boats have been despatched from Fortress Monroe to City Point, and two weeks have elapsed since our meeting, no reference or allusion to the subjects of controversy has been made by you. At our interview

you told me, in answer to my urgent request, that there should be no delay—that not more than a week would elapse before you would be prepared with your answer. Under these circumstances, if you were not ready, every consideration would seem to demand that some excuse should be furnished or the delay explained. As, however, you do not refer to the matter at all, I am left only to draw the conclusion that you do not intend to give an answer to my proposition. I therefore inform you that the confederate authorities will consider themselves entirely at liberty to pursue any course with reference to my written proposition to you which they may deem right and proper under all the circumstances of the case.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Brig. General S. A. MEREDITH,
Agent of Exchange.

[Exchange Notice No. 6.]

RICHMOND, *September 12, 1863.*

The following confederate officers and men, captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 4, 1863, and subsequently paroled, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. The officers and men of General C. L. Stevenson's division.
2. The officers and men of General Bowen's division.
3. The officers and men of Brigadier General Moore's brigade.
4. The officers and men of the 2d Texas regiment.
5. The officers and men of Waul's legion.
6. Also all confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to July 25, 1863, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Monroe, Virginia, September 14, 1863.

SIR: In your letter of September 7, declining to exchange General Graham for General Smith, you state "that I appear to be laboring under some strong mistake; that General Smith has already been exchanged, and that I have received the equivalent." On July 14, 1863, my predecessor, Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, wrote to you, positively declining to unite with you in your declaration of exchange of July 13, and requesting you to notify the officers therein named that their exchange would not be recognized by the authorities of the United States. May I ask who was the equivalent delivered for General Smith? I now repeat to you the notification of Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, and state that the authorities of the United States will not recognize the exchange of the above officers until united in by me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH.
Brig. Gen., Com'r for Exchange.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department, Richmond, Virginia, September 14, 1863.

SIR: In your letter of the 14th instant you inquired "who was the equivalent delivered for General Smith." If you will refer to my letters of the 13th and 17th of July you will find out the equivalent. It had been our practice, whenever a special exchange was declared by one party, to allow the other to select the equivalent from prisoners already paroled or delivered. I pursued that course in the case of the Vicksburg general officers. The equivalent could be found in officers and men paroled at Fredericksburg, in pursuance of an agreement between Generals Lee and Hooker. If that was not satisfactory, the equivalent could easily be found in the ten thousand prisoners whom I had released from captivity and sent to City Point. In that ten thousand there was an excess of more than six thousand at least over the number you had delivered at the same place since the last general declaration of exchange. My letter of the 17th of July, contains a fair statement not only of the practice of the agents of exchange, but of the grounds of my authority to declare the exchange of the Vicksburg general officers, including General M. L. Smith. The efforts to cast discredit upon the regular and honorable exchange of these officers is, to use a phrase of your own in one of your letters of the 14th instant, "simply ridiculous."

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Brig. General S. A. MEREDITH,
Agent of Exchange.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *September 18, 1863.*

SIR: Your communication of the 14th instant to Colonel Hoffman, enclosing the letter of Mr. Ould of the 11th, is before me.

For the purpose of guarding against a misunderstanding, and an erroneous principle of action on the subject of declaring exchanges, you will inform Mr. Ould that the ex parte declaration of exchange, proposed in his communication to be made the next day, (following the date of that communication,) is deemed to be not only without authority from the cartel, but contrary to the usages of war.

The 5th article of the cartel (General Orders No. 142, 1862) would have authorized Mr. Ould to discharge prisoners of the federal forces, furnishing a list of them, and then to discharge an equal number of his own officers and men from parole. The cartel not only contemplates a mutual exchange of lists, (article 5,) but expressly declares (article 4) that no exchange is to be considered complete until the officer or soldier exchanged for has been actually restored to the lines to which he belongs.

In order to complete the arrangement declared by Mr. Ould, it will be necessary for you to make a declaration of exchange of as many of our officers and men as have been delivered at City Point since the last declaration, provided the number does not exceed the number designated in Mr. Ould's declaration.

Then you can proceed further, and arrange with Mr. Ould for the discharge from parole of any excess which can be balanced either way by officers or soldiers actually on parole. Prisoners of war actually in our hands are not to be exchanged at the present time. You will please be careful not to jeopard this point. You can receive any officers or soldiers whom Mr. Ould may offer at City Point, and arrange with him for a mutual declaration of exchange for those of his officers and men already on parole in the south, grade for grade.

Colonel Hoffman's letter of the 5th ultimo will give you some suggestions

about exchanges, but it will be necessary for you to be exceedingly guarded in framing your declaration to confine its application to rebel prisoners already paroled, and on no account, by any accident, to use language which can give the south a claim upon prisoners now in our actual possession; not but that these will be used for exchange at the proper time, but not while the north has, already delivered and on parole, more than enough to cover all deliveries made or to be made by the south.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Major General Volunteers, Commissioner of Exchange.

General S. A. MEREDITH,

Commissioner for Exchanges.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,

Fortress Monroe, August 25, 1863.

GENERAL: I have just returned from a meeting with the rebel agent of exchange at City Point, and I have the honor to report to you that, in reply to his letter to me, dated August 5, 1863, wherein he claims "that the prisoners captured and paroled by the rebel forces in Maryland and elsewhere prior to the third of July should either be regarded as legally paroled, or returned as prisoners of war," I made the following proposition, as directed in the letter of the general-in-chief to you of August 12, 1863:

"CITY POINT, VIRGINIA, *August 24, 1863.*

"I propose, on behalf of the government of the United States, that all paroles given by officers and men between the 23d day of May, 1863, and the 3d day of July, 1863, not in conformity with the stipulations of the cartel, shall be regarded as null and void, a declaration to this effect to be published to both armies.

"S. A. MEREDITH,

"Brigadier General and Commissioner for Exchanges."

This was declined, and the following was offered by Mr. Ould:

"CITY POINT, *August 24, 1864.*

"I propose that all paroles on both sides heretofore given shall be determined by the General Orders issued by the War Department of the United States, to wit, No. 49, No. 100, and No. 207 of this year, according to their respective dates, and in conformity with paragraph 131 of General Order No. 100, so long as said paragraph was in force. If this proposition is not acceptable, I propose that the practice heretofore adopted, respecting paroles and exchanges, be continued. In other words, I propose that the whole question of paroles be determined by the General Orders of the United States, according to their dates, or that it be decided by former practice.

"ROBERT OULD,

"Agent of Exchange."

In reply to my demand for the release of Colonel Streight and his command, I was informed that they were in Richmond held as other prisoners of war, and will be exchanged when exchanges of officers are resumed. In relation to Dr. Rucker, Mr. Ould referred me to his letter of August 16, which I have the honor to forward herewith.

To my demand "that all officers commanding negro troops, and negro troops themselves, should be treated as other prisoners of war, and be exchanged a

such," Mr. Ould declined acceding, remarking that they (the rebels) would "die in the last ditch" before giving up the right to send slaves back to slavery as property recaptured; but that they were willing to make exceptions in the case of *free* blacks. He could not exactly tell me how his authorities intended to distinguish between the two, (free and slave,) but presumed that evidence as to the fact of freedom would be taken into consideration. As their laws put slave and free upon the same footing, no comment is necessary.

An informal proposition was made to the following effect: "To exchange officer for officer of the same grade, except such as are in command of negro troops," which was declined.

Mr. Ould expresses a willingness to release all chaplains, provided that one Septimus Cameron, who, he stated, had been in prison for a year, should be released, or indicted for any offence he may have committed. On my inquiring about and urging the release of the members of the sanitary commission, I was informed that they would be set free on making a statement in writing that they had, at any time, been of assistance to rebel soldiers. General Neal Dow has been handed over to the governor of Alabama; Lieutenant Colonel Powell is in Libby prison, Richmond. I have notified the rebel authorities in relation to the two above-named officers, as directed in yours of the 18th ultimo.

The rebel authorities wish to continue exchanging non-commissioned officers and privates as usual, returning as many as we send.

I have given you, I believe, the substance of all that took place, according to your suggestion. I avoided much discussion. No agreement as to exchanges was arrived at.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH,

Brigadier General and Commissioner for Exchange.

Major General E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, Washington City, D. C.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,

September 21, 1863.

The communication of the 3d instant from his excellency the governor of Connecticut, on the subject of the crew of the bark *Texana*, having been returned with an indorsement from Mr. Ould, proposing to discharge said crew "on the release of those similarly situated in federal prisons," you are requested to say to Mr. Ould that I do not know nor can I hear of any prisoners held by us under circumstances corresponding to those of the *Texana* held in the south. If Mr. Ould will refer specifically to any such prisoners in our hands, they shall be released—it being understood that the cases shall be similar.

The communication from Mr. Ould of the 1st of August, referred to in the indorsement as unanswered, was handed to the Secretary of War on its receipt, who does not think proper to enter into such broad general agreements as proposed, implying so settled a state of things as does not in fact exist.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Major General Volunteers, Commissioner

for Exchange of Prisoners.

General S. A. MEREDITH,

Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,

Fort Monroe, September 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you herewith the result of my interview with the rebel agent of exchange. I called his attention to the fact that his declaration of exchange of the 12th instant was not in accordance with the terms of the cartel; he acknowledged it to be the case, but stated that such had been the practice heretofore between Lieut. Col. Ludlow and himself, and that when one agent declared a special exchange, the other was allowed to select the equivalents; this he expressed a desire that I should do. I expressed my readiness to complete the arrangement which he had "declared," but this could not be consummated, in consequence of the rebel agent's claiming as valid the paroles at Gettysburg and elsewhere, amounting to some 4,800.

Mr. Ould made the following proposition: "That all officers and men on both sides be released, unless there be actual charges against them. If officers or men are held on charges which their government consider unjust, let one or more hostages be held for such. If there be charges against officers and men, and they are not tried on the same within a reasonable time, (to be agreed upon,) they are to be discharged.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

S. A. MEREDITH,

Brigadier General and Commissioner for Exchange.

Major General E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Commissioner for Exchanges, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,

Fort Monroe, September 24, 1863.

SIR: To meet your declaration of exchange of the 12th instant, I inform you that I have this day announced the following:

"A declaration of exchange having been announced by R. Ould, esq., agent for exchange, at Richmond, Virginia, dated September 12, 1863, to meet the same, in part, as equivalents, it is hereby declared that all officers and men of the United States army captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st September, 1863, are duly exchanged."

The number of officers covered by the first five sections of your declaration is.....	1, 208	
The number of enlisted men is.....		14, 865
The number of officers covered by 6th section is.....	72	
The number of enlisted men is		8, 014
Making a total of officers.....	1, 280	
And total of enlisted men.....	22, 879	
Aggregate	24, 159	
Reduced to enlisted men.....		29, 433
Of the federal troops on parole, there are officers.....	76	
Enlisted men.....	19, 083	
Aggregate	19, 159	
Reduced to enlisted men.....		19, 409
Which gives a balance in our favor of.....		10, 024

I now claim this balance which is due us, and I demand that you return to their paroles all officers and men for whom you have paroled no equivalents, or that you release an equal number from the prisons in Richmond.

Your declaration was wholly unwarranted under the cartel, and it might, with great propriety, be set aside. In it you failed to announce to me the 6th section, as published in the Richmond Enquirer of the 10th instant, which covers 72 officers, and 8,014 enlisted men. You did not, according to the terms of the cartel, furnish me with any "list," or even give me the number of men, by which I could declare equivalents, nor did you give me any time to prepare my announcement. I here deem it incumbent upon me to state that I consider your course in this matter a deliberate breach of good faith on the part of the authorities under whom you act. The 5th article of the cartel (General Orders No. 142, 1862) would have authorized you to discharge prisoners of the federal forces, furnishing a "list" of them, and then you could have discharged an equal number of your own officers and men "from parole." The cartel not only contemplates a "mutual" exchange of "lists," (article 5,) but expressly declares (article 4) that no exchange is to be considered complete, until the officer or soldier exchanged for has been actually restored to the lines to which he belongs.

As to the paroles given at Gettysburg and elsewhere, you made an agreement with my predecessor, Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, to take effect from May 22, 1863, that all paroles given, not in accordance with the cartel, should be considered null and void. How, then, can you claim as valid the Gettysburg paroles?

If you have any rolls or lists of any men whom you may have paroled that I have not given you credit for, or if there should be any errors in my account, I will be happy to rectify the same.

You declared exchanged, before my predecessor was relieved, certain officers captured at Vicksburg, in which declaration he refused to unite. There are but two officers, I believe, (Generals Stevenson and Bowen,) who are covered by your declaration of the 12th instant. If the other officers named have not been returned to their paroles, as requested by Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, you are indebted to us for their equivalents. The chief ground of the objection to that declaration is, that at that time there were no equivalents of the same grade in our possession, (the only condition which would have warranted your making the declaration,) and if we consented to it, we would be obliged to offset them by officers of inferior rank.

In making up the number of federal troops to be exchanged, I have included all those mustered out of the service, all discharged, deserted and deceased.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH,

Brigadier General and Commissioner for Exchange.

Hon. R. OULD,

Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Virginia.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *September 26, 1863.*

SIR: The proposition submitted as from Mr. Ould, in your letter of the 22d instant, "that all officers and men on both sides be released, unless there be actual charges against them," &c., is not accepted. The effort to make a distinction between officers serving with different species of troops can receive no countenance whatever.

The existing cartel is sufficient to meet all the demands of the laws of war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major General of Volunteers, &c.

General S. A. MEREDITH,
Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners.

RICHMOND, October 2, 1863.

SIR: Your communication of the 24th ultimo, declaring that "all officers and men of the United States army captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863, are duly exchanged," has been received.

You are aware that when I met you, on the 24th of August last, at City Point, I made to you the following proposal, to wit: "I propose that all paroles on both sides heretofore given shall be determined by the General Orders issued by the War Department of the United States, to wit, No. 49, No. 100, and No. 207, of this year, according to their respective dates, and in conformity with paragraph 131 of General Order No. 100, so long as said paragraph was in force. If this proposition is not acceptable, I propose that the practice heretofore adopted respecting paroles and exchanges be continued. In other words, I propose that the whole question of paroles be determined by the General Orders of the United States, according to dates, or that it be decided by former practice." You have neither accepted nor declined either branch of that proposal, although I have, both in personal interview and by letter, solicited you to do one or the other. On the same day you submitted to me your proposition, which, unlike mine, was prepared beforehand, and which is as follows: "I propose, on behalf of the government of the United States, that all paroles given by officers and men between the 23d day of May, 1863, and the 3d day of July, 1863, not in conformity with the stipulations of the cartel, shall be regarded as null and void. A declaration to this effect to be published to both armies." That proposition I immediately declined. I then and there gave you my reasons. In the first place, I informed you that the confederate authorities had never at any time, and did not then, ask that paroles "not in conformity with the stipulations of the cartel" should be regarded as valid. I further told you that an agreement to regard "as null and void" paroles between certain dates, which were "not in conformity with the stipulations of the cartel," was an implication that paroles liable to the same objection before the first-named date, and after the last, *should* be regarded as valid, and was, therefore, necessarily vicious on its very face. I also told you that another reason for declining your proposition was the one which caused you to make it, to wit: That the paroles which had been given to us were *between* the dates embraced in your proposition, while those given to you were before and after. When I made the objection to your proposal that it intimated that paroles "not in conformity with the stipulations of the cartel," before the 23d of May, and after the 3d of July of this year, were to be regarded as valid, I asked you to state in writing that no such intimation was conveyed. This you declined to do, saying somewhat brusquely that you did not wish to have any discussion about the matter. Upon my pressing the subject, however, you put a memorandum at the foot of the proposition, saying that the proposal was in reply to my letter of August 5, 1863, and in lieu of the proposition therein made by me. You would not, did not, disclaim the implication which your proposition contained, nor have you done so since. My letter of the 5th of August only demanded, in compliance with your own General Order No. 100, that if you rejected the paroles, the parties should be

delivered to us. You informed me that you would transmit my proposition to Washington, and give me a speedy answer in person or by letter.

On the 7th of September I complained that no reply had been returned, although two weeks had elapsed and two boats had been despatched to City Point since the date of our interview. At the same time I informed you that the confederate authorities would consider themselves entirely at liberty to pursue any course with reference to my proposition which they might deem right and proper under all the circumstances of the case.

Accordingly, on the 11th of September, in pursuance of this plain intimation, I notified you that on the following day (that being the time when the notice would reach you) I would declare exchanged a portion of the Vicksburg captures. I gave you the divisions, brigades, regiments, and batteries. I also informed you that I had in my possession more valid paroles of your officers and men than would be an equivalent for the exchange I then declared; that, in addition, I had delivered at City Point some ten or twelve thousand men since the last declaration of exchange; that as it had been the practice, however, of the agents of exchange whenever one of them declared a special exchange to allow the other to select the equivalents, I gave you that privilege, and if you did not avail yourself of it I would name the federal officers and men who were discharged from their parole by reasons of the declaration of exchange then made. This notification to you was not only in accordance with former practice, but was sanctioned, if not demanded, by the fifth article of the cartel, which, after providing for the manner in which "each party" may discharge "their" officers and men from parole, says, "thus enabling *each* party to relieve from parole such of *their own* officers and men as the party may choose." I have said this course was in accordance with former practice, and for proof refer you to the letters of Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, former agent of exchange, of the following dates of this year, to wit: April 6, 8, 13, 19, and 27, May 12, 26, and 30, June 5, 9, and 13, wherein he declared the exchange of federal officers and men. In one of Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow's communications of May 30, 1863, he says, "I have declared exchanged the Holly Springs capture; the ninety-first regiment Illinois volunteers, captured at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, December 27, 1862, and the captures at Mount Sterling on the 22d and 23d of March, 1863, also the officers and men of the Indianola. The exact numbers I have not on hand, but they foot up some hundreds less than the balance due. I will furnish you with the exact numbers as soon as received." The same boat that conveyed that communication brought another written subsequently, but dated the same day, as follows: "I have declared exchanged the fifty-first (51st) regiment Indiana volunteers, seventy-third (73d) regiment Indiana volunteers, and third regiment Ohio volunteers. These number each less than three hundred men, and compose a part of Streight's brigade. I will add to the above declaration the eightieth regiment Illinois volunteers, and fifty-eight (58) men of the first Tennessee cavalry."

The enlisted men alone, designated in *either one* of the communications, exceeded the "balance" due to Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow. The excess in both communications was 2,290, without taking into account "the captures at Mount Sterling on the 22d and 23d of March, 1863."

You will observe that Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, in these two communications, did not furnish me with "any list, or even give me the number of men, by which I could declare equivalents, nor did he give me any time to prepare my announcement." I quote from your letter of the 24th of September to me. Not only was that the case, but he made a wholesale exchange of the Mount Sterling capture by a simple reference to it as being made on the 22d and 23d of March, 1863, without any designation of corps, division, brigade, regiment, or company. Further than that, I have never to this day been furnished with a list of those captured at Mount Sterling, or even with the aggregate number.

Such, then, were the circumstances, and such the precedents, under which I declared the exchange of September 12, 1863. I have purposely gone into minute and faithful detail in consequence of the extraordinary character of your letter of the 24th of September. You state that you consider my course to be a deliberate breach of good faith on the part of the authorities under whom I act. In a bungling sort of way you have used language which casts an offensive aspersion both upon myself and the government I represent. If there had not been subjects of very grave import to both people referred to in other portions of your communication, I would have treated it with the silent contempt it deserved, and returned it to you without comment. For the first time in the correspondence of the agents of exchange has any such discourtesy occurred. I regret it very much. Heretofore I have had occasion to complain of the action of your government, but it has always been done with decorum. I have never written a word personally offensive to the federal agent of exchange, or insulted his government with a charge of "*deliberate* breach of good faith." It is a matter of very little moment to me what may be your opinion of "my course." There are some people connected with this war who, either from ignorance or passion, seem to have no clear ideas on any subject. The opinion of such, even if uttered in the language of courtesy, is but of little avail, but if expressed with intemperance, only "exalts their folly." There has been no breach of faith on the part of the Confederate States, "*deliberate*" or otherwise. You were importuned to agree to some fair principle by which paroles could be adjusted and computed. After patient waiting—after failure on your part to respond affirmatively or negatively—the confederate government, through its agent of exchange, did what was demanded by courtesy, and justified both by former practice and the provisions of the cartel.

I now proceed to notice the misstatements of your letter. I will not call them "*deliberate*," although you had the means of correcting them at your hands, for such phraseology, so open to the imputation of discourtesy and coarseness, finds in such communications as the present only the precedent of your example.

1. Your computation of paroles is incorrect on both sides. As to your item of 1,208 officers and 14,865 men, embraced by the first five sections of my exchange notice, I have no exception to make. Some of our Vicksburg rolls were lost, and I have not the means of making an accurate computation as to them. Your second item, however, of 72 officers and 8,014 men, embracing the sixth section of my exchange notice, is incorrect. In the first place, all the officers *on both sides*, who have been delivered at City Point, are exchanged. They were specially exchanged. Major Mulford knows that fact. All confederate soldiers who were delivered at City Point up to May 23, 1863, including said date, were declared exchanged by Lieut. Colonel Ludlow, while the federal troops were only exchanged up to May 6, 1863. The number of confederate soldiers reduced to privates, delivered at City Point from May 23 to July 25, (the date named in my notice,) is 5,881, instead of 8,014. The rolls show this very clearly. Of the federal troops on parole, you say there are 76 officers and 19,083 men. If these officers are those delivered at City Point, you make an error against yourself. They have been exchanged. From the 6th of May, 1863, (the time of the last exchange of federal troops) to the 1st of September, 1863, (the time named in your notice) I have delivered at City Point alone, in privates, 18,610. All of these are on parole. I have other valid paroles in my possession, amounting to at least 16,000 more. Allowing, therefore, that your Vicksburg computation is correct, you owe me upon the last notice which you have published more than 7,000, instead of my owing you 10,024, as you claim. Many of the 16,000 paroles to which I have referred have been acknowledged by Lieut. Colonel Ludlow in his correspondence. So much as to your computation, and your exchange notice based upon it.

2. You say I failed to announce to you "the sixth section of my exchange notice, as published in the Richmond Enquirer of the 10th instant, which covers 72 officers and 8,014 enlisted men." This is not so. On the 1st of August last I informed you in writing that I had declared exchanged all confederate soldiers who had been delivered at City Point, up to July 20, 1863. No deliveries were made at City Point between July 20 and July 25, and therefore one announcement was the same as the other. I did not inform you of the exchange of the City Point men in my letter of the 11th of September, because I had already notified you on the first of August.

3. You say I did not furnish you with any list, or even give the number of men, by which you could declare equivalents, nor did I give you any time to prepare your announcement. You were furnished with the lists of all paroled men delivered at City Point, numbering, up to September 1, 18,610 men. As to other paroles held by me, you failed to accept or decline the terms upon which they were to be computed and adjusted, and therefore it was useless to send them. You had, or ought to have had, duplicates of many of them in your possession. If there was any particular capture on parole, or any special class of paroled men whom you wished to declare exchanged, you had only to announce that fact, and the lists would be furnished, if I had them and you had not. With what propriety could I send you lists which I believed to be in accordance with the cartel, but which you intimated you would decline to acknowledge? Moreover, according to my interpretation of the cartel, that instrument very clearly gives the right to you to select what federal officers and men shall be relieved from their parole, whenever I discharge our officers and men from their parole. I claim the same right when you declare an exchange of your paroled men. If I had sent you lists of such of your officers and men as were relieved from their parole by my declaration of exchange, I would in effect have violated that provision of the cartel which gives the right to "each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose." It was entirely unnecessary for me to give you the number of men whom my notice declared exchanged. They were all Vicksburg captures, or City Point deliveries. You had the rolls of both. You had in your possession as much information as I could communicate, even if I had held the Vicksburg rolls, which I did not. I have already proved to you by the record that the former federal agent, when he declared exchanges, gave neither lists nor the number of men. There is, however, a more recent case. You yourself have just declared a sweeping exchange. You have not furnished me with any lists or designation of corps, division, brigade, regiment, or company, notwithstanding the clamor you have raised about my omission in those particulars. Your objection as to want of time for the preparation of your announcement is a small one at best. The cartel does not make it incumbent upon me to give you time. Your predecessor did not give it to me. The correspondence, however, between us, before the 12 of September, was of such a nature as must have prevented a surprise.

4. I did not make any such agreement with your predecessor, Lieut. Colonel Ludlow, as you state, nor did I ever make any agreement with any one, by which I renounced the right to claim the paroles given at Gettysburg. The first official letter which I ever addressed to you was in relation to this very subject. It bears date August 1, 1863, and is as follows :

"SIR : In the 'Army and Navy Official Gazette,' of the date of July 14, 1863, I find a letter of Lieut. Colonel Ludlow, of the date of July 7, 1863, addressed to Colonel J. C. Kelton. In it is the following paragraph, to wit :

" 'I have the honor also to state that, since the 22d of May last, it has been distinctly understood between Mr. Ould and myself that all captures must be

reduced to possession, and that all paroles are to be disregarded, unless taken under the special arrangement of commanding officers of armies in the field, as prescribed in section seven of the cartel.'

"If Lieut. Colonel Ludlow means that he had declared to me that such was the rule which had been adopted by the United States, in relation to captures and paroles, to go into effect from and after May 23, 1863, he is entirely right. If he means that I, at any time, consented to adopt or acquiesce in any such rule, he is entirely wrong. All that passed between us on that subject is in writing. The correspondence will interpret itself.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant,

"ROBERT OULD,
"Agent of Exchange."

"Brigadier General S. A. MEREDITH,
"Agent of Exchange."

The General Order No. 100, issued at Washington, which Lieut. Colonel Ludlow communicated to me on the 23d of May, 1863, in its 131st paragraph provides that "if the government does not approve of the parole, the paroled officer must return into captivity, and should the enemy refuse to receive him he is free of his parole." In no communication, in no interview with either Lieut. Colonel Ludlow or yourself, where the subject was under consideration, did I ever fail to demand that if your government rejected the paroles the parties should return into captivity. I had the warrant of your own general order for that demand, but pleaded it in vain. So far from carrying out its own general order, your government, on the 30th of June last, while the order was in force, and before the publication of General Order No. 207, convened a court of inquiry, and required the court to give its opinion on the following point, to wit: whether Major Duane and Captain Michler, captured and paroled on the 28th of June, 1863, should be placed on duty without exchange, or be required to return to the enemy as prisoners of war. The general order required the latter, but the court found that the government was free to place those officers on duty without exchange. The reason given by the court was not that the federal agent and myself had *agreed* to regard such paroles as invalid, but that I had been *notified* they would not be recognized. It is true that I was informed that certain paroles would not be considered as valid, but I was also notified at the same time, by the same hand and through the same instrument, that the "paroled officer" must return into captivity if his parole was not approved. In other words, on that day, May 23, 1863, Lieut. Colonel Ludlow, with little or no comment, delivered to me General Order No. 100 as the rules adopted for the government of the federal army. I never had any intimation that all the provisions of General Order No. 100 did not continue in force, until I received, on the 8th of July, 1863, the following letter from Lieut. Colonel Ludlow:

"FORT MONROE, July 7, 1863.

"SIR: I herewith enclose to you a copy of General Order No. 207, which contains some additional provisions to those mentioned in my communication to you of the 22d of May last. It is understood that officers of the United States and confederate officers have, at various times and places, paroled and released prisoners of war not in accordance with the cartel.

"The government of the United States will not recognize, and will not expect the confederate authorities to recognize, such unauthorized paroles. 'Prisoners released on parole, not authorized by the cartel, after my notice to you of the 22d of May, will not be regarded as prisoners of war, and will not be exchanged.'

"When prisoners of war have been released without the delivery specified in the cartel since the 22d of May last, such release will be regarded as unconditional.

and the prisoners released as subject to orders without exchange, the same as if they had never been captured.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,

"Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners."

"HON. ROBERT OULD,

"Agent for Exchange of Prisoners."

The "notice" referred to in Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow's letter was the delivery of General Order No. 100, with its 131st paragraph. That paragraph was set aside by the provisions of General Order No. 207, which bears date July 3, 1863, three days *after* the submission of the question of the paroles of Duane and Michler to the court of inquiry, two days *after* its finding, and several days *after* our captures in the Gettysburg campaign. On the 7th of July, 1863, Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow substantially informs me that, although he notified me, on the 22d of May, that paragraph 131 of General Order No. 100 was to be and continue in force; yet, under the circumstances of the case, and in view of what had taken place in Maryland and Pennsylvania, said paragraph was not to be considered as being in force at any time after the 22d of May, and General Order No. 207, although it was issued July 3, 1863, should be construed as bearing date the 22d of May preceding.

It will be observed that Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, in his letter to me of the 7th of July, nowhere says I had made any agreement with him, and yet it bears the same date as his letter to Colonel Kelton. It is apparent on the face of the paper that he is conveying to me certain information for the first time, and that this information is the "additional provisions" of General Order No. 207, one of which set aside paragraph 131 of General Orders No. 100. The court of inquiry in its finding, (see Army and Navy Officers' Gazette, July 14, 1863,) says I was "*notified*," &c. Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, in his letter to Colonel Kelton, says it was distinctly "*understood*" between Mr. Ould and himself, &c. You, in your letter of the 24th of September, say I made an "*agreement*" with your predecessor. The notification first rises to an understanding, and is then elevated into an agreement. What further promotion it will receive, remains to be seen.

You have charged a deliberate breach of good faith upon the part of the Confederate States. Let me bring to your attention an incident connected with this matter of release from paroles. On March 9, 1863, General Schenck, of immortal memory, issued a General Order No. 15, requiring all officers and men who had been captured and paroled in his department, and particularly in the Shenandoah valley, but who had not been exchanged, to return to duty on penalty of being considered deserters. Your General Order in force at that time—No. 49, February 28, 1863—in section 8, provided, that if the engagement which a prisoner made was not approved by his government, he was bound to return and surrender himself as a prisoner of war. The same General Order No. 49, in the same section 8, uses these memorable words, which I now set up against your present extraordinary claims, to wit: "His own government cannot at the same time disown his engagement and refuse his return as a prisoner." In spite of those honest words General Schenck issued his order, which, to this day, has not been countermanded; in effect, directing not only that such as were captured and paroled after March 9, 1863, should return to duty, but also all who had been captured and paroled under the circumstances named, since the beginning of hostilities, on penalty of being considered deserters.

At that very time, and afterwards, even to as late as Stoneman's raid, the former agent of exchange was charging against me and receiving credit for captures and paroles similar to those repudiated by Schenck's order. It is due to Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow that I should say, that when the matter was brought to his attention, he declared that Schenck's action was without proper

authority, and that I would have credit for such as reported for duty under the order. Still the order was not countermanded, but, on the contrary, has been followed and sustained by General Order No. 207. I have received no returns of such as have reported under Schenck's order, and never will.

In your letter of the 24th of September, and others, you refer, in connexion with our Gettysburg captures, to "paroles not in accordance with the cartel." The phrase figures not only in your correspondence, but in the findings of your courts, and in some of your general orders. Let me here, in the most formal manner, assure you that the confederate government considers the cartel to be binding and imperative to the fullest extent of any and all of its provisions. I have never asked you to respect a parole which is inconsistent with that instrument. You say the Gettysburg paroles are in contravention of the cartel. Let me give you some of them—all or nearly all of them belong to one or the other class:

"I, the subscriber, a prisoner of war, captured near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, do give my parole of honor not to take up arms against the Confederate States, or to do any military duty whatever, or to give any information that may be prejudicial to the interests of the same, until regularly exchanged. In the event that this parole is not recognized by the federal authorities, I give my parole of honor to report to Richmond, Virginia, as a prisoner of war within thirty (30) days.

"JOHN E. PARSONS,

"First Lieutenant and Adjutant 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers."

"I, the subscriber, a prisoner of war, captured near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, do give my parole of honor not to take up arms against the Confederate States, or to do any military duty whatever, or to give any information that may be prejudicial to the interests of the same, until regularly exchanged. This parole is unconditional, and extended to a wounded officer for the sake of humanity, to save a painful and tedious journey to the rear.

"ROY STOWE,

"Colonel 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers."

"We, the undersigned, of the company and regiment opposite our names, do solemnly swear that we will not take up arms against the Confederate States of America until regularly exchanged, in accordance with the cartel, even if required to do so by our government."

"The following named prisoners captured near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, are paroled on the following conditions, namely: not to take up arms against the Confederate States, or do any military duty whatever, or to give any information that may be prejudicial to the same, until regularly exchanged. This parole is unconditional, and if not recognized by the authorities of the United States government, all pledge themselves to repair to Richmond, as prisoners of war, at the expiration of twenty (20) days from this date."

Does the cartel contemplate that these officers and men should be returned to duty without exchange? It nowhere says so upon its face. When we were without any cartel, all such paroles, and in fact all military paroles, were respected. The very first act of the agents of exchange was to adjust mutual accounts as to the officers and men who had been captured and paroled before the cartel was signed. If it had been intended by the cartel to repudiate such paroles as were given at Gettysburg, or upon any battle-field, a provision to that effect in distinct terms would have been incorporated in it. That instrument was intended to apply to "all prisoners of war held by either party"—to such as were in military depots or prisons—to such as had been removed from the battle-field or place of capture and reduced into actual possession. It left the force and effect of military paroles and the respect which should be paid to them, to be determined by the usages of civilized nations of modern times. It certainly did not purpose to prevent a wounded officer or man from

entering into a stipulation not to take up arms until exchanged, as the condition of his release when his life would be at the serious risk of forfeit if he did not make the contract. Nor does it anywhere deny the right of any soldier, wounded or not, to bind his government by his military obligation, when he is in the hands of the enemy. The latter part of article 7 does not really controvert this view. That clause intended to give "the commanders of two opposing armies" the power of declaring an exchange of prisoners, with its further right of paroling whatever surplus there might be after the exchange was arranged. Without such clause, the two commanders would have no right to declare an exchange. It was therefore inserted. Until recently nobody ever pretended that the cartel forbid the giving and receiving of ordinary military paroles. The uniform practice under the cartel for nearly a year sanctioned them. Whatever, however, may be the determination as to this matter, it is entirely clear that at the time the Gettysburg paroles were given, your own military law required that if the parole was not approved, the party should return to our lines. Many of the paroles indicate on their face that the persons giving them were aware of that fact. I have therefore demanded that if you reject these paroles, the parties who gave them should be returned to us. The question between us is not so much whether you will regard these paroles as valid, as whether you will comply with a rule of your own making, and which was advertised to us as being the controlling law of the case.

I know not what you mean by your reference on your third page to article 4 of the cartel. All the officers and men whom I declared exchanged were "actually restored to our lines." All of the officers and men whom I requested you to select as equivalents for them in the exchange, "had been restored to your lines." The parties whom I have declared exchanged have not been "returned to their paroles as requested by Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow." I do not understand by what sort of reading of the exchange notice of the 12th of September you make out that only "two officers (Général Stevenson and Bowen)" were exchanged. My letters of July 13, September 11, and September 26, will inform you of all the Vicksburg prisoners, officers and men, whom I have declared exchanged.

Your objection to the declaration of the exchange of the general officers paroled at Vicksburg, because there were no equivalents of the same grade, is exploded by the provision of the cartel which declares "that men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of a higher grade."

I have thus answered all the items of your letter of the 24th of September. I regret the extreme length of the reply. I have, however, confined myself to the matter of that letter, and to such subjects as were directly connected with its contents. In a future communication I will call to your attention the instances of the violation of the cartel by the federal authorities. Notwithstanding the expression of their sudden regard for that instrument, I will show they have continued those violations from its date to the present moment. I, now inform you, in view of the recent declaration of exchange made by you coupled with your failure either to agree to or decline the proposition made to you on the 24th of August last in relation to paroles, that the confederate authorities will consider themselves entirely at liberty to pursue any course as to exchange or paroles which they may deem right and proper under all the circumstances of the case. At the same time I am directed to express their entire willingness to adopt any fair, just, and reciprocal rule in relation to those subjects without any delay.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Brigadier General S. A. MEREDITH,
Agent of Exchange.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,

October 2, 1863.

SIR: Colonel Hoffman has just shown me another "declaration of exchange" made by Mr. Ould, in which you do not appear to have been consulted.

This mode of *ex parte* declarations is altogether inexplicable, being without warrant from any recognized authority, and may lead to unpleasant consequences to the parties declared thus exchanged if again taken prisoners, the nature of which cannot now be determined.

On the subject of the crew of the Texana, please see the indorsement upon your last report on the subject, forwarded by mail to-day.

In your conferences with Mr. Ould on the subject, you can explain that his propositions are not rejected contumaciously, but simply because there are complications in the matter which make it inexpedient to make a general declaration—one circumstance being, that among the prisoners in our hands a considerable number seem to dread nothing so much as being sent south. In many instances they declare a northern prison their choice in preference to being exchanged.

On this account, I wish you to obtain from Mr. Ould, if you can, a *margin*, so that we can, if we have them, make up the required number without taking active *crews*.

It is hoped that the proposal for an exchange of medical officers and hospital attendants will lead to good results, and that chaplains will also be exchanged.

Mr. Ould's statement of the case of Spencer Kellogg, taking the facts to be as he states them, would appear to be satisfactory, though extremely painful, except that so far as his having been a spy before he was captured, is not regarded as an offence to be punished after being captured.

This principle is so laid down in the "code" we published a few months since. But if Kellogg was a deserter, his fate followed the offence of desertion.

I wish it were possible to obtain the release of Doctor Rucker. The belief is universal on this side that he is not legitimately held. Make another trial in his behalf and that of Doctor Greene, whose fate is bound up with that of Doctor Rucker.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Major General of Volunteers, Comm'r for Exchange of Prisoners.

General S. A. MEREDITH.

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA,

October 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 5, 1863, and in reply I will state, that at my interview with the rebel agent of exchange I demanded the release of Colonel Streight and his command to aid to make up the equivalent for paroled officers and men declared exchanged by him. Mr. Ould declined, on the ground that on the last notice of exchange which we published, the balance was in his favor, at the same time handing me a written statement to that effect, which I had the honor to hand you in person. His reply was the same in relation to Colonel Powell.

Mr. Ould informed me that he should proceed to declare exchanges, whenever he conscientiously felt that he had the right to do so, for the purpose of putting men into the field.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH,

Brigadier General and Commissioner for Exchange.

Major General E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Commissioner of Exchanges, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fortress Monroe, Virginia, October 8, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 5th instant, I submitted the letters from S. D. Culbertson and A. McInnes, esqs., therein enclosed, to Mr. Ould, informing him that we knew of no prisoners in our hands held under similar circumstances, and inviting him, if he knew of any, to name them, and make a mutual exchange. I explained to Mr. Ould that the United States authorities did not hold any person a prisoner on the ground that he was a citizen of the south, but always for some special cause. I also informed him that if he could not name any, that within twenty-four hours after any given time the United States authorities could seize any required number of secessionists in the south, to be exchanged for those referred to. Mr. Ould, in reply, stated that, notwithstanding, he would not make any special exchange, but that he was willing to make any arrangement which will be at all reciprocal, and he expresses himself perfectly willing to join in any *general* principle of exchange.

In this connexion I will state that Mr. Ould informed me that the object of the rebel authorities in arresting citizens was a retaliatory measure, and for the purpose of bringing to bear such a pressure on the United States authorities as to cause them to refrain from making more arrests of sympathizers with the south.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH,

Brigadier General and Commissioner for Exchange.

Major General E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Commissioner of Exchanges, Washington, D. C.

[Exchange Notice, No. 7.]

RICHMOND, *October 16, 1863.*

The following confederate officers and men are hereby declared duly exchanged :

1. All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the first of September, 1863. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by exchange notice No. 6, September 12, 1863, or are specifically named in this notice; but it does embrace all deliveries made at City Point, or other place, before September 1, 1863, and, with the limitation above named, all captures at Port Hudson, or any other place where the parties were released on parole.

2. The staff of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris, and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockrell, and Dockery, the officers and men belonging to the engineer corps and sappers and miners, and the fourth and forty-sixth Mississippi regiments, all captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, were declared exchanged July 13, 1863.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fort Monroe, October 17, 1863.

SIR: On the 22d day of May, 1863, Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, the agent of exchange for the United States, enclosed you copies of General Orders No. 49 and No. 100, of War Department, announcing regulations and instructions for the government of United States forces in the field, in the matter of paroles, stating that these orders and the cartel are to govern our forces. When the cartel conflicts with the orders, they must be set aside. The cartel requires that prisoners of war shall be delivered at certain named places, and if they are not so delivered, the paroles cannot be valid. In consequence of the usage which has governed both parties up to that time, instructions were subsequently issued that paroles given before the 22d of May should be considered valid, though deliveries had not been made, as required by the cartel. In order to the putting in force these instructions it was not necessary to ask your consent; we were only bound to notify you that from that time the cartel would be rigidly adhered to by us, and the same course would be exacted of the confederate authorities. If you wish paroles recognized when the parties were not delivered at the places named in the cartel, you "ask that paroles not in conformity with the stipulations of the cartel should be regarded as valid."

I will now proceed to show that your declaration of September 12 was not in accordance with the cartel. Your reference to acts of Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow does not sustain you, for, according to your own letter, Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow was declaring an exchange to cover a "balance due" on declarations previously made by you. The troops thus declared exchanged by Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow are as follows:

51st regiment of Indiana volunteers.....	371
75th regiment of Indiana volunteers.....	268
3d regiment of Ohio volunteers.....	311
Tennessee cavalry.....	58
	1,008
Paroled at Mount Sterling.....	463
	1,471

You state that the "excess," without taking into account the Mount Sterling captures, was 2,290, whereas the whole number, including said captures, amount only to 1,471.

If in making up this balance Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow failed to give rolls and numbers, it does not justify you in anticipating a declaration by me, without furnishing me either rolls or numbers, or giving me time to consult the records to make them up for myself. When the paroling is properly done both parties have rolls, and then there can be little difficulty in arranging an exchange to be simultaneously declared.

You state that when the federal troops were declared exchanged to the 6th of May, the confederates were declared exchanged to the 23d of May, inclusive. I have nothing to show that the exchanges on both sides were not alike. The confederate prisoners delivered between the two dates amount to 5,083 privates, and if we have already received equivalents for them they should be deducted from my former computation. Without counting these, the number covered by your declaration of September 12, and the subsequent explanatory declaration of September 26, amounts to 29,450. The number of federal troops on parole to September 1, and declared exchanged, amounts to 23,911. The officers included are those paroled at Gettysburg and elsewhere; not those delivered at City Point. These numbers differ from those given to you before, because, in

making up that calculation, all enlisted men were counted alike, whereas non-commissioned officers should have been counted as two privates.

Giving you the credit for the 5,083 enlisted men which you state were delivered at City Point between the 6th and the 23d of May, and declared exchanged by Colonel Ludlow, you are now in our debt 5,539 enlisted men.

You state that you have in your possession valid paroles amounting to 16,000 men. For all the prisoners that we claim as on parole we can show the rolls of delivery at the places named in the cartel, receipted by confederate officers; and if you can show similar rolls of the 16,000 men you speak of, they will of course be recognized as valid, and you will be credited with them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH,

Brigadier General and Commissioner for Exchange.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Virginia.

RICHMOND, *October 20, 1863.*

SIR: More than a month ago I asked your acquiescence to a proposition that all officers and soldiers on both sides should be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel. In order to obviate the difficulties between us, I suggested that all officers and men on both sides should be released, unless they were subject to charges, in which event, the opposite government should have the right of retaining one or more hostages if the retention was not justified. "You stated to me in conversation that this proposition was very fair," (this statement is not true,) and that you would ask the consent of your government to it. As usual, you have as yet made no response. I tell you frankly I do not expect any. Perhaps you may disappoint me, and tell me that you reject or accept the proposition. I write this letter for the purpose of bringing to your recollection my proposition, and of dissipating the idea that seems to have been purposely encouraged by your public papers, that the confederate government has refused or objected to a system of exchanges.

In order to avoid any mistake in that direction, I now propose that all officers and men on both sides be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel, the excess on one side or the other to be on parole. Will you accept this? I have no expectation of an answer, but, perhaps, you may give one. If it does come, I hope it will be soon.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,

Agent of Exchange.

Brig. Gen. S. A. MEREDITH,

Agent of Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

War Department, Richmond, Va., October 27, 1863.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 17th instant, I state that General Orders Nos. 49 and 100 were not sent to me at the same time. I received General Order No. 49 long before No. 100 was delivered to me. Their respective dates will show that to be the fact. My own personal recollection is, that General Order No. 100 was never communicated in a letter. It is my habit faithfully to keep all letters written by the federal agent of exchange. A careful search of the records of my office does not disclose any letter from Lieutenant

Colonel Ludlow communicating General Order No. 100. Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow met me at City Point on the 23d of May, 1863, and he then and there delivered to me General Order No. 100, stating that the principles therein announced would, in the future, control the operations of the forces of the United States. No written communication accompanied it. If any one was ever written to accompany it, I never received it. You are in error, therefore, when you say that Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow on the 22d May, 1863, enclosed copies of General Orders No. 49 and No. 100, announcing regulations and instructions for the government of the United States forces in the field in the matter of paroles, stating that these orders and the cartel were to govern your forces, and that when the cartel conflicted with the orders they were to be set aside. Independent of the facts of the case, I am justified in saying that any such communication would have been very extraordinary. It would not only have admitted that the general orders were in violation of the cartel, but would have declared that the later general order which, on its face, was announced to be the controlling law, should be set aside by the provisions contained in an earlier paper.

I again assert that the only notification I ever received as to your successive changes of purpose in the matter of paroles was from your own general orders, according to their respective dates, delivered to me without any further comment than I have already communicated to you.

You further say my "reference to the acts of Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow" does not sustain me. You further say the troops thus declared exchanged by Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow are as follows :

51st regiment Indiana volunteers	371
75th regiment Indiana volunteers	268
3d regiment Ohio volunteers	311
Tennessee cavalry	58
	1,008
Paroled at Mount Sterling	463
	1,471

Permit me to say that I read this paragraph of your letter with very great surprise. In my letter of the 2d instant, which you were contesting, I gave at length the communications of Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, and by reference to it you will find that not only are the regiments which you have named therein mentioned, but also the Holly Springs capture, numbering 1,383 privates; the 91st Illinois regiment, numbering 649 privates; the officers and men of the Indianola, numbering 69 privates; and the 80th regiment Illinois volunteers, numbering 400 privates. Not only is that the case, but your enumeration of 1,471 privates in the specified regiments is incorrect. The true aggregate is 1,676 privates. You misname one of the regiments also. The regiment declared exchanged was not the 75th Indiana, but the 73d.

In an interview with me at City Point, in the presence of Major Mulford, you admitted that all confederate officers and soldiers delivered at City Point before the 23d of May, 1863, were declared exchanged, while the federal soldiers were only declared exchanged up to May 6, 1863. Yet in your letter written subsequent to this admission you say you "have nothing to show that exchanges on both sides were not alike." Since your letter of the 17th, on our last interview, you made the same admission. If the fact is denied at any time, I stand prepared to prove it.

As to your computation, based upon my declarations of exchange, I refer you to my letter of the 2d of October, 1863. Every statement therein contained is strictly and accurately correct. I again assert, what I am ready to prove, that

I have in my possession more valid paroles of your officers and men than would be an equivalent for the exchanges I have declared up to this date.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Brig. Gen. S. A. MEREDITH,
Agent of Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department, Richmond, Virginia, October 27, 1863.

SIR: I enclose to you a memorandum of the paroles to which I have referred in several recent communications. Most of these paroles, you will observe, are antecedent to May 23, 1863. The reason why these paroles have not been heretofore discharged is, that up to July, 1863, we had the advantage of prisoners and paroles. Not one of these paroles is covered by any declaration of exchange, except the one lately made by you. For no one of them have I received any equivalent. All of them, since the date of your General Order No. 207, were given in pursuance of a distinct agreement between the commanders of two opposing armies. I have many other paroles in my possession, but I have only presented those which are within the terms of your general orders, according to their respective dates.

I understand there are other paroles coming within the same general orders, which were given by your officers and men on the other side of the Mississippi river. They as yet have not reached me. When they do, and when I show they are within the scope of your general orders, I will claim them; otherwise, I will discard them.

I have also received other informal paroles, which I have sent back for correction. These were also within the provisions of your general orders. When they are returned, I will claim them also.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Brig. Gen. S. A. MEREDITH,
Agent of Exchange.

Tabular statement of the number of valid federal paroles.

[This paper was sent by Mr. Ould to General Meredith, with a letter dated October 27, 1863.]

Where captured.	By whom.	When.	No. of prisoners.
Lavergne, Tennessee.....	General Wheeler.....	December 11 and 31, 1862.....	128
Lexington, Tennessee.....	General Forest.....	December 17, 1862.....	140
Benton Station, Tennessee.....	do.....	December 18 and 22, 1862.....	45
Near Spring creek, Tennessee.....	do.....	December 19, 1862.....	110
Trenton, Tennessee.....	do.....	December 20, 1862.....	684
Near Rutherford Station, Tenn.....	do.....	December 21, 1862.....	144
Union City.....	do.....	December 23, 1862.....	86
Parker's Cross Roads & Dresden.....	do.....	Dec. 25, 1862, and Jan. 9, 1863.....	288
Kentucky and Tennessee.....	General Morgan.....	Dec. 7, 1862, and Jan. 27, 1863.....	190
Tennessee.....	General Wheeler.....	Dec. 30, 1862, and Jan. 5, 1863.....	381
Liberty, Tennessee.....	General Morgan.....	Dec. 26, 1862, and Feb. 13, 1863.....	78
Kentucky and Tennessee.....	do.....	Dec. 20, 1862, and Jan. 10, 1863.....	2,025
Near Murfreesboro', Tennessee.....	General Bragg.....	December 31, 1862.....	559
Galveston and Houston, Texas.....	Received for at Baton Rouge.....	January 1 and 22, 1863.....	359
Tennessee.....	General Wheeler.....	January 10 and 14, 1863.....	318
Kentucky and Tennessee.....	Generals Wheeler & Morgan.....	Jan. 10 and Feb. 14, 1863.....	111
Steam-ram Queen of the West.....	Received for at Baton Rouge.....	February 14, 1863.....	21
Near Memphis, Tennessee.....	Jackson's cavalry.....	do.....	10
West Liberty and McMinnville.....	General Morgan.....	Feb. 14 and March 7, 1863.....	51
Spring Hill, Tennessee.....	Bragg's command.....	March 7, 1863.....	103
Liberty, Tennessee.....	do.....	do.....	134
Near Rappahannock, Virginia.....	Major Mosby.....	do.....	39
Bourbon county, Kentucky.....	General Marshall.....	April 11, 1863.....	3
Western Virginia.....	General Jones.....	do.....	375
Chancellorsville, Virginia.....	General Lee.....	May 1 and 4, 1863.....	1,709
Western Virginia.....	General Imboden.....	May and June, 1863.....	18
Banks's Ford, Virginia.....	General Lee.....	May 4, 1863.....	128
Fredericksburg, Virginia.....	do.....	do.....	126
Vicksburg and vicinity.....	Pemberton's command.....	do.....	492
Near Monticello, Tennessee.....	General Pegram.....	May 25, 1863.....	19
Hinds county, Mississippi.....	Captain Reiley, 8th Kentucky.....	May 26 and June 6, 1863.....	742
Eastern Virginia.....	Major Mosby.....	June 11.....	16
Rome, Georgia.....	Bragg's command.....	April 30 and May 2, 1863.....	66
Mississippi.....	do.....	May 12 and 22, 1863.....	17
Kentucky and Tennessee.....	do.....	May 1 and 20, 1863.....	85
Holly Springs, Mississippi.....	General Van Dorn.....	December, 1862.....	1,694
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.....	do.....	February 24, 1863.....	302
Paroled at Salisbury, N. C.....	do.....	May 24, 1863.....	1,394
Perrysville, Va., & Gettysburg, Pa.....	General Lee.....	July 2, 1863.....	2,689
Dover, Pennsylvania.....	General Stewart.....	do.....	229
Rockville, Maryland.....	do.....	do.....	157
Paroled at Williamsport.....	do.....	July 13, 1863.....	75
Morris island, South Carolina.....	General Beauregard.....	July, 1863.....	142
Near Chattanooga, Tennessee.....	General Bragg.....	September, 1863.....	2,372
Miscellaneous paroles.....	do.....	do.....	33
Total.....	do.....	do.....	18,867

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Virginia, October 29, 1863.

SIR : I am in receipt of your communication of the 20th instant, the tenor of which induces me to make some explanatory statements of facts with which it would seem you need to be reminded.

The system of exchanges of prisoners of war, determined in the existing cartel, was first interrupted by the declared purpose of the confederate government to make certain distinctions in the treatment of a particular class of troops, officers and men, in violation of the provisions of the cartel. This seems to have been the first step towards the irregularities which have culminated in your unequivocal declaration, reported by me to my government on the 18th instant, that "(you) will proceed to declare exchanges whenever (you) conscientiously feel that (you) have the right to do so, for the purpose of putting men into the field."

There can be no objection to your acting conscientiously in any given case, so long as your conscience is enlightened and guided by those laws of war

which require obedience between belligerents to solemn agreements entered into by authorized commissioners, acting in the name of their respective superiors. But if you mean by the expression, your "conscientious sense of right," to substitute this sense of right for the requirements of an existing cartel, I can by no means concede to you that right; and if you do not mean this, I cannot understand what you mean by so vague and general a declaration. Judging by your recent proceedings, it seems that you have declared exchanged all confederate officers and soldiers on parole within what you claim as your lines, up to a very recent date, without having any proper right to do so, either under the cartel or under the laws of war.

The history of this matter, as I understand it, is briefly this: While my predecessor on duty at this place was here in discharge of the duties now committed to me, you at one time made a declaration of exchange, embracing no great number of prisoners of war, not in accordance with the requirements of the cartel, and you invited Colonel Ludlow, my predecessor, to make a corresponding declaration of equivalents. Such a declaration was made by Colonel Ludlow, doubtless without anticipating the magnitude of the evil which appears now as the result of that departure from the cartel, first inaugurated by yourself. Subsequently to my coming on duty here the events of the war threw upon your hands a large body of paroled officers and men, over 30,000, captured by General Grant at Vicksburg; and not long afterwards, some six thousand or more captured by General Banks at Port Hudson.

Suddenly, and without any proper conference or understanding with me, and but a few days prior to the important events at Chickamauga, as if for the express purpose of increasing the force of General Bragg against General Rosecrans, you gave me notice that, on the next day after the date of that notice, you would declare exchanged a large portion of the troops which had been captured by General Grant. When your declaration was made, it covered an indeterminate number of troops, designated by commands, brigades, divisions and corps, no definite number of either officers or men being designated. Up to that time you had delivered at City Point a certain number of prisoners of war for which you had receipts, by which you must have known the number you might claim the right to discharge from their parole. You did not think proper to limit yourself to this number, nor in any proper manner did you refer to it, but made your declaration of exchange in such indefinite terms as made it next to certain that you did not intend to be governed by the cartel.

On referring to the data furnished by the reports of General Grant, and now in the hands of the commissary general of prisoners at Washington, it was ascertained that you had discharged from parole by your declaration a very considerable number of your men, over and above any claim you might pretend to, founded on receipts for prisoners of war delivered from the south according to the cartel. Without referring to fractions, it appeared, from the best data in our hands, that you had discharged *three* for *two*, or one-third more than you were entitled to. You suggested that I should make a corresponding declaration of exchange, when, as I suppose you must have known, you had not delivered to me, nor had you valid paroles of our men, sufficient to cover the number declared exchanged by yourself; and when I proceeded to make the declaration extending to those men you had delivered, and stated to you my objections to your proceedings, you insisted that you had valid paroles for more than the number that you had declared exchanged, though you failed to produce those paroles or to give any account or history of them; and you then proceeded to make a further declaration of exchange, ignoring the cartel altogether, basing your action upon no data communicated to me, the whole proceeding resting, as I suppose you will say, upon *your* sense of right, as if you were the only party having a *right* to an opinion on the subject; acting evidently in anticipation of the formal declaration, referred to at the commencement of this communication,

that you will proceed to make declarations of exchange for the purpose of putting troops into the field whenever you think proper; and having now exhausted by a declaration of exchange the paroled prisoners in your hands, you propose to me the delivery of prisoners of war in our hands for whom you have no equivalents, or comparatively but very few, in order, as it were, that you may obtain possession of many thousands more men of your own, delivered or on parole, for the purpose of declaring them also exchanged, and putting them into the field, not in conformity with the existing cartel, nor in accordance with the usages of war, but whenever, in your individual judgment, you may think it proper to do so.

I have only to add that an easy inference from this statement is the answer I have to make to your proposal of the 20th instant, which is not accepted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH,

Brigadier General and Commissioner of Exchange.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Agent of Exchange.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *October 30, 1863.*

SIR: I observe that Mr. Ould claims that if the paroles given at Gettysburg by our troops are not to be considered valid, the troops should be returned as captured, because an order requires our commanders to return troops when improperly paroled on the field of battle.

This pretension is so manifestly inadmissible, that I have not thought necessary to answer it in form.

The principles involved are these: paroles on the field of battle, often given in haste by an enemy unable to take care of or secure them, are informal and invalid *by the laws of war*.

As a measure of discipline in the army, an order was issued (the order appealed to by Mr. Ould) requiring officers not to receive, but to return prisoners when thus improperly paroled. This order is purely disciplinary in our service, and has nothing to do with the principle, *the law of war*, by which paroles improperly given are declared to be invalid. It might be considered as designed to give effect to the law of paroles, but in no sense would the conduct of our commanders under this order make valid paroles improperly given. A commander who should disobey this order might be tried for such disobedience, being answerable to the authority by which the order was given, but the requirements of the laws of war on the subject of paroles would be in no manner affected thereby.

Besides, the order to our commanders, referred to, was designed to take effect on the field of battle, or immediately thereafter, on the assumption that prisoners so returned upon the enemy would be left on the field, the enemy being supposed to be in no condition to secure them—the very reason why the law of war makes paroles thus given invalid. But this view is fully justified by the practice of the enemy. In a recent case a party, including Lieutenant Colonel Allston, (recently exchanged,) was informally paroled. The enemy immediately so declared, and ordered every officer and man upon duty. Lieutenant Colonel Allston, however, chose to act individually; and on the ground of having given his parole, he declared that he would not go upon duty until exchanged; and upon this view he delivered himself up to General Burnside, and then, but not until then, he became a prisoner of war. General Burnside considered his case peculiar, as manifesting a high sense of honor, and recommended his immediate exchange, which was accordingly ordered by the Secretary of War.

We do not deny the right to order that party on duty under the circumstances, precisely answering to the case of our own men at Gettysburg.

We do not claim that Lieutenant Colonel Allston was our prisoner under the parole he gave, but because he subsequently delivered himself into the hands of General Burnside.

With these views we claim that the Gettysburg paroles were invalid, and this principle must be adhered to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major General Volunteers, &c.

Brigadier General S. A. MEREDITH,
Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department, Richmond, Virginia, October 31, 1863.

SIR: In relation to your communication of the 23d instant, enclosing a letter from W. P. Wood to General Hitchcock, I submit the following:

More than a year ago, recognizing the injustice of the arrest of non-combatants, I submitted the following proposition to the federal authorities, to wit: "that peaceable non-combatant citizens of both the United and Confederate States, who are not connected with any military organization, shall not be arrested by either the United States or confederate armies within the territory of the adverse party. If this proposition is too broad, let the only exception be the case of a temporary arrest of parties within army lines, where the arresting party has good reason to believe that their presence is dangerous to the safety of the army from the opportunity afforded of giving intelligence to the enemy. It is to be understood, however, in the latter case, the arrest is to cease as soon as the reason for making it ceases, in the withdrawal of the army, or for any other cause. This proposal is understood to include such arrests and imprisonments as are already in force."

Although this proposition, so reasonable and humane in its terms, has been before your government for more than a year, it has never been accepted. I now again call your attention to it. If it does not suit you, I will thank you to suggest any modification. I am willing to adopt any fair and reciprocal rule that will settle this matter on principle. It must, however, be settled by rule. It cannot with any safety be determined by "special cases."

You ask me if I will release your citizens against whom there are no charges. Would it not be more liberal to make that offer on your part as far as our citizens are concerned, before you ask our consent? You have kept confederate citizens in prison for many months without charges. Most of them have never had any charges preferred against them, although, in the opinion of your authorities, there were "special reasons" for their arrest. How easy is it to give or invent a special reason? In all probability there never has been an arrest and imprisonment on either side since this war began, for which there was not "a special cause." An arrest for retaliatory reasons, even, is special.

As far as the arrest of citizens of the Confederate States by our authorities is concerned, we will submit to no interference in any way by the federal government. It is matter with which you have nothing to do. The confederate authorities no not interfere with your arrests of your own people, no matter what injustice has been done to them. Any attempt on the part of the federal government to interpose in cases which only concern our authorities and the people of these Confederate States may be justly styled impertinent and med-

dlesome. As far, however, as the arrests of citizens of the adverse party is concerned, we are at all times ready to adopt any fair and reciprocal rule.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Brigadier General MEREDITH,
Agent of Exchange.

OFFICE OF EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Richmond, Virginia, October 31, 1863.

SIR: Your communication of the 29th instant has been received, and its extraordinary and groundless statements read with surprise.

You first represent me as having informed you that I would proceed to declare exchanges whenever I conscientiously felt that I had the right to do so, for the purpose of putting men into the field. In another part of your letter I am charged with having stated that I would proceed to make declarations of exchange for the purpose of putting troops into the field whenever I thought proper. Both of these paragraphs are between quotation marks, to indicate that I had communicated them. Moreover, they are mentioned as being my "unequivocal declaration." Upon a faithful examination of my correspondence with you and your predecessor, I can find no instance in which such language has been used by me. Will you inform me of the date of any such communication, or furnish me with a copy of it? If you cannot, you will certainly deem me justified in denouncing your statement as utterly without foundation in truth.

Upon these premises you have proceeded to throw off sundry sentences more flippant than worthy of notice. As usual, however, you finish the paragraph which contains them with a misstatement in asserting that I "have declared exchanged all confederate officers and soldiers on parole" within our lines, "up to a very recent date." I have done no such thing. I specially excepted the larger part of the Vicksburg capture.

You then proceed to give what you call "a history of this matter." That history, like many others, turns out to be a romance. Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow's declarations of exchange, to which I referred in my letter of October 2, 1863, were not made in response to any invitation from me, or in consequence of any previous declarations which I had made. I did not "inaugurate" what you term "a departure from the cartel." The correspondence of the office very clearly shows that fact.

You are wrong also in your statement that the Vicksburg capture was subsequent to your "coming to duty" at Fortress Monroe. I received official communications from Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow as late as July 22, 1863—weeks after the Vicksburg surrender—and none from you until the 25th of the same month.

You charge that the declaration of exchange bearing date September 12, 1863, was made "as if for the express purpose of increasing the force of General Bragg against General Rosecrans." This is also untrue. The declaration was not published until several days after the 12th, although it bore that date. Not one of the officers or men named in that declaration of exchange was on the battle-field of Chickamauga.

You further say I must have known that I had not delivered to you, nor had I valid paroles of your men, sufficient to cover the number declared exchanged by me. I knew exactly the contrary, and so informed you. On the 11th of September, 1863, in announcing the declaration of exchange I would make on the following day, I wrote to you that I had "in my possession more valid

paroles of your officers and men than would be an equivalent for the officers and men" enumerated in the exchange notice. I have made the same statement to you more than once since. I am prepared to prove that it was true each time it was uttered.

You say *your* declaration of exchange extended to those whom I had *delivered*. If you mean that it was limited to such you are incorrect, for it declared exchanged all officers and men of the United States army captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863, and included many thousands of prisoners taken and paroled by our cavalry and other forces in numerous States of the confederacy, never delivered by me. I have already furnished you a memorandum of at least sixteen thousand of these paroled prisoners.

You say I failed to produce the paroles, or to give any account or history of them. If you mean that I refused to do so, it is not true. I offered to produce them at any time, and importuned you to agree to some principle by which they could be computed and adjusted. When I last met you at City Point you requested me for the first time to send to you a memorandum of the paroles claimed as valid by me. I furnished you with the list on the 27th instant, that being the first day after your request on which a flag of truce boat appeared at City Point.

You say I then proceeded to make a further declaration of exchange, "ignoring the cartel altogether," and resting the whole proceeding, as you suppose, on my "sense of right." There again you are mistaken. I did not rest the proceeding entirely upon my sense of right. I relied, in some measure, upon yours, and to that extent its propriety may be doubtful. In communicating to you exchange notice No. 7, which is the one to which you refer, I wrote to you as follows: "I herewith enclose to you a declaration of exchange, which I shall publish in a day or two. You will perceive it is based upon the declaration of exchange communicated to me in your letter of the 24th of September last. In my notice I have followed your phraseology. I would have preferred another form of declaration, more in accordance with the circumstances of the case. Inasmuch, however, as my declaration to a considerable extent is retaliatory of yours, I have deemed it more appropriate to follow your own form of expression." Your letter of the 24th of September declared that "all officers and men of the United States army captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863, are duly exchanged." On the 16th of October following I declared exchanged "all (confederate) officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863." If that was "ignoring the cartel," as you charge, I only followed your example. Our declarations of exchange were precisely similar, except that in another part of my notice I reserved from its operation the larger part of the Vicksburg paroles. If I had followed your "sense of right," as I then had, and still claim, the right to do, I would have included all.

The confederate authorities take it unto themselves as a proud and honorable boast that they have determined all these matters of paroles and exchanges according to their "sense of right," and not by any views of temporary expediency. In following that guide, they have at least shunned some examples furnished by your government. They have never, in violation of their general orders, and without notice to the adverse party, ordered their paroled officers and men to break their solemn covenant, and, without exchange, lift their arms against their captors. They have, therefore, escaped the pangs of that retributive justice which made your general order of July 3, 1863, though so well suited to the meridian of Gettysburg, invalidate the paroles given at Port Hudson on the 9th of the same month. Upon further reflection, I am sure you will be satisfied that it does not become your authorities, who have chosen, whenever they felt so disposed, without notice, or consent from us, to repudiate the established

usages of exchange and put new constructions upon the cartel, to complain that others have acted according to their sense of right.

Not content with all the misstatements of fact which I have cited, you have, in your letter of the 29th instant, descended to a malignant and wanton aspersions of the motives of the confederate authorities in making the proposal contained in my letter of the 20th instant. You were asked to agree "that all officers and men on both sides should be released, the excess on one side or the other to be on parole." It would have been injustice enough to the many thousands of your prisoners in our hands, and to those of ours in your custody, simply to have declined the proposal. But you have thought proper to add to your refusal the gratuitous insult to the Confederate States of intimating that their fair and honest offer was made for the purpose of putting into the field officers and men fraudulently exchanged. This calumny is as destitute of foundation in fact as it is despicable in spirit.

In conclusion, let me tell you that the purpose of your letter is apparent. It has been well known for a long time that your authorities are opposed to a fair and regular exchange of prisoners under the cartel. In rejecting my proposition you have endeavored to conceal under a cloud of vague charges and unfounded statements, the determination at which your government long since arrived. Why not be frank once? Why not say, without any further subterfuges, that you have reached the conclusion that our officers and soldiers are more valuable, man for man, than yours?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Brigadier General S. A. MEREDITH,
Agent of Exchange.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., November 6, 1863.

SIR: Your communication of the 29th ultimo has been received, forwarding what purports to be a tabular statement of the number of valid paroles claimed by Mr. Ould, with a copy of his letter, accompanying it, to yourself, of the 27th ultimo.

This tabular statement covers a claim to 18,867 paroles of federal troops, without distinction of grade; no officers or non-commissioned officers being noticed as among the prisoners. The statement professes to enumerate forty-four places where captures were made, with the names of captors, and dates of capture; the number said to have been captured being carried out in figures.

This statement may include some prisoners captured and paroled according to the laws of war; but, if so, it is impossible to distinguish them by any evidence in the statement itself. A few are said to have been "receipted for" at Baton Rouge, January 22, 1863, and February 14, 1863, which may be verified; and some evidence may come to light confirming the alleged captures by Generals Lee, Bragg, and possibly some others; but, on the whole, the statement is unsatisfactory, and in its present form is regarded as without credit and not entitled to consideration.

The statement does not show in any one instance by whom the prisoners were received, or to whom or even where they were delivered, leaving it to be presumed that they were for the most part paroled on the instant of capture, without authority under the cartel, in not being "reduced to actual possession," contrary to both the laws of war as set forth in Order No. 100 of 1863, and the provisions of the cartel. Order No. 100 merely publishes the laws of war, and the cartel is entirely in harmony with it.

The orders on this subject subsequently issued, and to which Mr. Ould appeals, were expressly designed to give effect to those laws, and to the cartel, and were in no manner intended to abrogate, and neither do they abrogate or modify, the one or the other. If the enemy wishes in good faith to carry out the orders he refers to, the proper course would be to issue similar orders, and for a like purpose; in which case, there might be some hope of a compliance with both the cartel and the laws of war.

Mr. Ould's effort to have recognized certain paroles as valid, which have been informally and improperly made, embracing, so far as we can know from his statements, many *citizens* in Kentucky, Tennessee, and elsewhere, (no particular place being named in some instances,) by appealing to northern orders, is a mere perversion of the clear and manifest design of those orders; that design being, as already stated, to enforce, and not to nullify, the laws of war. We appeal to those orders, and intend to be governed by them, and if the enemy would assume them, and be governed by them also, all difficulties on the subject of paroles would cease. By Mr. Ould's mode of application or misapplication of those orders, he would use them to destroy and not to enforce the laws of war.

The laws of war are first in order, imposing obligations upon belligerents; and they continue to be obligatory upon both parties, unless modified by a special agreement under a cartel, which, when agreed upon, becomes the highest authority in all specified cases included in the cartel, leaving the laws of war in full operation in all cases not provided for in the cartel; a cartel being analogous to a treaty of commerce between nations, which may modify the natural laws of trade or commerce, binding both parties to the treaty.

The orders of a general in the field, or of a general-in-chief of one of the belligerents, are only operative within the field of the general's command, and can have no effect to modify either the laws of war or the provisions of a particular cartel. Such orders are purely disciplinary in the army where issued, and can neither bind an enemy, nor can an enemy appeal to them to justify his departure from or violation of either a particular cartel, or the laws of war. A departure from such an order within the army subject to the authority issuing the order might subject the offender to punishment within his own army, but could not be appealed to, to make a parole valid, which, by the laws of war, or by the provisions of a particular cartel, would be disowned as not valid.

While we set forth these principles as binding, we deny emphatically that the orders appealed to by Mr. Ould sanction his departure from the laws of war or the cartel, the express purpose of Order No. 207 (1863) being to enforce the provisions of the existing cartel. It sets out by an appeal, in paragraph I, to the cartel, by its date and the date of the order by which it was published, the provisions of which are to be enforced; and this is again set forward in paragraph II.

Order No. 207 publishes a very important law of war, in paragraph IV, in announcing that "the obligations imposed by the general laws and usages of war, upon the non-combatant inhabitants of a section of country passed over by an invading army, cease when the military occupation ceases; and any pledge or parole given by such persons, in regard to future service, is null and of no effect." This paragraph of Order No. 207 does not originate, it merely announces, the law of war on the subject to which it refers; but it is particularly significant, in view of the probable character of many of the paroles claimed as valid, in the tabular statement furnished by Mr. Ould, in which, under the head of "where captured," the statement uses generalities which can in no sense be received. Thus, captures are said to have been made in "Kentucky and Tennessee;" in "Tennessee;" in "Kentucky and Tennessee," (again;) in "Tennessee," (again;) in "Kentucky and Tennessee," (a third time;) in "Barbour county, Kentucky," (whether soldiers or citizens we cannot tell;) in "Western Virginia;"

in "Western Virginia," (again;) in "Hinds county, Mississippi;" in "Eastern Virginia;" in "Mississippi;" in "Kentucky and Tennessee," (for the fourth time,) &c.

In fine, the statement is wholly informal and without authority.

You will please furnish Mr. Ould a certified copy of this communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Major General Volunteers, Com'r for the Exchange of Prisoners.

Brigadier General S. A. MEREDITH,

Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,

Fort Monroe, Va., November 7, 1863.

SIR: In your communication of October 27 you state, "that General Orders Nos. 49 and 100 were not sent to you at the same time." I forward you herewith a copy of Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow's letter, enclosing to you the two orders mentioned, and bearing date May 22, 1863.

These two orders announced general rules based on the usages of war, which, in the absence of any specific agreement between belligerents, should govern in paroling prisoners of war; but in this case a cartel had already been agreed upon, and no order of either party could set aside any of its provisions. For instance, a commander, on being captured, might under some circumstances give a parole for himself and his command, without violating General Order No. 100, (which includes General Order No. 49;) but unless the paroling was done at City Point, or other named place, it would be in violation of the cartel, and the paroles must therefore be set aside as invalid. No exception could be taken to this course by the party granting the parole, because the validity of the parole depends on a strict compliance with the provisions of the cartel; and when any other course is followed than that pointed out by that instrument, any claim based upon it must fail. Paragraph 130 of Order 100, which prescribes the duties which a paroled soldier may perform, is also, to some extent, set aside by the cartel, which restricts these duties to a much more limited field than the order. Paragraph 131 is also made inoperative by the cartel, because it could only apply to paroles not given at the points designated for delivery; all such paroles are by the cartel made invalid, and the paroling party could therefore have no pretext for claiming their recognition. If such a claim could be admitted, the effect at Gettysburg would have been, to give to General Lee the privilege of placing his prisoners in our hands, to be delivered to him, at our own charge, at City Point, which is so manifestly absurd that even you cannot claim it. General Order No. 207 was intended simply to announce to the army that the irregular practice of paroling small squads of men and individuals, without rolls or other reliable evidence of any kind, which had very generally prevailed, must be discontinued, and that thereafter the cartel should be rigidly adhered to. This announcement had been made to the confederate authorities through you.

There have been no "successive changes of purpose in the matter of paroles," as you assert, nor changes of any kind, except so far as to return to a strict observance of the cartel; and this is a change, the propriety of which I do not think you can question.

The figures which I gave you in my letter of October 17 were not given as embracing all declared exchanged in General Order 167, of June 8, but only those which Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow used to make up the balance due him after arranging that declaration with you. It was the declaration which Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow made to cover this balance that you cite as the pre-

cedent which authorized you to announce so unexpectedly your declarations of September 12. The 80th Illinois, 311 men—not 400, as you say—was accidentally omitted from my letter, and, by a clerical error, 73d Indiana was written 75th Indiana. Paragraphs 5 and 6 of General Order 167 cover the troops referred to, and other paragraphs cover the captures mentioned by you. Any discrepancy in numbers declared exchanged at that time, on either side, is of little consequence, as up to the date of that order it is assumed that the exchange account was satisfactorily balanced.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH,

Brigadier General and Commissioner for Exchange.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Virginia.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,

Fort Monroe, Virginia, November 12, 1863.

SIR : I acknowledge the receipt of your communication of October 31.

I would have been surprised at its contents had I not been previously acquainted with your habit of special pleading and of perverting the truth. In the last interview but one which I had with you, you stated to me distinctly and unequivocally that you would make declarations of exchange whenever you conscientiously felt that you had the right so to do, *for the purpose of putting men into the field*. You made this statement not only once, but two or three times. In my previous interviews with you, I had taken the precaution to have verbal propositions of any importance made by you reduced to writing. On this occasion I refrained from my usual course—now much to my regret, as I will do you the justice to say that I have no doubt you have forgotten what occurred at that meeting.

The following extracts from two of your letters will probably serve to convince you that it is highly probable that, while laboring under the excitement hinted at above, you may have made the statement attributed to you. From your letter dated October 2, 1863, I take the following :

“I now inform you, in view of the recent declaration of exchange made by you, coupled with your failure either to agree to or decline the proposition made to you on the 24th of August last, in relation to paroles, that the confederate authorities will consider themselves entirely at liberty to pursue any course as to exchanges of paroles which they may deem right and proper.”

Again, in your letter to me of October 16, you stated as follows :

“I reserve to *myself* the right to make further declarations of exchange from time to time, based upon the paroles in my office, until I have declared exchanged a number of confederate soldiers equal to that of federal troops declared exchanged by your last notice.”

In these two extracts you arrogate to your government and yourself the right to declare exchanges. Of course, a government in as prosperous a condition as the confederacy, with men in superabundance to put into the field, would not declare men exchanged for that purpose, nor would a high-toned, honorable gentleman, who has reserved to *himself* the right to declare exchanges, use that right with the idea of putting men in the field. Yet it is well known that many officers and men captured at Vicksburg were in the battle of Chickamauga. I deem it proper here to say a few words in relation to the 18,000 paroles which you state you have in your possession, and which you claim as valid. You rest the validity of these paroles (which I have never seen, and which you acknowledge to have been accumulating for many months) on general orders of the United States government, Nos. 49 and 100. These two orders announce

in "Western Virginia," (again;) in "Hinds county, Mississippi;" in "Eastern Virginia;" in "Mississippi;" in "Kentucky and Tennessee," (for the fourth time,) &c.

In fine, the statement is wholly informal and without authority.

You will please furnish Mr. Ould a certified copy of this communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Major General Volunteers, Com'r for the Exchange of Prisoners.

Brigadier General S. A. MEREDITH,

Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,

Fort Monroe, Va., November 7, 1863.

SIR: In your communication of October 27 you state, "that General Orders Nos. 49 and 100 were not sent to you at the same time." I forward you herewith a copy of Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow's letter, enclosing to you the two orders mentioned, and bearing date May 22, 1863.

These two orders announced general rules based on the usages of war, which, in the absence of any specific agreement between belligerents, should govern in paroling prisoners of war; but in this case a cartel had already been agreed upon, and no order of either party could set aside any of its provisions. For instance, a commander, on being captured, might under some circumstances give a parole for himself and his command, without violating General Order No. 100, (which includes General Order No. 49;) but unless the paroling was done at City Point, or other named place, it would be in violation of the cartel, and the paroles must therefore be set aside as invalid. No exception could be taken to this course by the party granting the parole, because the validity of the parole depends on a strict compliance with the provisions of the cartel; and when any other course is followed than that pointed out by that instrument, any claim based upon it must fail. Paragraph 130 of Order 100, which prescribes the duties which a paroled soldier may perform, is also, to some extent, set aside by the cartel, which restricts these duties to a much more limited field than the order. Paragraph 131 is also made inoperative by the cartel, because it could only apply to paroles not given at the points designated for delivery; all such paroles are by the cartel made invalid, and the paroling party could therefore have no pretext for claiming their recognition. If such a claim could be admitted, the effect at Gettysburg would have been, to give to General Lee the privilege of placing his prisoners in our hands, to be delivered to him, at our own charge, at City Point, which is so manifestly absurd that even you cannot claim it. General Order No. 207 was intended simply to announce to the army that the irregular practice of paroling small squads of men and individuals, without rolls or other reliable evidence of any kind, which had very generally prevailed, must be discontinued, and that thereafter the cartel should be rigidly adhered to. This announcement had been made to the confederate authorities through you.

There have been no "successive changes of purpose in the matter of paroles," as you assert, nor changes of any kind, except so far as to return to a strict observance of the cartel; and this is a change, the propriety of which I do not think you can question.

The figures which I gave you in my letter of October 17 were not given as embracing all declared exchanged in General Order 167, of June 8, but only those which Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow used to make up the balance due him after arranging that declaration with you. It was the declaration which Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow made to cover this balance that you cite as the pre-

cedent which authorized you to announce so unexpectedly your declarations of September 12. The 80th Illinois, 311 men—not 400, as you say—was accidentally omitted from my letter, and, by a clerical error, 73d Indiana was written 75th Indiana. Paragraphs 5 and 6 of General Order 167 cover the troops referred to, and other paragraphs cover the captures mentioned by you. Any discrepancy in numbers declared exchanged at that time, on either side, is of little consequence, as up to the date of that order it is assumed that the exchange account was satisfactorily balanced.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH,

Brigadier General and Commissioner for Exchange.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Virginia.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,

Fort Monroe, Virginia, November 12, 1863.

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your communication of October 31.

I would have been surprised at its contents had I not been previously acquainted with your habit of special pleading and of perverting the truth. In the last interview but one which I had with you, you stated to me distinctly and unequivocally that you would make declarations of exchange whenever you conscientiously felt that you had the right so to do, *for the purpose of putting men into the field*. You made this statement not only once, but two or three times. In my previous interviews with you, I had taken the precaution to have verbal propositions of any importance made by you reduced to writing. On this occasion I refrained from my usual course—now much to my regret, as I will do you the justice to say that I have no doubt you have forgotten what occurred at that meeting.

The following extracts from two of your letters will probably serve to convince you that it is highly probable that, while laboring under the excitement hinted at above, you may have made the statement attributed to you. From your letter dated October 2, 1863, I take the following:

“I now inform you, in view of the recent declaration of exchange made by you, coupled with your failure either to agree to or decline the proposition made to you on the 24th of August last, in relation to paroles, that the confederate authorities will consider themselves entirely at liberty to pursue any course as to exchanges of paroles which they may deem right and proper.”

Again, in your letter to me of October 16, you stated as follows:

“I reserve to *myself* the right to make further declarations of exchange from time to time, based upon the paroles in my office, until I have declared exchanged a number of confederate soldiers equal to that of federal troops declared exchanged by your last notice.”

In these two extracts you arrogate to your government and yourself the right to declare exchanges. Of course, a government in as prosperous a condition as the confederacy, with men in superabundance to put into the field, would not declare men exchanged for that purpose, nor would a high-toned, honorable gentleman, who has reserved to *himself* the right to declare exchanges, use that right with the idea of putting men in the field. Yet it is well known that many officers and men captured at Vicksburg were in the battle of Chickamauga. I deem it proper here to say a few words in relation to the 18,000 paroles which you state you have in your possession, and which you claim as valid. You rest the validity of these paroles (which I have never seen, and which you acknowledge to have been accumulating for many months) on general orders of the United States government, Nos. 49 and 100. These two orders announce

general rules based on the usages of war; but a cartel having been agreed upon, no order of either party could set aside its provisions, which I have stated to you on several occasions. For instance, a commander on being captured might, under some circumstances, give a parole for himself and his command without violating General Order No. 100 (which includes General Order No. 49;) but unless the paroling was done at City Point or other named place, it would be in violation of the cartel. Nor could exceptions be taken to this course by the party granting the parole, because the validity of the parole depends on a strict compliance with the provisions of the cartel. Paragraph 130 of Order 100, which prescribes the duties that a paroled soldier may perform, is also to some extent set aside by the cartel, which restricts these duties to a much more limited field than the order. Paragraph 131, which you attempt to make so much of, is also rendered inoperative by the cartel, because it could only apply to paroles not given at the points designated for delivery; but all such paroles are by the cartel made invalid, and the paroling party, therefore, has no pretext for claiming their recognition. Had such a claim been admitted, the effect at Gettysburg would have been to give to General Lee the privilege of placing his prisoners in our hands, to be delivered to him at City Point at our own charge—a claim so manifestly absurd that I am surprised that even you should have had the assurance to make it. Yet, on precisely this ground rests the foundation for the 18,000 paroles which you claim as valid.

Paroles on the field of battle, often given in haste by an enemy unable to take care of or receive them, are informal and invalid by the *laws of war*. Most of the paroles above mentioned were taken by guerillas, bushwhackers, and detached commands in the west. No possession was ever had, no delivery was ever made, and no rolls have ever been furnished of those giving them. On the capture of a town by a cavalry raid, the command remained long enough to take the paroles of the unarmed citizens there, and then decamped, leaving the paroled men behind, and forwarding the paroles to accumulate in your office in Richmond; yet you have the assurance to say that you expect the United States government to exchange prisoners legitimately captured in battle, and now held in custody, for such paroles as these.

It is well for you to write letters filled with well-feigned indignation at any imputation upon the integrity or honesty of your government or yourself, for publication in the south, to delude the suffering people there into the belief that you and your government are doing everything to cause a resumption of exchanges; but I feel it my duty to say, that your principles are so flexible, and your rule of action so slightly influenced by a sense of truth, honesty, or honor, that I find it almost impossible to arrive at any fair understanding with you on the subject, and all my efforts thus far, for the above reason, have been fruitless.

In your communication of October 27 you use the following language: "I state that General Orders Nos. 49 and 100 were not sent to me at the same time. I received General Order No. 49 *long before* No. 100 was delivered to me. Their respective dates will show that to be the fact. My own personal recollection is that General Order No. 100 was never communicated in a letter." You then proceed to impress the public with an idea of your careful habits as follows: "It is my habit faithfully to keep all letters written by the federal agent of exchanges." But this most important letter happened to be mislaid! which intelligence you convey to the southern public as follows: "A careful search of the records of my office does not disclose any letter from Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow communicating General Order No. 100." On November 7th I sent you a copy of the letter hereto annexed, copied from Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow's letter-book; but through fear that it might have met the fate of the original and miscarried, I send it again:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA., 7TH ARMY CORPS,

"*Fort Monroe, Virginia, May 22, 1863.*

"SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you copies of General Orders Nos. 49 and 100, of the War Department, announcing regulations and instructions for the government of the United States forces in the field in the matter of paroles. These, together with the stipulations of the cartel, will govern our army. I would invite your special attention to article 7 of the cartel, which provides that all prisoners of war shall be sent to places of delivery therein specified. The execution of this article will obviate much discussion and difficulty growing out of the mode, time, and place of giving paroles. No paroles or exchanges will be considered binding except those under the stipulations of said article, permitting commanders of two opposing armies to exchange or release on parole at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,

"*Lieut. Colonel and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.*

"Hon. ROBERT OULD,

"*Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.*"

It appears to me that you have been unfortunate on two occasions: first, in forgetting the statement you made to me, alluded to in the beginning of this communication; and second, in your not having received the above letter. As communications between the agents of exchanges go through but two hands, (the assistant agents,) it strikes me as a little extraordinary that out of hundreds the above should be the only one to miscarry.

The denial of facts which abound in your last letter, though they may have some weight in the south, will not avail to convince the people of the north that you are not utterly reckless of integrity and fairness, and full of *finesse* in your declarations of exchanges, and the foundations you claim for them.

Respectfully,

S. A. MEREDITH,

Brigadier General and Commissioner for Exchanges.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

War Department, Richmond, Virginia, November 21, 1863.

SIR: I have received the letter of General Hitchcock, relating to the memorandum of paroles, which I forwarded to you.

General Hitchcock seems to have misapprehended my purpose somewhat in sending you that memorandum. You requested a list of the paroles which I claimed, and the paper which I sent to you was only intended to be understood as a memorandum in the way of notice to you. I did not expect you to agree to recognize the paroles therein referred to in such a general way, upon the mere presentation of the paper. The evidence which supports that memorandum of paroles is on file in my office. If we could only have agreed upon the principle by which they should be computed and adjusted, all the rest would have been easy work. I would have presented the paroles themselves, or authenticated lists of them. The fact that they were given, the circumstances under which they were given, the parties giving them, would all appear upon the face of the papers in proper form. As General Hitchcock seems to indicate a willingness to reopen this matter, I will state for his benefit frankly the principles by which I propose to be governed.

1. I will not claim the paroles of citizens. All the paroles which I will produce will be those of federal soldiers in actual service at the time of capture.

2. I will show the particular locality where the parties were captured, the command to which they belonged, the command which captured them, and the precise date of each transaction.

3. I will accompany the presentation with such full and particular evidence as will enable you to verify the truth of the case by your own records and the statements of your own officers and soldiers.

4. More than thirty of the forty-four items in my memorandum are cases of captures made previous to the 22d of May, 1863. It has never at any time been alleged that I had any notice before that time that paroling upon the battle-field was not to be permitted. The federal authorities have charged against me paroles taken upon the battle-field up to that date, and have received credit for them. I would have received credit for these items many months ago, if you had have had paroles or prisoners of ours to have off-setted against them. I will thank General Hitchcock to inform me upon what principle he can reject those thirty-odd items. If he wants evidence that I have allowed precisely similar paroles, I will furnish it.

5. As to such of the paroles as were given between the 22d of May, 1863, and the 3d of July, (the date of General Order No. 207,) I shall contend that they shall be allowed under the provisions of paragraph 131 of General Order No. 100. I will allow any similar paroles given to you during the same period.

6. As to all paroles given after the 3d of July, 1863, I will allow General Order No. 207 to have full force. No paroles from and after that date are to be valid, unless the paroling is in pursuance of the agreement of the commanders of two opposing armies.

7. In my memorandum the officers and non-commissioned officers are reduced to *privates*. There are but very few, if any, commissioned officers on the lists. They have already been exchanged and checked off. This is of itself proof that your authorities have heretofore recognized these paroles. The lists and paroles will show the grade of all the parties.

8. I have been greatly misunderstood by General Hitchcock, if he thinks I have refused to be governed by your general orders. General Hitchcock says, "We appeal to those orders, and intend to be governed by them; and if the enemy would assume them, and be governed by them also, all difficulties on the subject of paroles would cease." I have already expressed my willingness to be governed by your general orders "on the subject of paroles." It was my original proposition. I adhere to it still. Let, then, "all difficulties cease."

9. If our present difficulties are to cease, let me, for the sake of future harmony, suggest that there be some definite meaning attached to the phrase "commanders of two opposing armies." Who are such commanders? We can readily understand that General Lee and General Meade are such. But is General Thomas the commander of one of the opposing armies at Chattanooga, or is it General Grant? Was General Pemberton the commander of an opposing army, when he was subject to the orders of General Johnston, who was in his immediate neighborhood? Was General Gardner the commander of an opposing army at Port Hudson? If so, is not every one who holds a separate command such a commander? Does size constitute an army? If a captain or lieutenant is on detached service, is he the commander of an opposing army, and can he be released on parole by an agreement made with the officer who captured him, if he is on detached service? I make these inquiries of General Hitchcock in no captious spirit. They do present difficulties to my mind, and I should like to know what is to be considered as the true interpretation of the phrase. All the captures after the 3d of July, 1863, which I ask you to recognize, were in pursuance of "an agreement between the commanders of two opposing armies." I cannot see how any difficulty can arise between General

Hitchcock and myself after his letter, except as to captures between May 22, 1863, and July 3, 1863. They are but very few in number.

I will thank you to send this letter, or a copy of it, to General Hitchcock.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Brigadier General S. A. MEREDITH,
Agent of Exchange.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Virginia, November 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that I have just returned from an interview with the rebel agent of exchange, Mr. Ould. In consequence of the reports of the terrible cruelties inflicted upon our prisoners in Richmond, which were given to me by the surgeons who were just released, I deemed it a fit opportunity to renew an offer to Mr. Ould, which, though unofficial, I stated to him would, no doubt, if accepted, be carried out by the United States authorities, and which I would urge them to do by every means in my power. The offer was this: To send immediately to City Point twelve thousand or more confederate prisoners, to be exchanged for the federal soldiers now confined in the south. This proposition was distinctly and unequivocally refused by Mr. Ould, on the ground that it would be making twelve thousand or more special exchanges. He stated that the only condition upon which he would agree to the release of our prisoners would be that we should send south a number of confederate prisoners equal to that of federal prisoners in their hands, and parole and send within their lines the balance of the confederates in the custody of the United States authorities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH,

Brigadier General and Commissioner for Exchange.

Major General E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Commissioner of Exchanges, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *November 23, 1863.*

SIR: Your note, forwarding a copy of Mr. Ould's letter of the 18th instant, addressed to yourself as an answer to my letter of the 13th, has been received. Mr. Ould, I perceive, states that our prisoners in Richmond receive the same rations as soldiers in the field, "according to the regulations."

The "regulations" may be such as Mr. Ould states them to be, but that our prisoners receive the "rations" as stated is contradicted by all the evidence that has reached me outside of Mr. Ould's statement; and this evidence rests upon the statements of eye-witnesses, and of actual sufferers under the treatment received in Richmond and at Belle Isle, besides the testimony of facts disclosed by the visible condition of a delivery of some one hundred and eighty prisoners made at City Point, many of whom died before reaching Fort Monroe from *starvation*, according to the judgment of a competent medical officer.

Upon the evidence above stated, the Secretary of War ordered supplies to be sent for distribution to the remaining prisoners; and this state of things induced the letter of the 13th instant, proposing to receive on parole the prisoners, and to hold them off duty until exchanged, independently of all existing difficulties on the subject of exchange.

Mr. Ould declines this offer, and proposes that if we will send to the south the prisoners in our hands they will send ours to us, "the excess on one side or the other to be on parole."

Whatever appearance of verbal fairness there may be in this, the conduct of Mr. Ould, in connexion with recent declarations of exchange, will not permit us to regard this proposal as made in good faith, and we cannot rely upon its being carried out by the enemy.

In the first place, the proclamation of Mr. Davis, and other public acts of those in power in the south, remain in full force, so far as we know, and are actually being enforced in the south, by which a distinction is made between classes of troops employed by the United States, and officers serving with colored troops, if taken prisoners, do not receive, and are not to receive, the treatment due to prisoners of war, whilst the enlisted men of colored troops, when taken prisoners, it has been publicly declared, shall be sold into slavery. That this distinction is made actual in the treatment of prisoners of war we know in some cases, and have much reason to apprehend it in others which have not been permitted to see the light.

We have positive information of the fact that two colored seamen of the United States marines were captured near Charleston and were not treated as prisoners of war. Two free colored young men, with a Massachusetts regiment, were captured near Galveston and publicly sold into slavery.

In a recent case I made a proposal to release mutually all chaplains, and the proposal was "cordially accepted;" but although we delivered about or more than twice the number we received, the enemy held back the chaplain of a Massachusetts colored regiment, who was confined and in irons at Columbia, South Carolina. In addition to these facts, Mr. Ould, not long since, declared that he would proceed to make declarations of exchange whenever he conscientiously felt that he had the right so to do, for the purpose of putting men into the field.

If this announcement means anything at all, it means that the usages of war, and the express provisions of the cartel, are subordinate to the individual determination and purposes of Mr. Ould on the subject of declarations of exchanges; and, as a consequence, we must suppose that if Mr. Ould can obtain possession of the "excess" of prisoners now in our possession, he will "proceed" to declare them exchanged, and put them into the field upon what he might allege as his sense of right. When called upon for an explanation, he would prepare what he might call a "tabular statement of paroles," as he recently did, made up from guerilla captures of citizens in remote parts of the country, set down as captured at such places as Kentucky, as Tennessee, as Mississippi, as at such a place as Kentucky and Tennessee, not in any instance properly reporting to whom delivered.

Mr. Ould has shown the latitudinarian construction he puts upon his powers, and the nature of his sense of *right*, by writing a letter on the 10th October, which he has not thought it necessary to communicate to us, but which has been published in a Richmond paper, by which he took upon himself the power to declare that the whole number of men delivered by General Banks at Mobile, embracing several thousand men captured at Port Hudson, were under no obligation to observe their parole.

Mr. Ould has been a mere agent under the cartel, and when a question comes up as to the import of the cartel, its meaning, &c., Mr. Ould has no power to decide the question, for that belongs to the parties by whose authority the cartel was made.

The cartel provided two places for the delivery of prisoners of war—City Point and Vicksburg; but it provided, also, that when these places, or either of them, should become unavailable by the exigencies of war, some other point might be agreed upon.

Vicksburg having fallen into our hands became unavailable, as contemplated by the cartel; and General Banks agreed with the rebel commander in the field that General Banks would deliver the Port Hudson prisoners on parole, and they were delivered accordingly. Mr. Ould knew that those men were unconditionally in the hands of General Banks. They had been "reduced to possession," and had been taken to New Orleans, and might have been sent north if General Banks pleased. Instead of sending them to the north to swell the number of prisoners of war in our hands at the north, General Banks confided in the honor of a rebel commander, and "agreed" to parole these men at Mobile, Vicksburg being by the exigencies of war no longer available as a place of delivery.

In that state of things Mr. Ould takes upon himself to decide that the delivery at Mobile was invalid, that place not being named in the cartel for the delivery of prisoners.

With a sense of right so obtuse as this act indicates, it is doing no injustice to Mr. Ould to say that we cannot confide in any pledge he would make to carry out a special agreement; and we must accordingly decline to acquiesce in any measure which would throw into his hands a large body of prisoners of war under parole, to be by him released from its obligations according to his sense of right.

You will understand from the above statement that Mr. Ould's decision touching the prisoners delivered by General Banks is not recognized as justifiable or valid, and that we claim that they are still prisoners of war on parole.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Major General Vols., Comm'r for Exchange of Prisoners.

Brigadier General S. A. MEREDITH,

Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., November 28, 1863.

SIR: I have read the copy you forwarded of Mr. Ould's communication of the 21st instant, in which, I perceive, Mr. Ould thinks I misapprehend his purpose in forwarding the "tabular statement" of alleged valid paroles made chiefly in the west and south. I suppose that the tabular statement was sent to you in explanation of the large number of prisoners declared exchanged by Mr. Ould, the propriety of which had been very properly questioned by you. If that was not the purpose of the statement, I regret that it fell under my notice. If Mr. Ould wishes either to present another "statement," or to furnish detailed explanations of that already before us, it will be time enough to consider the points he may raise when he presents them. In the mean time, I think it necessary to observe that neither Mr. Ould, yourself, or myself, have powers outside of the cartel, except those plainly necessary for the execution of its provisions; but in this connexion, I must affirm that the first *shocks* given to the free and continued execution of the provisions of the cartel came from Mr. Davis in his "message" of the 12th of January, of the present year, in which he declares his purpose of delivering to the several State authorities south all commissioned officers of the federal army who might be captured, to be tried under State laws for the crime of exciting servile insurrections. This stands yet as the avowed purpose of the chief executive of the States engaged in rebellion. It has not been annulled in any form whatever; nor has the act of the southern congress in support of Mr. Davis's views been in any manner repealed or disavowed. Without looking any further, I appeal to this as a full justification of the federal commander-in-chief in suspending the operation of that portion of article 4 of the cartel, which requires all "prisoners of war to be

discharged on parole in ten days after their capture ;" it being manifest that the authorities south could not parole prisoners according to the cartel, and carry out their declared purpose of delivering the officers over to State authorities to be tried as *criminals* under State laws.

Whatever may have been the reason why the declared purpose of Mr. Davis has not been extensively carried into effect, the fact of the existence of that purpose, sanctioned, as we know it to have been, is a sufficient reason on our part for not delivering prisoners on parole particularly, as there is every reason to believe that the purpose of Mr. Davis has only been arrested by the fact that, by the fortune of war, we had in our hands more prisoners than were held in the south. In addition to the above, the treatment of colored troops, (which make an integral portion of the federal army,) when captured in the south, is too well known to permit us for a moment to suppose in the present state of things that there is any design in the south to treat that class of troops according to the laws of war applicable to other troops of the federal army ; and until the southern authorities make some distinct declaration of a purpose to treat colored troops and their officers in the employment of the United States government in all respects according to the laws of war, as applicable to other troops, we cannot recede from the position taken by the commander-in-chief above referred to. The wisdom and the necessity of existing orders on this subject will sufficiently defend the measure in view of the *threats* and *practices* of the south, which only need to be known to justify this measure.

It is very well known that Colonel Ludlow made these subjects the frequent topic of conversation with Mr. Ould, without producing any impression on Mr. Ould, tending to the point of inducing a declaration by authority from the south that all officers of the federal army, as well as enlisted men, shall receive, when captured, the treatment due to prisoners of war, with the express declaration that colored troops, both officers and men, shall receive similar treatment.

You will please communicate these views to Mr. Ould, with a request that he will lay them before his government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Major General Vols., Comm'r for Exchange of Prisoners.

Brigadier General S. A. MEREDITH,

Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS,

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,

Fortress Monroe, December 17, 1863.

GENERAL: You are instructed to take charge of the matter of exchange of prisoners at City Point, and the prisoners at Point Lookout, Fort McHenry, and at Fort Norfolk, are put under your charge for that purpose, and such others will be sent you from time to time, upon notification to the War Department, as may be thought advisable.

You are herein instructed not to make any exchange which shall not return to you, man for man, officer for officer of equal rank, with those paroled and sent forward by yourself, regarding, of course, for motives of humanity, in the earlier exchanges of those officers and men, on either side, who have been the longest confined.

Colored troops and their officers will be put upon an equality in making exchanges, as of right, with other troops.

Colored men in civil employment, captured by the enemy, may also be exchanged for other men in civil employment taken by our forces.

You are permitted, in conducting the exchange, to waive for the present the

consideration of the questions of parole and excess now pending between the confederate belligerent authorities and this government, leaving them untouched as they stand, until further interchange of views between those authorities and yourself.

In conducting this delicate and, perhaps, difficult matter, you will see to it that in no degree the protection of the government is withdrawn from colored soldiers of the United States and the officers commanding them, and that, in no respect, so far as results from your action, the honor or dignity of the government shall be compromised.

Brigadier General Meredith is ordered to report to you, and will be relieved from further duty as commissioner of exchange, except under your orders.

The conduct of the flag of truce, and the necessary transportation to carry out these instructions, are placed at your disposal.

You will report, as often as practicable, to this department your action under this letter of instruction and for further instruction,

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Major General of Volunteers and Comm'r for Exchange of Prisoners.

A true copy.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Major General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, December 16, 1863.

GENERAL: You will proceed immediately to Fortress Monroe, and take any measure that may be practicable for the release, exchange, or relief of United States officers and soldiers held as prisoners by the rebels.

You are authorized and directed to confer with Major General Butler on the subject, and may authorize him, as special agent, commissioner, or otherwise, to procure their release or exchange upon any just terms not conflicting with principles on which the department has heretofore acted in reference to the exchange of colored troops and their officers, and not surrendering to the rebels any prisoners without just equivalents. You may, if you deem it proper, relieve General Meredith, and direct him to report to the Adjutant General for orders.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Major General HITCHCOCK,

Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners.

A true copy.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Major General of Volunteers.

General Orders, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 142. }

Washington, September 25, 1862.

The following is the cartel under which prisoners are exchanged in the existing war with the southern States:

HAXALL'S LANDING, ON JAMES RIVER, VA.,

July 22, 1862.

The undersigned, having been commissioned by the authorities they respectively represent to make arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners of war, have agreed to the following articles:

ART. 1. It is hereby agreed and stipulated that all prisoners of war held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels known as privateers, shall be discharged upon the conditions and terms following:

Prisoners to be exchanged man for man and officer for officer; privateers to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the navy.

Men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of a higher grade, and men and officers of different services may be exchanged according to the following scale of equivalents:

A general commanding in chief or an admiral shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for sixty privates or common seamen.

A flag officer or major general shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for forty privates or common seamen.

A commodore carrying a broad pennant or a brigadier general shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or twenty privates or common seamen.

A captain in the navy or a colonel shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant colonel or a commander in the navy shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for ten privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant commander or a major shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or eight privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant or a master in the navy or a captain in the army or marines shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or six privates or common seamen.

Master's mates in the navy or lieutenants and ensigns in the army shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or four privates or common seamen.

Midshipmen, warrant officers in the navy, masters of merchant vessels, and commanders of privateers, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or three privates or common seamen.

Second captains, lieutenants, or mates of merchant vessels or privateers, and all petty officers in the navy, and all non-commissioned officers in the army or marines, shall be severally exchanged for persons of equal rank, or for two privates or common seamen; and private soldiers or common seamen shall be exchanged for each other, man for man.

ART. 2. Local, State, civil, and militia rank, held by persons not in actual military service, will not be recognized, the basis of exchange being the grade actually held in the naval and military service of the respective parties.

ART. 3. If citizens held by either party on charges of disloyalty or any alleged civil offence are exchanged, it shall only be for citizens. Captured sutlers, teamsters, and all civilians in the actual service of either party, to be exchanged for persons in similar position.

ART. 4. All prisoners of war to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture, and the prisoners now held and those hereafter taken to be transported to the points mutually agreed upon, at the expense of the capturing party. The surplus prisoners not exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again, nor to serve as military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison, or field-work held by either of the respective parties, nor as guards of prisons, depots, or stores, nor to discharge any duty usually performed by soldiers, until exchanged under the provisions of this cartel. The exchange is not to be considered complete until the officer or soldier exchanged for has been actually restored to the lines to which he belongs.

ART. 5. Each party, upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party, is

authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole, furnishing at the same time to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged and of their own officers and men relieved from parole; thus enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose. The lists thus mutually furnished will keep both parties advised of the true condition of the exchange of prisoners.

ART. 6. The stipulations and provisions above mentioned to be of binding obligation during the continuance of the war, it matters not which party may have the surplus of prisoners, the great principles involved being—1st. An equitable exchange of prisoners, man for man, officer for officer, or officers of higher grade exchanged for officers of lower grade, or for privates according to the scale of equivalents; 2d. That privateers and officers and men of different services may be exchanged according to the same scale of equivalents; 3d. That all prisoners, of whatever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time; if not, as soon thereafter as practicable; 4th. That no officer, soldier, or employé, in the service of either party, is to be considered as exchanged and absolved from his parole until his equivalent has actually reached the lines of his friends; 5th. That the parole forbids the performance of field, garrison, police, or guard, or constabulary duty.

JOHN A. DIX,

Major General.

D. H. HILL,

Major General C. S. A.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

ART. 7. All prisoners of war now held on either side, and all prisoners hereafter taken, shall be sent with all reasonable despatch to A. M. Aikens', below Dutch gap, on the James river, Virginia, or to Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river, in the State of Mississippi, and there exchanged or paroled until such exchange can be effected, notice being previously given by each party of the number of prisoners it will send, and the time when they will be delivered at those points respectively; and in case the vicissitudes of war shall change the military relations of the places designated in this article to the contending parties so as to render the same inconvenient for the delivery and exchange of prisoners, other places, bearing as nearly as may be the present local relations of said places to the lines of said parties, shall be by mutual agreement substituted. But nothing in this article contained shall prevent the commanders of two opposing armies from exchanging prisoners or releasing them on parole from other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

ART. 8. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing articles of agreement, each party will appoint two agents, to be called agents for the exchange of prisoners of war, whose duty it shall be to communicate with each other by correspondence and otherwise, to prepare the lists of prisoners, to attend to the delivery of the prisoners at the places agreed on, and to carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said articles of agreement.

ART. 9. And in case any misunderstanding shall arise in regard to any clause or stipulation in the foregoing articles, it is mutually agreed that such misunderstanding shall not interrupt the release of prisoners on parole, as herein

provided, but shall be made the subject of friendly explanations, in order that the object of this agreement may neither be defeated nor postponed.

JOHN A. DIX,

Major General.

D. H. HILL,

Major General C. S. A.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant General.

Official :

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS,

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,

Fortress Monroe, December 7, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to your telegram, I enclose "the correspondence between the United States authorities and the rebel authorities on the exchange of prisoners, and the different propositions connected with that subject," so far as they have come from my office.

My reports and letter of instructions you have in the office at Washington.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

Major General, Commanding.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS,

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,

Fortress Monroe, February 2, 1862.

SIR: I have been informed that the small-pox has, unfortunately, broken out among the prisoner of war now in the hands of the confederate authorities, both at Belle Isle and at Lynchburg. Anxious, from obvious humane considerations, to prevent the spread of this terrible disorder, I have taken leave to forward for their use, by Major Mulford, assistant agent of exchange, in behalf of the United States, a package of vaccine matter, sufficient, as my medical director informs me, to vaccinate six thousand persons. May I ask that it shall be applied, under the direction of the proper medical officers, to the use intended.

Being uncertain how far I can interfere as a matter of official duty, I beg you to consider this note either official or unofficial, as may best serve the purpose of alleviating the distresses of these unfortunate men. Since learning the fact, I have had no opportunity to apply to the department at Washington for instructions. No formal receipt is needed; a note acknowledging the receipt of this being all that can be desired. If more vaccine matter is necessary it will be furnished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

Major General, Commanding.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Agent of Exchange.

Official copy :

H. C. CLARKE,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department, Richmond, Virginia, December 9, 1863.

SIR: The package of vaccine matter has been received, and will be faithfully devoted to the purposes indicated in your letter.

Permit me, in response to the friendly tone of your letter, to assure you that it is my most anxious desire, and will be my constant effort, to do everything in my power to alleviate the miseries that spring out of this terrible war.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Major General B. F. BUTLER.

Official copy:

A. F. PUFFER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS,
 DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fortress Monroe, December 25, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you an official copy of the authority conferring upon me the duties of commissioner of exchange of prisoners, so that we may be able to establish official relations upon that subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER
Major General and Commissioner of Exchange.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,
Commissioner of Exchange of the Confederate Authorities.

Official copy:

H. C. CLARKE,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, December 17, 1863.

SIR: By the authority and orders of the Secretary of War, you are hereby appointed special agent for exchange of prisoners of war, at City Point, for the purpose of executing the instructions from the War Office, of this date, addressed to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major General Volunteers, Comm'r for Exchange of Prisoners.

Major General B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding, &c., Fort Monroe.

Official:

A. F. PUFFER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fortress Monroe, December 25, 1863.

SIR: I send by Major Mulford, assistant commissioner of exchange, (502) five hundred and two prisoners of war, from the confederate army, from Point Lookout—all, I believe, serviceable men, and substantially those longest there in confinement.

I offer them for delivery at City Point, upon condition of receiving the same number of men held by your authorities as prisoners of war, from our army, leaving all questions of difference in controversy between your authorities and my government, for the present, in abeyance.

I have made personal examination of the condition of the prisoners of war of the confederate army, now in prison at Point Lookout, and beg leave to assure you that they are as well cared for, and in as good health, and as well fed, as the soldiers in our army.

I will send you in my next communication the statement of the sergeants, confederate prisoners, who have charge of the several cook-houses, upon that subject.

I do not mean to say that their ration is as large as our regularly issued ration, because of their state of entire inactivity, but it is in every respect of the same quality as those issued to the men generally.

If you have any doubt of it, upon an examination of the condition of the men I send you, and upon hearing their statements, please suggest what, in your judgment, should be done further in their behalf.

I have made this examination, and this statement to you, in order that you may be able to satisfy the friends of the prisoners, who may be disturbed by the unfounded reports of ill treatment and cruelty suffered by the prisoners at Point Lookout, in like manner as our people are excited by what I hope are like groundless stories of ill usage and starvation suffered by our soldiers in your hands.

I find there some of the wounded from Gettysburg, and some that have been sick that are convalescent, and some so far disabled by sickness that while they may be sent forward for exchange, they will probably be of no further service in the field.

Men without arms and legs, and debilitated by sickness, are certainly unfit to bear the necessary hardships incident to a condition of prisoners of war; besides, they encumber our hospitals.

As, upon examination, I did not think it proper to order them into the prisoners' camp, with wounds freshly healed, and health hardly restored, and as perhaps the hope of seeing their friends might have a beneficial influence upon their health, therefore I suggest that in the next transport I send up as many of these as are entirely able to bear the exposures of travelling, without probable danger to their health, and that in exchange you will return to me an equal number of our soldiers that may be in like condition. As it may be inconvenient and prejudicial to their health to tranship these invalids, on either side, I will have them put upon a separate boat, upon which there shall be nothing but provisions for them, and will direct that that boat be put at your disposal at City Point, to carry them immediately to Richmond, and bring back those that you shall give in exchange.

Of course, you will transfer, if you think best, the master and crew of the boat to the steamer New York, which will accompany them, and will remain at City Point, and put your own master and crew on board until the boat is returned.

I need not suggest the necessity of care that the boat, which is but a hired

transport, shall receive no damage while in your charge, for which my government will be responsible.

And I further suggest whether the same means of avoiding transshipment might not be a convenience and facility in making further exchanges of well men, as well as invalids.

I also send four officers, lately captured at Charles City Court House, and a surgeon : one in exchange for Captain Irving, who was sent down by last boat; one at his urgent request, being suffering from injuries ; and two others, for whom you will forward me any officers of equal rank. I send these, though lately captured, because I have no officers short of Johnson's island, and I wish to avoid delay.

I also send others, prisoners whom I understand were exchanged long since, but by some oversight were not forwarded until now.

I trust such oversight will never happen again.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

Major General Commanding, Commissioner of Exchange.

HON. ROBERT OULD,

Commissioner of Exchange of the Confederate authorities.

Official :

A. F. PUFFER,
Captain and A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS,

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,

Fortress Monroe, December 25, 1863.

I understand that it has been proposed by you that if the officers and crew of the steamers Emily and Arrow, captured by your forces about the 16th of May, 1863, and the boats were in the service of the United States, in the quartermaster's department when captured, the officers and men would be released. I am not informed how the proposed evidence can bear upon the matter. I therefore take the liberty of sending to you to ask if such a proposition has been made, before I look for the evidence suggested, if any such exists.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

Major General, Commanding.

HON. ROBERT OULD,

Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond.

Official copy :

H. C. CLARKE,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS,

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,

Fortress Monroe, December 25, 1863.

I beg leave to submit for your consideration the papers in the case of two Ohio prisoners now in the hands of the confederate authorities—Lieutenant E. H. Mason, company "D," 21st Ohio volunteers, and private John Wollam, company "E," 33d Ohio volunteers. Do me the favor to report where they are, in what condition, and if they cannot be exchanged, the reasons that lead

to that conclusion. Allow me to remark, that I do not share in the apprehension expressed by the agent of Ohio, that any wrong has or will be done them.

Please return the papers with your communication.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

Major General Commanding and Com'r of Exchange.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond.

Official copy :

H. C. CLARKE,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS,

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,

Fortress Monroe, December 25, 1863.

The agents of the sanitary commission claim that a Mr. Alfred F. Bengle, now confined at Castle Thunder, near Richmond, was employed in the sanitary commission at the time of his arrest, was entirely non-combatant, and ought therefore to be exchanged.

I am informed that it has been proposed to exchange him for a Mr. Thatcher, also a non-combatant. We have no record of such a Mr. Thatcher. We should be willing to exchange Mr. Thatcher for Mr. Bengle, if he stands in similar circumstances. Will you give us means of making inquiry for Mr. Thatcher? Will you also forward Mr. Bengle, either conditionally or unconditionally? If we can find Mr. Thatcher, and he wishes to be exchanged, I will send him forward.

I have the honor to be,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

Major General Commanding and Com'r of Exchange.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond.

Official copy :

H. C. CLARKE,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

War Department, Richmond, Virginia, December 27, 1863.

SIR: I have received your letter announcing your arrival with confederate prisoners. I have this day forwarded to you an equal or greater number of federal prisoners.

I received with your letter several communications from Major General Butler. In no one of them is it stated that the United States government is willing to resume the cartel and deliver all of our prisoners now in captivity, the excess on either side to be on parole. I have, more than once, expressed the entire willingness of the confederate government to deliver the federal prisoners now in our hands, provided the United States authorities will deliver the confederate prisoners in their hands. This is the provision of the cartel, and we can accept nothing less. Unless this is the distinct understanding, no equivalent will be delivered to you for any confederate officers and soldiers whom you may hereafter bring to City Point. In the hope that such is the

understanding, I have directed that a number greater than the total of your delivery shall be sent to you.

In no event can we consent that the general release of prisoners so distinctly required by the cartel shall be evaded by partial deliveries. Accepting the present delivery as a step towards a general exchange on the principles of the cartel, I trust I may be permitted the hope that deliveries on the basis above indicated will be continued until all the troops in confinement on both sides are released.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Major JOHN E. MULFORD,
Assistant Agent of Exchange.

Official copy :

A. F. PUFFER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department, Richmond, Virginia, December 27, 1863.

SIR: I have this day received from Major General B. F. Butler a copy of a communication to him, signed by yourself as commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, in which it is stated that, by the authority and orders of the United States Secretary of War, Major General B. F. Butler was appointed special agent for the exchange of prisoners at City Point.

You are doubtless aware that, by proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, Major General B. F. Butler is under the law of outlawry. Although we do not pretend to prescribe what agents your government shall employ in connexion with the cartel, yet, when one who has been proclaimed to be so obnoxious as General Butler is selected, self-respect requires that the confederate authorities should refuse to treat with him, or establish such relations with him as properly pertain to an agent of exchange.

The proclamation of President Davis forbids that General Butler should be admitted to the protection of the confederate government, and he cannot, therefore, be received under a flag of truce.

Accordingly, I am directed by the confederate authorities to inform you that Major General B. F. Butler will not be recognized by them as an agent of exchange.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Major General E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Commissioner of Exchange.

Official copy :

A. F. PUFFER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Virginia, January 12, 1864.

SIR: Your note addressed to Major General Hitchcock, in relation to the appointment by the government of the United States of a commissioner of exchange, is returned.

This government claims and exercises the power of appointing its own agents

to represent its interests, irrespective of any supposed sanction by the confederate authorities.

No right of declaration of outlawry by those authorities of any officer or soldier of the United States can be admitted, or for a moment regarded by the government of the United States, as it certainly will not be by the persons upon whom such intimidation is attempted.

I am instructed to renew the offer, leaving all other questions in abeyance, to exchange man for man and officer for officer of equal rank actually held in custody by either party, until all prisoners of war so held are thus exchanged. I take leave to express the hope, from humane considerations, to those confined as prisoners of war on either side, that this offer will be accepted.

I am further instructed to inform you, that unless the flag of truce sent forward, under the sanction of the commanding general of this department, is recognized and respected by your authorities, all further communication between this government and the confederate authorities by flag of truce must cease, however much the loss of its ameliorating influences upon the rigors of what ought to be a civilized warfare is to be regretted; but the responsibility of such determination must be left with those whom you represent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

Major General Commanding and Commissioner of Exchange.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond, Virginia.

Official copy :

J. W. SHAFFER,

Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Virginia, January 12, 1864.

SIR : It is desirable that a list of all the prisoners held by either belligerents, whether officers or soldiers, should be furnished to each office of exchange, and also a list of all who have died on either side while held as prisoners of war.

It is also desirable that an arrangement should be made by which monthly lists shall be forwarded, as soon as practicable, up to the first of each month, of the persons captured and who have died on both sides.

I am prepared to send forward a list up to the 1st day of December, 1863, and to continue so to furnish, upon condition that you will do the same, monthly lists of prisoners and deaths as above suggested.

I beg to call to your attention that your lists already furnished contain the names of only some one hundred and twenty-three deaths. Would we could hope that list is correct, but it is impossible.

Please see to it, if this arrangement is made, that we have accurate lists of all the deaths in all the prisons and prisoners' camps wherein our officers or men are held by your authorities, and on our part it is stipulated that the utmost pains shall be taken to make like accurate lists of the officers and men, both living and dead, who are and have been held by us.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

Major General Commanding and Commissioner for Exchange.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond, Virginia.

Official copy :

A. F. PUFFER,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Virginia, January 12, 1864.

SIR: It is reported that you have stipulated, if evidence is produced that the officers and crew of the steamers "Emily" and "Arrow," captured about May 5, 1863, were in the employ of the quartermaster's department when captured, the officers and men can be released from close confinement, in which we are informed they are, and treated as other prisoners of war.

I enclose the evidence of the fact for your information, and respectfully ask that you will inform me if the officers and crews of such boats can or are to be treated as prisoners of war.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

Major General Commanding and Commissioner of Exchange.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond, Virginia.

Official copy :

A. F. PUFFER,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Virginia, January 12, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with previous arrangements fifteen (15) civilians are sent up for exchange for a like number of civilians held as prisoners by your authorities.

Please receive them, and return the men for whom they are sent forward.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

Major General Commanding and Commissioner for Exchange.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond, Virginia.

Official copy :

A. F. PUFFER,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Virginia, January 12, 1864.

SIR: Enclosed please find receipt roll and certificate of thirteen (13) men claiming to be master, master's mate, and seamen in the Confederate States navy, captured at Accomac, Virginia, who were said to be in irons at Fort McHenry, and because of whose confinement certain officers and sailors of the United States navy, in the hands of your authorities, were put in irons in retaliation.

It will be seen in the certificate that they have been received by me at Fort Norfolk, and are therein treated as prisoners of war, and are not in irons. One of the men, captured at the same time, made his escape from Fort McHenry.

I need not call your attention to the necessity of striking off the irons from those men whom you hold thus in retaliation.

Please advise me that it is so done, that I may inform the friends of the prisoners.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

Major General Commanding and Commissioner for Exchange.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,

Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond, Virginia.

Official :

A. F. PUFFER,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

COMMUNICATING, IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the Senate of January 7, a statement showing the number of each grade of officers belonging to the regular and volunteer service in the army of the United States now stationed in and around Washington and drawing commutation for quarters and fuel, or commutation for either quarters or fuel.

FEBRUARY 13, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 10, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the Senate resolution of the 7th of January, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing "the number of each grade of officers belonging to the regular and volunteer service in the army of the United States now stationed in and around Washington and drawing commutation for quarters and fuel, or commutation for either quarters or fuel."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. H. HAMLIN,
President of the United States Senate.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1864.

GENERAL: In obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 7th January, 1864, directing the Secretary of War "to furnish to the Senate the number of each grade of officers belonging to the regular and volunteer service in the army of the United States now stationed in and around Washington and drawing commutation for quarters and fuel, or commutation for either quarters or fuel," a copy of which was referred to this office January 8, 1864, for the information desired, I have the honor to transmit herewith the list required, compiled from reports of Major Miller, post quartermaster, Washington, D. C.; Colonel E. M. Greene, chief quartermaster headquarters defences of Washington; and Captain Merritt, assistant quartermaster headquarters military district of Washington, D. C.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General United States Army.

Brigadier General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

2 ARMY OFFICERS STATIONED IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January 21, 1864.*

Official copy.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

List showing the number of officers of each grade belonging to the regular and volunteer service in the army of the United States, now station'd in and around Washington, and drawing commutation for quarters and fuel, or commutation for either quarters or fuel, furnished in obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 7th of January, 1864.

REGULAR ARMY.

Major generals	1
Brigadier generals	4
Colonels	13
Lieutenant colonels	10
Majors	10
Captains	18
Lieutenants	8
Surgeons	2
Assistant surgeons	5
Paymasters	2
	73

VOLUNTEERS.

Major generals	8
Brigadier generals	14
Colonels	21
Lieutenant colonels	8
Majors	14
Captains	108
Lieutenants	35
Surgeons	22
Assistant surgeons	7
Paymasters	77
Total	387

RECAPITULATION.

Major generals	9
Brigadier generals	18
Colonels	34
Lieutenant colonels	18
Majors	24
Captains	126
Lieutenants	43
Surgeons	24
Assistant surgeons	12
Paymasters	79
Total	387

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING

A report from the Secretary of State and accompanying papers, relative to the claim on this government, of the owners of the French ship La Manche, and recommending an appropriation for the satisfaction of the claim.

FEBRUARY 17, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I transmit to Congress a report from the Secretary of State, with the accompanying papers, relative to the claim on this government of the owners of the French ship La Manche, and recommend an appropriation for the satisfaction of the claim, pursuant to the award of the arbitrators.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 16, 1864.

The Secretary of State has the honor to lay before the President a copy of the papers relative to the claim on this government of the owners of the French ship La Manche, captured in August, 1862, by the United States ship-of-war Ino, and sent into Boston for adjudication, upon the supposition that she had, in violation of the blockade, sailed from a port in the possession of the insurgents. The vessel was subsequently restored, pursuant to a decree of the district court of the United States at Boston, but the owners claimed damages for the capture and detention. This claim, though unquestionably just in principle, seemed to the Secretary of State, as first presented by the French minister, to be exaggerated in amount. A proposition was consequently made to Mr. Mercier to refer the question as to the sum properly due to an informal arbitration. This proposition was accepted, and the award of the arbitrators is one of the accompanying papers. From the high character of those gentlemen for integrity and intelligence, it is suggested that an appropriation of the amount found to be due may confidently be recommended to Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

List of papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of State of the 16th of February, 1864, to the President, relative to the claim of the owners of the French ship La Manche:

V'te Treilhard to Mr. Seward, with accompaniments.....	July 25, 1863.
Mr. Seward to V'te Treilhard.....	August 11, 1863.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Mercier.....	September 18, 1863.
Mr. Mercier to Mr. Seward.....	October 20, 1863.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Dana.....	October 27, 1863.
Mr. Dana to Mr. Seward.....	November 16, 1863.
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Mercier.....	November 18, 1863.
Mr. Mercier to Mr. Seward.....	December 3, 1863.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Mercier.....	December 7, 1863.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Forbes.....	December 7, 1863.
The Arbitrators to Messrs. Seward and Mercier, with an accompaniment.....	February 5, 1864.

Viscount Treilhard to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE,

Washington, July 25, 1863.

SIR: The French ship *La Manche*, captured the 23d of August, 1862, by the federal cruiser *Ino*, having been, on the 27th of September, released by judgment of the court of prize sitting at Boston, Messrs. Le Roux Brothers & Co., of Havre, fitters-out and owners of the ship, have subsequently brought before the court of prize an action for damages and interest.

This court has just rendered judgment by which, whilst setting aside responsibility on part of the captors as being excusable for having taken a vessel carrying irregular papers emanating from the New Orleans custom-house, it decides that this irregularity could not, in any manner, be imputed either to the captain or owners of the vessels, and, consequently, that these retained the right, full and entire, to avail of this against the government of the United States.

The agent of Messrs. Le Roux has, in consequence, addressed to me a stated account in detail of the business, which I have the honor to annex hereto, No. 1.

The ship having, during the time of her detention at Boston, been exposed to serious damage, which made repairs necessary, the consul of the Emperor at said port deemed it to be his duty to address a letter to the United States attorney, in which he established, in advance, the right of the owners to just compensation for material damages for which they should not be responsible. This paper is here annexed as No. 2. In fine, under No. 3, is annexed the account in detail of damages and interest claimed by Messrs. Le Roux. These damages are estimated for losses positive or eventual, as well as for indemnity due for the ship and crew, by reason of the detention suffered, at the sum of 512,854 francs 90 centimes. In this sum the costs of law proceedings and the fees of counsel during the continuance of the suits at law are not included, the estimate for this expense not having yet been ascertained.

The right of the claimants to just indemnity having been admitted by the government of the United States, I submit the matter with confidence to its impartial scrutiny.

Please accept, sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

For the minister and by authorization, the first secretary of legation,

TREILHARD.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

No. 1.

Petition of Messrs. Le Roux Brothers & Co., of Havre, to the Minister of France at Washington.

BOSTON, *July* 20, 1863.

MR. MINISTER: Messrs. Le Roux & Co., of Havre, French subjects, respectfully claim, through your excellency's intervention, the protection of the imperial government for a very considerable damage caused to them by an American ship-of-war.

These gentlemen are owners and fitters out of the French ship "Manche," which sailed from Havre for Cardiff, the 24th May, 1862, with all the papers on board proving her nationality, and giving her right to the protection of the French government.

In April, the *Manche* made sail from Cardiff for Martinique, and on the 27th of May left that island for Santiago de Cuba, where her captain learned that the blockade of New Orleans was raised by the government of the United States, and that the President, Lincoln, had, by his proclamation, invited foreign vessels to come and traffic there. Consequently, the ship *Manche* sailed the 5th of June from Cuba for New Orleans, found the blockade was raised, and that the government of the United States was in possession of the port. The vessel entered at the custom-house according to the forms required; paid her dues; took in a cargo of tobacco and staves for account of Mr. José Campeon, merchant, of Valencia, Spain, whose agent freighted the *Manche* at New Orleans, and from which the ship set sail for Cadiz the 31st of July, and crossed the bar the 1st of August. Her voyage was lawful in all respects. The *Manche* could claim all the rights of a neutral, and in no manner was she mixed up with the affairs of the government of the United States, nor violated the laws. On the 23d August the *Manche* was boarded at sea by the American ship-of-war *Ino*, seized by her armed marines, and sent as prize to Boston. The captors negligently caused the vessel to strike while entering the port of Boston, and it was then perceived that she had experienced serious injury. After arrival she was made fast to a dangerous wharf and was persistently left there, notwithstanding the remonstrances and the protest of the consul of France, (of which a copy is annexed,) and remained there long enough to be considerably injured. Then it was that two different consultations of experts, appointed and sworn according to law, declared that the ship was not in condition then to go to sea, and should be repaired before making sail to continue her voyage. The necessary repairs were consequently made, and occasioned heavy disbursements. It was then that the authorities of the United States announced that there was no cause why the *Manche* should be declared good prize, and consequently she was released and restored to her captain.

But the crew of the *Manche*, composed of fourteen French citizens, had been illegally made prisoners, and detained during a considerable time, at the moment they were completing a lawful voyage in a neutral vessel; and this vessel was not restored to her captain until after she had been so seriously damaged that two consultations of American experts, experienced men, and qualified according to law, decided that the vessel was not in a state to continue her voyage unless she were properly repaired. Since that time, the petitioners, Messrs. Le Roux & Co., have, by their agent and counsel, been incessant in their call for justice and reparation. They were informed that before your excellency could demand reparation from the government of the United States, it was necessary that they should first ask for justice in the courts of the United States. This was immediately done, and after great expense and much delay they at last received a judgment in the prize court, which is, that they have no claim for indemnity as against the captors, but must address themselves to the government of the

United States, at Washington. Now, Messrs. Le Roux & Co., without any delay, address their claim to you, and in doing so relate the facts concerning this illegal and extraordinary capture.

When the *Manche* was chased, on the 23d of August, by the *Ino*, Captain Bourhis did precisely and exactly what he was bound to do by the law of nations. He did not at first observe that he was chased, but when he became aware of it he hoisted the French flag as soon as the *Ino* showed her colors. As soon as she fired a gun Captain Bourhis brought her to, and permitted a boat from the *Ino* to board the *Manche*. He delivered his papers without resistance, and permitted them to be examined. The papers of the *Manche* were examined, and Captain Devens, of the *Ino*, declared that one of the papers, the manifest, was *not in due form*, and that, consequently, the ship *Manche* was good prize. This was the cause and sole cause of seizure, as appears evident by the written order of Captain Devens to his prize captain, of which a copy is annexed.

Thus the cause of this flagrant violation of the rights of neutrals, of which French subjects are victims, who went to New Orleans on the faith of the President's proclamation inviting foreign commerce, was the pretended irregularity of papers delivered by the authorities of the United States at New Orleans; consequently, it becomes necessary to say here what these papers were.

The papers delivered by the United States authorities at New Orleans were—

1. A bill of health, according to the forms required—certificate that there was not on board the *Manche* any case of epidemic or contagious malady.
2. A clearance by the collector of customs at New Orleans, under his signature and official seal, authorizing the *Manche* to leave.
3. A copy, or rather duplicate original, of the manifest, with certificate of the oath of the captain of the *Manche* on back of it, signed by the collector of the customs at New Orleans. By this oath, which Captain Bourhis was obliged to take at New Orleans before he could clear his vessel, he swore that he would not disembark any part of his cargo in the Confederate States. And this paper was declared irregular by the captain of the *Ino*, and for this reason he suspected, or pretended to suspect, that the *Manche* had not been at New Orleans, but had run the blockade by coming out from some rebel port, and was, consequently, good prize.

From the point of view of the petitioners relative to the question in discussion, it is of little importance to them whether this oath was legal or illegal, and whether the papers were or were not according to the forms required. They were invited by the President of the United States, as well as all neutrals, to go and trade at New Orleans. They found this city in the absolute power of the army and navy of the United States; they paid such duties of entry as the authorities of the United States *ordered them to pay*, took such papers, made such oaths, and paid such fees as the custom-house officers of the United States exacted. They had no control, direct or indirect, over the form of the papers, nor over any of the measures taken by the custom-house at New Orleans. If the papers were not in accordance with the laws of the United States, it was because the officers to whom the authority and power of the United States at New Orleans had been delegated were ignorant of the laws and neglectful of their duties, or because, exercising despotic power at New Orleans, they made their own forms, established their own regulations, and their power became their sole rule of action. It would have been as possible for the captain of the *Manche* to control the government of New Orleans as to prescribe the form of the papers and the measures taken by the authorities. If the papers, or rather one of these papers, was erroneous, it was the fault of the officers of the customs at New Orleans; and as that fault has produced, to the detriment of innocent neutrals, the grave consequences above mentioned, the government of the United States is entirely responsible for them.

But the error committed by the officers of the customs at New Orleans is not the only one of which the petitioners have, unhappily, reason to complain. This vice of form in the manifest made the captain of the *Ino* suspect, or rather pretend, that the *Manche* *had not been at New Orleans, as her papers proved*, and, consequently, induced him to suspect that the vessel had forced the blockade by coming from some rebel port.

The petitioners will prove how ill-founded and unjustifiable is this suspicion, although such proof is not at all necessary to give value to their just claims. The petitioners firmly believe that the captain of the *Ino* was bound to recognize all the papers of the *Manche* with most scrupulous regard, and had not the right to neglect to examine each of them, or to abstain from taking their tenor into consideration.

Relative to the question whether *the Manche had or not been at New Orleans*—that which was the only point on which he pretended to have suspicions—he had in his hands the very important facts following :

1. The *Manche* was a French ship, and her nationality was recognized by Captain Devens. Her numerous ship's papers, which were regular even in the smallest details, according to the prescriptions of our laws, established and ruled this question beyond the least doubt. It is, beside, notorious that our countrymen have never attempted to violate the blockade, and a French vessel has, consequently, title to be treated with a certain consideration, and upon no pretext ought she to be seized upon a frivolous suspicion.

2. These documents proved beyond doubt, even to a jealous and suspicious mind, that the *Manche* had been to New Orleans, and had sailed from that port.

These documents, which proved incontrovertibly that the *Manche* had been at New Orleans, were :

1. The certificate of the French consul at Santiago de Cuba, clothed with the official seal, which authorized the *Manche* to set sail for New Orleans, certificate corroborated by the log-book, which, according to our laws, the captain is obliged to keep, and in which it is mentioned that the *Manche* had actually sailed from that port to New Orleans ; this log-book could not be changed or false, because it was clothed with attestations and seals of the authorities at each port. This certificate was also confirmed by the nautical journal, containing the daily mention of the *Manche*'s course, her arrival at New Orleans, and all the circumstances pertaining to it ; the unloading of coal ; the lading a new cargo, and her departure from that port for Cadiz.

2. The certificate of the French consul at New Orleans, signed by him and clothed with his seal, which proves the arrival of the *Manche* at that port, and her departure for Cadiz.

3. The certificate of the Spanish consul at New Orleans, signed by him and clothed with his seal, giving a description of the *Manche*, and a certificate that part of the cargo had been shipped by M. Campion, for account of the Spanish government.

4. The two clearances, signed by the employés of the custom-house at New Orleans, clothed with their seals, the authority of which cannot be contested. Consequently the petitioners respectfully declare that it was impossible for any one acting without ill-will, malice, or bad faith, not to be convinced, after having examined all the papers, that the *Manche* had been at New Orleans.

The petitioners show also to your excellency that the pretended irregularity in the paper could not give room for any suspicion, and they know not what can have been the pretext for any. But it is admitted that this pretended irregularity was caused by the custom-house officials of the United States at New Orleans, who used the old confederate printed forms, or who, for reasons known to themselves, adopted that form of oath.

It is notorious that complaint was made that merchandise cleared at New Orleans, shortly after being captured by the federals, was transhipped in some

of the small harbors, creeks, or bayous, not far from New Orleans, to be thence landed in the Confederate States. We should not, therefore, be surprised, that the captains of vessels were obliged to make oath that they would not land any part of their cargo in the Confederate States. We repeat, however, that we are not responsible for the manner in which the oath was made to be taken. Captain Bourhis was compelled to take this oath, which he did before an officer of the custom-house at New Orleans. We should, then, be protected, because we respectfully submitted to the formalities enacted by law.

The capture of the *Manche* has been attempted to be justified by other arguments, although, as we have said above, the only point which Captain Devens alleged was the real or pretended irregularity in the papers. These arguments are: First, that the *Manche* changed her course while she was being chased. The fact is, that at noon the captain of the *Manche* took his customary observation, found a slight deviation in his course, and rectified it *one point only*. It was so very slight a change, as all navigators know, that it should not give room for any remark. But the moment at which this change was made should be remarked. It was after the *Ino* had crossed the line of intersection of the two vessels, when each moment increased the distance between the two vessels, and this change, in fact, brought the two vessels nearer one another. Never could any change (even a material change of several points) have occasioned less suspicion. But this is not all. Captain Bourhis, by the maritime law of nations, had the absolute right to take the course which suited him, make sail as he should will, and avoid any vessel whatever, if that pleased him; his only obligation being to heave to when invited to do so by a cannon shot, and that is what he did. Secondly, Captain Devens insinuated that the *Manche* drew more water than her cargo warranted. The reply to this insinuation is, that ships differ in their *draught of water*, and all seamen know it. This should not have given place for any suspicion. Thirdly, it has been said that the voyage of the *Manche*, from her departure from New Orleans to the period of her capture, had been very long. We answer to this, that she had met head winds, as her sea journal attests, as was stated to the captors at the moment of capture. For the rest, there may be seen in the marine records that there have been many still longer voyages of sailing vessels leaving New Orleans and taking the same course.

In a word, the reasons of the captors are frivolous and brought forward only in the hope of palliating a fault, excusing a considerable injury done to the vessel, and an act of flagrant violation of neutral rights.

We conscientiously estimate the damages we have suffered at 512,854.90 francs, not inclusive of fees of our counsel, the amount of which will be stated in due season; and we respectfully beg your excellency to be so good as to support our just claim, so that this sum may be paid, by way of indemnity, in gold or silver, with interest, by the government of the United States.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the respectful homage with which we have the honor to be your very obedient, humble servants.

By procuration, Messrs. LE ROUX & CO.,
NAS. MESSEMAECKE.

No. 2.

[Translation.]

BOSTON, *September* 18, 1862.

SIR: At the interview I had the honor to have with you on the 8th instant, having informed you that the French vessel *Le Manche* had just been brought, by order of the United States marshal, where there exists only four feet at low

water, and had strained her much, you hastened to assure me that you would see that the vessel should immediately have a change of berth.

I cannot doubt that you gave orders in this respect, but as no account has been made of this, and the Manche has been left in a situation which involves her soundness, I think it is my duty to bring this fact to your knowledge.

In acting thus I believe I anticipate your wishes, doubtless in conformity with mine, for it is alike your duty to protect the interests involved in a business already sufficiently to be regretted.

Deign, Mr. Attorney, to accept the assurance of the respectful consideration of your obedient servant,

I. E. SOUCHARD,
Consul of France.

Mr. DANA,
Attorney of the United States, Boston.

BOSTON, *July 20, 1863.*

True copy of the original draught, filed in the chancery of the French consulate, at Boston.

D. COURTOIS, *Chancellor.*

Examined for legalization of the signature of M. Courtois.

I. E. SOUCHARD, *Consul.*

[CONSULAR SEAL.]

[Translation.]

Indemnities to be claimed from the federal American government of the United States, by Le Roux Brothers & Co., merchant ship-owners at Havre, in consequence of the illegal capture by said government of the three-masted French ship Manche, Captain Bourhis.

Losses, positive and eventual, suffered by the owners of the three-masted ship Manche, in consequence of the illegal capture of this vessel by the federal authorities, August 23, 1862:

Positive losses: (To establish these positive losses it is necessary to call to mind that 85 days elapsed from the day of the capture of the ship to the day when she could have got back to the place of capture; that is, from the 23d August, the day of capture, to the 27th August, the day on which the vessel anchored at Boston, five days; from August 28 to November 10, the day of the last interrogatories of the officers and departure of the vessel, say 75 days' detention at Boston; in fine, five days for regaining the point where captured.)

Francs.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Wages of the crew, following the muster-roll, officers included, 1,145 francs per month, or 38 francs 17 centimes per diem, for 85 days | 3, 244. 45 |
| 2. Subsistence provided for fitting out for officers and crew, at the rate of one dollar a head, at rate of five francs, (for 15 men) (There must be deducted from this sum 352 francs 74 centimes, at exchange of 5 francs, for purchase of victuals at Boston, not coming from ship's stores.) | 6, 375. 00 |
| 3. Benefit of our policy on the vessel completely lost, because, by the terms of the policy at Havre, article 3, our vessel, by reason of the capture, ceased to be insured, and the premium of 5 per cent. on 60,000 francs for six months is gained | 3, 000. 00 |
| 4. Insurance on freight, the benefit of which is lost by the terms of article 2, before cited, of printed policies of Havre, in con- | |

Francs.

sequence of the capture and deviation of the ship, that is $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on 50,000 francs assured.....		1, 125. 00
Interest on three months' detention of the ship and freight, at 6 per cent. per annum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon—		
1st, real value of the ship, of which half only was insured, in consequence of the insurance on freight, for.....	120, 000. 00	
2d, freight insured for 50,000 francs, but being 32,176 francs 45 centimes, or \$6,128 85, at five francs 25 centimes.....	32, 756. 45	
Interest for detention, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	152, 756. 45	2, 282. 66
5. Repairs and sundry charges caused to the vessel in consequence of her stay at Boston, amounting by bill to 17,875 francs, from which it is proper to deduct—		
1st, advances to crew and officers at Boston, \$123, and, 2d, food spoken of, section 2, amounting to \$352 74, which reduces as follows the bill in question.....	\$3, 575 00	
Advances to crew at Boston.....	\$123 00	
Victuals paid at Boston.....	352 74	475 74
At 5 francs exchange.....	3, 099 26	15, 496, 30
6. Deterioration of sails and rigging of the vessel in consequence of long stoppage at Boston, and of the daily promise of release which obliged them to be always ready to get away, estimated		5, 000. 00
7. Actual depreciation of value of ship in consequence of her striking in the port of Boston, leaking since such accident, as proved by the injuries experienced to the cargo after a short passage of 18 days from Boston to Cadiz, without any important event, on 120,000 francs.....		2, 500. 00
8. Delay of landing cargo at Cadiz in consequence of the winter season, and damages to cargo by the difference of the weather from what would have been necessary at the beginning of September, estimated at 21 days, thus :		
Wages and subsistence of crew.....	Fr. 2,404. 85	
Interest on capital and freight.....	991. 15	
Insurance.....	1,200. 00	4, 596. 00
(Each month begun reckoned as completed.)		
9. Insurance, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the bill for 17,875 francs, assured for 20,000 francs as complementary filling out made at Boston...		300. 00
10. Taking for basis the ordinary wayfaring of the ship Manche, sailing from Boston to Cadiz in 18 days, it may be said, the Manche would have taken 10 to 12 days at most to go from the place of capture to Cadiz, and would thus, but for this illegal act, have completed her voyage from New Orleans to Cadiz in 33 or 34 days; but the ship made a freight of \$6,128, at exchange 5.25, or 32,176.45 francs, which for 34 days made a daily freight of 946.30 francs, or, for 85 days' detention		80, 435. 50
(For the rest, this indemnity for delay yields less than 1.75 per ton berth per day for indemnity claimed, as the Manche carries and delivers a freight equivalent to 600 tons, heavy and light.)		
Total positive loss.....		146, 854. 90

EVENTUAL LOSSES.

The illegal capture of the ship *Manche*, in taking her from our control for departing from the 2d fortnight of September, has prevented the voyage we had engaged her to undertake for our account, with a cargo of wine and fruits from Cadiz to St. Petersburg, from the moment we were informed the ship *Manche* was on her return from New Orleans to Cadiz; and on this first ground we have to claim—

	<i>Francs.</i>
1. Indemnity for net freight of 60 francs per ton, from Cadiz to St. Petersburg, on 600 tons, heavy and light.....	36, 000.00
2. For gain of 20 per cent. on a value of 400,000 francs, mean value of cargo for our account of Spanish wines in casks and fruit in boxes.....	80, 000.00
(And we will remark that it is of public notoriety on, change at Havre, that our house for several years stands first among those engaged in navigation and exchange with Russia, and especially with St. Petersburg.)	
Besides, our vessel was to receive at St. Petersburg a return cargo of Stockholm tar (goudron) of the first class for New York, an operation which, according to the prices current of the day, would have left a profit on freight and cargo which could not be less than.....	120,000.00
Eventual losses.....	236, 000.00
3. And for the molestation of our property under the guarantee of the French flag, we demand <i>only</i> a sum of 100,000 francs to be allowed us as an indemnity for the vexations caused to us.	100, 000.00
As for other indemnities which may be due to officers and seamen, composing the whole crew of our ship <i>Manche</i> , for the molestations and vexations of all sorts that they have suffered, as well as the damage done to their interests by a prolonged detention of about three months, we place them under the protection of the representatives of the French government in the United States, and estimate this damage at.....	30, 000.00

The indemnities above claimed being due to us in francs should be paid to us in gold or silver money, and not in paper of any kind.

LE ROUX, *Freres.*

HAVRE, *January* 26, 1863.

There will still be to be added the costs of the lawsuits and the fees of counsel during all the continuance of judicial proceedings and suits.

Mr. Seward to Viscount Treilhard.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, *August* 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th ultimo, presenting a claim on the part of the owners of the *La Manche*, Messrs. Le Roux Brothers & Co., of Havre, and in reply to inform you that it will receive attentive consideration. It is proper, however, that I should state to you that in any event it will not be in the power of this government to pay

any indemnity that may be found to be due until an appropriation for that purpose shall have been made by Congress.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Viscount TREILHARD.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Mercier.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, September 18, 1863.

SIR: The result of the examination which has been made by this department of the claim of the owners of the French vessel *La Manche*, captured by the United States cruiser *Ino* and taken into Boston, leaves a strong impression that the amount claimed has been unduly exaggerated. While the President would cheerfully recommend to Congress an appropriation of a reasonable amount towards indemnifying the parties interested, he cannot, without further examination, accept the statement which accompanied your note as proper for such a recommendation. Under these circumstances, I suggest to you the nomination of a person at Boston to investigate the subject, in conjunction with a person to be nominated by this department, with power to both of them to choose an arbiter to decide questions upon which they may differ; the testimony already taken in the case to be referred to the commissioners. The result of the investigation thus made would warrant the President in recommending an appropriation by Congress, which there would be good reason to believe might be concurred in by that body.

If, however, this suggestion should not meet with your approval, I see no other alternative towards bringing the subject to a satisfactory close but to await the proceedings of the commission upon the subject of claims generally, propositions concerning which are pending between our two governments.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. HENRI MERCIER, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Mercier to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, October 20, 1863.

SIR: I have received the note your excellency has done me the honor to address to me, under date of the 18th of the month last past, in relation to the claim for indemnity of the owners of the ship "*La Manche*;" and after having consulted the parties interested, I accept, with acknowledgments, the proposition for an arbitration contained therein.

I will allow myself simply to remark to your excellency that it would be particularly desirable that the persons who shall be, on the one part and the other, designated to proceed with the investigation, should be selected from among the merchants of Boston, because the vessel having been carried into that port, they are particularly well situated to understand the details of the matter, and to appreciate the case justly.

As soon as the name of the person on whom the choice of the government of the United States shall fall shall become known to me, I will hasten to

designate, or cause to be designated by the Emperor's consul at Boston, the party who is to be in relations with him, with power to choose, in case of need, a third arbiter to settle questions about which the two first shall not have succeeded in agreeing upon.

I seize this occasion, sir, to renew to your excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

HENRI MERCIER.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Dana.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, October 27, 1863.

SIR: I enclose a translation of a note of the 20th instant, addressed to this department by Mr. Mercier, the minister of France, accepting the proposition of this department to refer the question of the amount due in the case of the captured French vessel, *La Manche*, to the decision of arbitrators.

His expression of a preference that these may be merchants seems reasonable, and will not be objected to by this department if a competent gentleman of that profession can be induced to act as referee on the part of this government. As such a person may probably be found at Boston, I will thank you to name one. Before doing so, however, it would be advisable to consult him as to his disposition to accept the trust. It is presumed that not much time or labor will be necessary for a proper investigation of the subject. Although some at least of the charges for actual losses will require revision, it is supposed that the arbitrator will chiefly have to decide as to whether any, and if any, what amount of speculative damages should be allowed. It is desirable that the persons appointed arbitrators should be of high character, such as to insure for their award the respect of Congress, in order that the appropriation of the amount may be made without unnecessary hesitation or delay.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

R. H. DANA, Jr.,

Attorney of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, Boston.

Mr. Dana to Mr. Seward.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,

District of Massachusetts, Boston, November 16, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to your request of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to name John M. Forbes, esq., of Boston, as a referee in the case of the French ship *La Manche*, and to say that I have seen Mr. Forbes, and that he is willing to accept the trust.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD H. DANA, JR.,

United States Attorney.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Mercier.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, November 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 20th ultimo, accepting the proposition of this department to refer the question of the amount due in the case of the captured French vessel *La Manche* to the decision of arbitrators; and to state that John M. Forbes, esq., a highly respectable merchant of Boston, has been named as referee on the part of this government, to meet and confer with such person as shall be designated by you on the part of his Imperial Majesty's government for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,

Assistant Secretary.

Mr. HENRY MERCIER, &c., &c., &c.

[Translation.]

Mr. Mercier to Mr. Seward.

LEGATION OF FRANCE IN THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, December 3, 1863.

SIR: Your excellency did me the honor to announce to me, on the 18th of November last, that the federal government had selected Mr. Forbes, of Boston, to act as an arbitrator in the question of reclamation raised by the capture of the *Manche*. I hasten to inform you that, after taking advice of the interested parties, I have designated Mr. Isaac Thacher, a merchant of Boston, of high respectability, to fulfil the same functions.

In order to prevent any new delay in the settlement of this affair, it is essential that, before entering into the discussion, Messrs. Forbes and Thacher should come to an agreement respecting the selection of a third arbitrator, who, in case of dissent between the two former, should have a deciding vote; and I request your excellency to be pleased to have instructions sent to Mr. Forbes on this subject.

Be pleased, sir, to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

HENRI MERCIER.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Mercier.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 3d instant, advising me that you have designated Mr. Isaac Thacher, a merchant of Boston, to act as an arbitrator on the part of the government of France, in the question of reclamation raised by the capture of the French vessel *La Manche*, and requesting me to instruct Mr. Forbes, who had previously been named to fulfil the same functions, on the part of the government of the United States, to come to an agreement with Mr. Thacher respecting the selection of an umpire before entering into the discussion.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that a translation of your note has been sent to Mr. Forbes, with a letter directing him to comply with your wishes regarding the selection of some one to act as an umpire.

Be pleased, sir, to accept the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. HENRY MERCIER, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Forbes.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 7, 1863.

SIR: I communicate the translation of a note of the 3d instant, addressed to this department by Mr. Mercier, the French minister accredited to this government, advising me that he has designated Mr. Isaac Thacher, a merchant of Boston, to act as an arbitrator, on the part of the government of France, in the question of reclamation raised by the capture of the French vessel La Manche, and requesting me to instruct you, as I accordingly now do, to come to an agreement with Mr. Thacher respecting the selection of an umpire before entering into the discussion.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN M. FORBES, Esq.,
Boston, Massachusetts.

The Arbitrators to Messrs. Seward and Mercier.

BOSTON, *February 5, 1864.*

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned arbitrators appointed by you, and the umpire mutually chosen by the arbitrators, for the purpose of examining and deciding upon the claims for losses by capture and detention of the French ship La Manche by the United States ship Ino, beg leave to report, unanimously, that they have carefully examined the only claims laid before them by his Imperial Majesty's consul here, Monsieur Souchard, being those of Messrs. Le Roux Freres & Co., the owners of the La Manche, for themselves and for the officers and crew of the ship, of which copy (marked A) is herewith enclosed.

That they have examined the papers laid before them in support of said claim, and have called such witnesses as were deemed necessary, and that they do award, as full compensation for said claims, the sum of 140,735 $\frac{15}{100}$ francs, to be paid in a banker's bill on Paris, at 60 days' sight. To which amount is to be added interest at 6 per cent. per annum from this date until the bill is delivered to his Imperial Majesty's representative at Washington.

They do not deem it necessary to specify any of the items of the claim which they have acted upon, excepting the following, which they give for the information of the claimants, viz:

1. For indemnity to the officers and crew of the La Manche, for their personal inconvenience, an allowance has been specifically made, 12,977 $\frac{89}{100}$ francs, being *in addition* to the full amount claimed by the owners of 3,244 $\frac{45}{100}$ francs for wages due during the detention, and also in addition to the full cost of provisions claimed.

2. For the services and expenses of the agent of the owners, Monsieur Messemaecker, the sum of 10,090 francs, which is intended to cover his expenses in returning to France.

They remain, respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. M. FORBES,

ISAAC THACHER,

Arbitrators.

WILLIAM PERKINS,

Umpire.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

MONSIEUR MERCIER,

His Imperial Majesty's Minister to the

United States, &c., &c., &c.

[Translation.—Copy A.]

CONSULATE OF FRANCE AT BOSTON,
Boston, January 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to address to you, hereto annexed, through the channel of M. N. Messemaecker, agent of Messrs. LeRoux Freres & Co., of Havre, the account of the indemnity claimed by those merchants against the government of the United States, in reparation of losses of every kind, which they have suffered in consequence of the illegal seizure and detention of their ship *Manche*.

Please to present, sir, to Mr. Isaac Thacher, merchant of Boston, arbiter for the government of his Imperial Majesty, the homage of the respectful consideration of your devoted servant.

J. E. SOUCHARD,
Consul of France at Boston.

Positive and eventual losses experienced by the owners of the French ship Manche, in consequence of the illegal capture of said ship by the federal authorities on the 23d of August, 1862.

POSITIVE LOSSES.—In order to establish these positive losses, we must remember that eighty-five (85) days elapsed from the day of the capture of the ship <i>Manche</i> to the time she could return to the same spot, viz: from August twenty-third, (23d,) the day of the capture, to August twenty-seventh, (27th,) the day when said ship anchored in Boston harbor, five days; from August 28th to November tenth, (10th,) the day of the last examination of her officers and of the sailing of the ship, viz: seventy-five (75) days of detention in the port of Boston; at length five (5) days for reaching the place where she was captured.		
1st. Wages of the crew according to the ship's register, officers included, at the rate of 1,145 francs per month, or 38 francs 17 centimes per day, for wages of 85 days.....		\$648 89
2d. Provisions provided by the ship owners for the voyage of the <i>Manche</i> , and used by the officers and sailors during the detention of said ship, at the rate of 3 francs per man, 8 francs for each officer, and 30 days' board of guard in cabin.....		1,017 00
3d. The benefit of our insurance policy on the ship is entirely lost to the ship owners, since by the terms of our policy at Havre, article 2d, our ship, in consequence of the capture, has ceased to be insured, and the premium of five per cent. on 60,000 francs for six months has been paid to said insurance office.....		600 00
4th. An insurance policy on the freight, of which the benefit has been lost by the terms of the article 2d aforesaid of the printed policies of Havre, in consequence of the capture of the ship, and putting her out of her course, viz., 2½ per cent. on 50,000 francs, insured interest of three months of retardment on the ship, and the freight, viz., at six per cent. per annum.....		225 00
1. The real value of the ship, of which one-half was insured in consequence of the insurance of the freight.....	f120,000.00	
2. The freight insured for 50,000 francs, but amounting only to 32,176.45f, or \$6,128 85—at 5f. 25c. per \$1.....	32,176.45	
Interest of retardment 1½ per cent. on....	152,176 45	456 53

5th. Repairs and other expenses of the ship in consequence of being brought into the port of Boston, amounting, according to the draft, to 17,875 francs, from which should be deducted, 1st, the advance paid in Boston to the officers and crew of the ship, viz., \$123. 2d. The provisions mentioned in the first and second sections, amounting to \$352 74, which reduce, as follows, the aforementioned draft:

Draft of.....	\$3,375 00	
Advance paid in Boston to the crew.....	\$123 00	
Provisions bought and paid for in Boston..	352 74	
		475 74

The exchange being five francs.....	3,099 26	3,099 26
6th. Damage to the sails and rigging of the ship, in consequence of her protracted stay in the port of Boston, and of the daily promise of the United States authorities to discharge said ship, which required to keep continually her sails bent on the yards, in order to be ready to go to sea, estimated at.....		1,000 00
7th. Real depreciation caused to the value of the ship in consequence of her being grounded at Fort Independence; also, at the wharf in the port of Boston, a leak having sprung in her hold since said grounding, as it is proved by the damage done to the cargo after a short voyage of eighteen days from Boston to Cadiz, without any important incident, 120,000 <i>f</i>		5,000 00
8th. Protraction in the discharge of the cargo of La Manche at Cadiz, in consequence of the winter season, and of the damaged condition of said cargo, in comparison with the time which would have been required at the commencement of September, estimated at 21 days, viz: 1. Wages and board of the crew.....	2,404 85	
2. Interest of the capital and freight, $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent..	991 15	
3. Insurance on the ship, 1 per cent., 120,000 <i>f</i>		919 20
(Every month commenced is counted as if it were finished.)		
Insurance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the draft of 17,875 <i>f</i> ., insured for 20,000 <i>f</i> . For additional fitting out at Boston before her sailing		60 00
10th. Taking for — the ordinary headway of the ship Manche, which is a good sailer, and her voyage from — to Cadiz in 18 days, it can be said that the ship would have gone in 12 or 12 days (at a maximum) from the place where she was captured to Cadiz, and she could thus, without that illegal act, accomplish her voyage from New Orleans to Cadiz in 33 or 34 days. Now, the ship had taken a freight of \$6,128 at the exchange of 5 fcs. 25 for 1 dollar, or 32,176 fcs. 45, which for 34 days is at the rate of 946 fcs. 30 per day, viz., for 85 days of detention. Besides, this indemnity claimed for hindrance is at the rate of less than 1 fr. 75 c. for each ton of freight per day, since the Manche carries and delivers in freight the equivalent of 600 tons, both heavy and light.....		16,087 10

EVENTUAL LOSSES.

The illegal capture of the ship Manche has not only deprived us of her services from the middle of September, but it also prevented the voyage which we intended to undertake on our

own account, with a cargo of wines and fruits from Cadiz to St. Petersburg, as soon as we were informed that the Manche had sailed and was on her way from New Orleans to Cadiz, and on this first head we claim :

1st. For indemnity of a freight at 60 fcs. per ton from Cadiz to St. Petersburg, on 600 tons, both heavy and light	\$7,200 00
2d. For a benefit of 20 per cent. on a capital invested of 400,000 fcs., the middling value of a cargo on our own account of Spanish wines in casks, and of fruits in boxes, viz:	16,000 00
(And we observe that it is well known at Havre that our firm is one of the first among those who trade with Russia, and particularly with St. Petersburg.)	
Besides, our ship was to take at St. Petersburg a cargo of Stockholm tar, of the best quality, for New York. A speculation which, considering the current prices of this article at that time, would have given us a benefit on the freight and on the cargo, which could not be figured at less than 120,000 fcs.....	24,000 00
3d. And for the molestation done to our property placed under the guarantee of the French flag, we demand that a sum of 100,000 francs should be allowed to us as an indemnity for our trouble.....	20,000 00
In regard to other indemnities which may be due to the officers and crew of our ship Manche, for the molestation and vexation which they suffered, as well as for injuries done to their business by a protracted detention of about 3 months, we put them under the protection of the representatives of the French government in the United States, and we estimate these damages at 30,000 francs	600 00
The indemnities heretofore claimed being due to us in francs, should be paid in specie of gold or silver, and not in paper currency of any kind. Cost of legal procedure and the fees of the counsellor during the whole course of the prosecution....	477 00
The expenses of our agent in America to attend to our business there for one year, and travelling expenses there.....	1,460 00
Expenses of travel outside of the United States.....	318 00
One month additional time.....	120 00
Interest is to be added on amount of award from August 23, 1862, to time of payment, as exchange cannot conveniently be added, that sum awarded should be decreed by the award to be payable in gold	
J. Lowell, prize commissioner's fees, and cash paid to interpreter	107 50
Supposing it may take the owner's agent still another month to return to France, the arbitrators add another month to his bill	120 00

104,915 48

\$ a 5 fr.

Francs 524,577. 4

BOSTON, *January 4, 1864.*

This statement of the claim of the owners of the ship Manche, Messrs. Le Roux Brothers & Co., of Havre, was this day presented by me to the arbitrators appointed for the settlement of the amount of indemnity.

N. MESSEMAECKER.

LETTER
OF
THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR,
COMMUNICATING,

In obedience to law, a statement of expenditures from the appropriations for contingencies of that department, its offices and bureaus, during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1862, and June 30, 1863.

FEBRUARY 23, 1864.—Read, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 19, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the twenty-fifth section of the act approved August 26, 1842, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of expenditures from the appropriations for contingencies of this department, its offices and bureaus, during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1862, and June 30, 1863.

Very respectfully,

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Hon. H. HAMLIN,
President of the Senate.

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the office of Secretary of War during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862. 2

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. July				
13	1	James B. Sheridan & Co....	For 300 copies of the Sunday Morning Chronicle, containing the report of the Secretary of War.....	\$11 00
20	2	Edward Lycett.....	For 500 slats made of binder's boards, lined on each side with white paper, and printed tickets on each, "War Department," at \$2 50 per 100.	12 50
24	3	Wm. S. Mitchell & Co.....	For 47½ yards grass matting, at 37½ cents.....	\$17 75
			For 2½ yards oil-cloth, at \$1 25.....	3 34
			For 2 pieces matting binding, at 75 cents.....	1 50
			For 83 yards matting, at 37½ cents.....	31 10
Aug.				
31	4	Francis Dutcher, jr.....	For labor, assisting cleaning rooms, &c., from 1st to 31st of July, at \$8 per month.....	53 69
31	5	James P. Williams.....	For one month's services as laborer in War Department to date.....	8 00
1	6	L. Clephane & Co.....	For advertising in the National Republican newspaper proposals for stationery.....	50 00
2	7	Edward Lycett.....	For 200 boards for telegrams delivered and received, with printed tickets on each.....	15 00
5	8	James Sheehy.....	For the first twelve parts of the History of France, at 25 cents.....	6 00
6	9	Thomas F. Harkness.....	For postage on letters addressed to the chief clerk of the War Department for the months of May, June, July, and August, 1861.....	3 00
7	10	Daily Globe.....	For 2 copies Daily Globe during 1st session 37th Congress, at \$1 each.....	6 84
10	11	Edward Lycett.....	For printing and mounting, on stout boards, &c., 26 notices for War Department.....	2 00
12	12	L. M. Herr.....	For copying 35 folios documents, at 12 cents.....	6 50
16	13	Petibone & Boteler.....	For binding 50 copies Major Delafield's report—extra binding.....	4 20
23	14	Patrick Jordan.....	For care of and keeping office horse for month of July, at \$25 per month.....	200 00
			For care of and keeping office horse to August 22, at \$25 per month.....	17 74
24	15	J. B. Sheridan & Co.....	For printing the Secretary's report in the Sunday Morning Chronicle.....	42 74
28	16	Andrew Rankin.....	For 3 rubber speaking tubes, at \$5.....	100 00
			For 6 silver mouth-pieces, at \$3.....	15 00
			For putting up speaking tubes.....	18 00
				7 50
28	17	Edwin G. Stone.....	For 5 morrice 4-tumbler dead latches, at \$4 50.....	40 50
			For 6 extra keys.....	22 50
			For 1 fine brass drawer lock.....	3 00
				2 25
30	18	R. J. Hamersley.....	For copying 38 folios documents, at 12 cents.....	27 75
31	19	Francis Dutcher, jr.....	For labor, assisting cleaning rooms, &c., from 1st to 31st August, at \$8 per month.....	4 56
6	20	Barnes & Mitchell.....	For 1 pair ice blankets.....	8 00
			For 36 yards buck diaper, at 31½ cents.....	3 00
			For 6 yards crash, at 12½ cents.....	11 25
			For ¼ yard white flannel, at 88 cents.....	75 44

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

7	A. C. Adamson.....	For 6 pieces linen tape, at 12½ cents.....	75
12	S. DeCamp.....	For 4 hanks thread, at 12½ cents.....	50
14	G. M. Wright.....	For travelling expenses to Fortress Monroe and return.....	16 69
24	Philadelphia Post Office....	For 1 bound volume Congressional Globe and Appendix, 1st session 37th Congress.....	3 00
		For 1 office table.....	7 25
		For postage on two foreign letters for T. S. S., \$1 44 and 96.....	40 00
		For postage on three foreign letters unpaid.....	3 81
27	Edwin Green.....	For 1 walnut desk.....	13 00
		For 1 walnut table with drawers.....	10 00
		Do.....	10 00
		For chair.....	1 00
27	David Ridgely.....	For 2 dozen German matches, at 62½ cents.....	10 50
27	W. R. Palmer.....	For 50 copies of map of Virginia, at 50 cents.....	8 50
28	John Alexander.....	For putting down linen carpet, \$5; altering and repairing library carpet, \$5 50.....	7 31
		For putting down 2 old carpets, \$4; moving furniture in 3 rooms, \$4 50.....	
		For 3½ yards oil-cloth, \$4 81; putting down oil-cloth, messenger box, \$2 50.....	26 31
29	John Alexander.....	For curled hair cushion, \$7 50; putting down 6 yards matting, \$6.....	13 50
		For 3 pieces binding, \$2 25; taking up old matting, \$1 50; moving furniture, \$1 50.....	5 25
		For taking down 4 sets curtains, \$3; 6 picture cords and tassels, \$9.....	12 00
		For 1 dozen brass nails, 75 cents; hanging 9 paintings, \$2 50; packing curtains, \$3 50.....	6 75
		For putting office in mourning, \$25; taking up two old carpets, \$3.....	28 00
		For moving furniture, 2 rooms, \$3; putting down 8 yards matting, \$8; 6 pieces binding, \$4 50.....	15 50
		For 8½ yards oil-cloth, \$11 68; putting down oil-cloth, \$1 50.....	15 18
		For 56 pieces gilt paper, \$98; 8 pieces border, \$20; 8 buff shades, \$20.....	138 00
		For 46 pieces paper, \$23; 8 pieces border, \$20; repairing paper in sitting room \$1 50.....	44 50
		For hanging 102 pieces paper, \$25 50; hanging 16 pieces border, \$8.....	33 50
		For making 298 yards carpet, \$37 25; putting down 6 new carpets, \$3 50.....	52 25
		For moving furniture, 6 rooms, \$9; 8 buff shades, \$20; 2 fireboards, \$3 50.....	32 50
		For 12 picture cords and tassels, \$18; hanging 15 paintings, \$3 75; hanging 3 glasses, \$2 50.....	24 25
		For taking up old linen in hall, \$2 50; making 100 yards linen carpet, \$10.....	12 50
		For putting down hall carpet, \$10.....	10 00
			441 68
			5 00
30	Francis Datcher, jr.....	Deduct 2 buff shades.....	436 68
31	Joseph Gawler.....	For labor, assisting cleaning rooms, &c., from 1st to 30th September, at \$8 per month.....	8 00
		For putting casters on chairs, \$1; taking down cambric, \$2 50.....	3 50
		For making book-rest, \$1; making tray, \$2.....	3 00
		For blocks and putting up nail box.....	1 00
		For making box for letters, \$2 50; making book-rest, \$1.....	3 50
		For shelves and repairing carpet.....	2 00
		For covering table with cloth.....	5 00
		For table and canvass, and varnishing the same.....	3 00
		For making walnut case.....	8 00
		For making walnut table.....	6 00
		For tacking down carpet in passage.....	1 25
		For making walnut table, \$9; varnishing cases, \$4.....	13 00
		For covering table with cloth and putting on moulding.....	7 00

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. Sept. 30	32	Wash. City Post Office.....	For postage on letters, &c., (foreign,) from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1861.....	\$6 66
30	33	Francis Datcher.....	For following amounts paid in small sums: Hack hire, \$43 75; omnibus tickets, \$9 54 Postage stamps, \$12 24; cleaning paint, moving books, &c., \$3 75 Sponge, 40 cents; M. acid, cents 12; cleaning privy, \$1; sawing wood, \$2 50 Putting away coal, \$1; 4 barrels charcoal, \$1; one basket, 63 cents 1 barrel lime, \$1; Adams & Co.'s Express, \$1 75; washing towels for quarter, \$7 Postage stamps, \$12; Adams & Co., freight, \$5 50; 4 barrels lime, \$5 Omnibus tickets, \$5 05; hack hire, \$22 25; extra labor, \$7 45 Making 3½ dozen towels, \$2 62; Extra Star, 25 cents Portrait of General Scott, \$2 50; washing towels for quarter, \$7	\$53 29 15 99 4 02 2 63 9 75 22 50 34 75 2 87 9 50
30	34	George Cook.....	For removing and storing books and cleaning windows and furniture For cleaning paint in two rooms For cleaning room No. 22 For moving papers from library to attic	3 75 50 50 50
30	35	W. G. Bitner.....	For 1 new lock, (door 18) For repairing 2 locks and 2 keys For spigot on water-cooler For 1 new key For 2 new locks on door C O For repairing bell For repairing bell For opening door and repairing lock For repairing bell For 1 door key, (No. 39) For repairing lock and key, (No. 12) For 2 new locks in closet For 4 chains on door For hanging bell For opening door, (No. 8) For chain on door For new spring on door, (No. 12) For repairing lock and key, (No. 14) For opening lock, and 1 key For repairing 2 locks, and 1 key For repairing locks, (No. 21)	87 1 00 75 50 2 50 1 75 1 00 75 2 50 50 75 1 50 4 00 9 00 25 1 00 1 50 75 50 75 50
				5 25
				155 30

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. Nov. 6	10	Wm. S. Mitchell & Co.—Cont.	For 17 yards oil-cloth, at \$1 25..... For 96½ yards Brussels carpet, at \$1 25..... For 41 yards electrotype Brussels, at 75 cents..... For 7 velvet mats, at \$1 25..... For 2 rugs, at \$12..... For 2 pounds thread, at \$1 25..... For 8 yards oil-cloth, at \$1 25.....	\$21 25 120 62 30 75 8 75 24 00 2 50 10 00
Dec. 15	11	Edward Lycett.....	To 200 slats, printed, "Telegrams sent."	\$554 93
30	12	Francis Datcher, jr.....	To labor, assisting cleaning rooms, making fires, &c., from 1st to 30th November, at \$8 per month.....	6 50
13	13	Edward Lycett.....	To printing and mounting on boards 25 official orders for regulating admission.....	8 00
16	14	P. F. Rose.....	To 5 days' services as an extra clerk, at \$3.....	7 50
18	15	Thomas Smith.....	To hire of carriage 1½ hour..... To hire of carriage 3 hours.....	15 00 3 00
20	16	E. P. Hawley.....	To copying and arranging (in duplicate) the report to Congress of the expenditure of the contingent funds of War Department and its bureaus for the year ending the 30th of June, 1861.....	4 50
31	17	Sam'l C. and E. Ulser.....	To hire of carriage for chief clerk, 3 hours.....	120 00
31	18	F. Datcher.....	To paid freight for Assistant Secretary, 75 cents; postage, \$3 69; omnibus tickets, \$3 10..... To paid for 1 box pens, \$1; maps of Virginia, \$6; cartage, \$3 45; book for library, \$4..... To paid for hauling rubbish, \$1 12; washing windows, \$1..... To paid for cleaning out-house commanding general's office, \$2 50; hack hire, \$1..... To paid Adams Express Company freight on two boxes for Secretary of War..... To paid 2 baskets, \$1; for cleaning portico, &c., 75 cents..... To paid telegram from G. P. F..... To paid washing towels for quarter ending this date.....	7 54 14 45 2 12 3 50 7 84 1 75 5 38 10 00
31	19	George W. Orme.....	To 1 box adamantine candles—40, at 28 cents..... To 1 box wax candles—36, at 60 cents.....	11 20 21 60
31	20	Joseph Gawler.....	To making letter-press board, \$1; repairing lock on door, 50 cents..... To foot-stool and divisions, \$1; October 16, making divisions in drawer, 75 cents..... To 1 desk, (hall)..... To divisions in drawer..... To mahogany stand for letter-press..... To damping box..... To repairing chair..... To putting caster on chair, 25 cents; November 24, putting up curtains, \$1 25.....	1 50 1 75 4 75 75 10 00 2 00 50 1 50

31	Dec.	Pompey Finney.....	To recovering sofa arm.....	3 00	28 25
31		W. R. Palmer.....	To repairing 2 chairs, \$2; December 28, repairing 1 chair, 50 cents.....	2 50	5 00
31		Andrew J. Joyce.....	To services in attending to water-closets of War Department for month of December, 1861.....		25 00
			To 25 copies maps showing distribution of slaves in southern States, at \$1 each.....		
			To 2 bolts and nuts, 50 cents. (16.) Setting 1 tire, \$1.....	1 50	
			To 1 bolt and 2 nuts, 38 cents; 4 tire bolts and nuts, 50 cents.....	88	
			To setting 4 tires, \$4. (August 17.) 2 bolts and 3 nuts, 62 cents.....	4 62	
			To repairing goose-neck, 75 cents. (September 11.) 14 spokes, setting tire, bolts, &c., \$5.....	5 75	
			To 1 new nut and repairing clip, 25 cents. (December 26.) 6 bolts and nuts, \$1 50.....	1 75	
			To repairing body bolt, 75 cents; repairing goose-neck, 75 cents.....	1 50	
			To 1 bolt and nut, 25 cents; 1 strap, 37 cents.....	63	
			To keeing, shoeing, and general attendance War Department horse, from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, at \$25 per month—4 months..		16 62
31		John Kane.....	To one revolving office chair.....		100 00
31		Boteler & Wilson.....	To labor, assisting making fires, cleaning rooms, &c., 1st to 31st December.....		9 00
31		Francis Datcher, jr.....	To Harper's Magazine 1 year, to date.....	3 00	8 00
31		D. J. Bishop.....	To New York Herald, 5 weeks, at 26 cents.....	1 30	
			To 1½ peck ice, delivered daily, from January 1 to May 1, 130 days, at 12½ cents per peck.....	24 38	4 30
			To 2½ pecks ice, delivered daily, from June 1 to July 9, 33 days, at 12½ cents per peck.....	10 31	
			To 3½ pecks ice, delivered daily, from July 10 to July 31, 19 days, at 12½ cents per peck.....	8 31	
			To 4 pecks ice, delivered daily, from August 1 to October 31, 79 days, at 12½ cents per peck.....	39 50	
			To 2 pecks ice, delivered daily, from November 1 to December 31, 52 days, at 12½ cents per peck.....	13 00	
			To 2 pecks ice, delivered, extra, from April 20 to August 31, 115 days, at 12½ cents per peck.....	28 75	
			To 6 brown spittoons.....	3 00	124 25
			To 1 ice pitcher.....	5 00	
			To 1 basin and ewer.....	1 50	
			To 1 soap box.....	62	
			To 1½ dozen tumblers.....	1 13	
			To 2 office chairs.....	5 00	
			To 2 dozen tumblers.....	4 50	
			To 1 pair brown spittoons.....	3 00	
			To 4 office baskets.....	5 00	
			To 3 painted buckets.....	75	
			To printing on large size colored card board 20 copies of order of January 21, 1862.....		29 50
24		H. S. Rowen.....	To hack hire, 8 hours, at \$1.....		2 00
25		James Freeman....	To carriage, 2 hours.....	2 00	
27		Samuel C. & E. Ulnor.....	To carriage, 4½ hours.....	4 50	
			To carriage, 2½ hours.....	2 25	
			To carriage, 1 day.....	10 00	
			To carriage, 5 hours.....	5 00	
			To carriage, 5½ hours.....	5 50	
			To hack hire for Secretary of War, 18 hours, at \$1.....		29 25
28		Edward McGrath.....	To hack hire for four days, (January 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th,) at \$10 per day.....		18 00
28		Stephen Allen.....	To services of four men employed to move office furniture:		40 00
29		Jos. M. Guchian.....	One man 3 days, at \$1 25.....	3 75	
			One man 1 day, at \$1 25.....	1 25	
			One man 3 days, at \$1 25.....	3 74	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.				
Jan. 30	9	William Smith	To cutting one official seal for War Department.	\$1 17
31	10	F. Datcher	To paid carriers of newspapers, 75 cents; postage on book to chief clerk, 42 cents	3 75
			To paid laborers moving furniture.	4 75
			To paid hack hire.	4 00
			To paid Adams Express Company freight on box, \$1; 100 stamps for Mr. Scott, \$3.	1 67
			To paid laborers removing furniture, \$1 25; canvass for letter press, 42 cents	3 21
			To paid omnibus tickets, \$1 36; man and boy, labor, \$1 85.	3 33
			To paid washing towels 1 month.	
			To labor, assisting making fires, cleaning rooms, &c., from 1st to 31st January, at \$8.	21 88
			To copying 131 folios of Report of the engagement at Drainsville, called for by resolution of House of Representatives of 20th January, 1862, at 12 cents.	8 00
			To 1 No. 1 Lillie's iron safe	15 72
			To 54 hours' hacking at night.	400 00
			To 10 hours' use of hack, at \$1.	7 00
			To 4 days' hacking, at \$8.	10 00
			To 1 1/2 hour's hacking.	32 00
			To services as page from January 29 to February 25, 4 weeks, at \$4.	1 50
			To keeping, shoeing, and attendance on War Department horse, 2 months, from January 1 to date, at \$25.	16 00
			To 5 days' hack hire in January, at \$6 per day.	50 00
			To 17 days' hack hire in February, at \$6 per day.	
			To 11 days and nights' hack hire in February, at \$7 per day.	209 00
			To scrubbing back-houses, cleaning paint, washing windows, and removing furniture.	8 75
			To making and painting 200 slats for telegrams sent.	
			To 1 blank book, folio, alphabeted and lettered to order	6 50
			To 250 slats, telegrams sent.	1 00
			To 9 days' living of War Department horse.	8 00
			To cash paid for hack hire.	
			To services as messenger, 5 weeks to this date, at \$4 per week.	
			To washing towels 2 months, from February 1 to March 31.	6 66
			To making fires and cleaning rooms, 1 month.	8 00
			To 2 copies Collins's Railroad and County Map of United States, Canadas, &c., at \$1 25 each.	14 66
			To omnibus tickets, 80 cents; hack hire, \$1; pins, \$1.	2 50
			To 2 paint brushes, 30 cents; 2 maps, 50 cents; transportation on packages, 75 cents.	
			To cartage on desk, 50 cents; postage on foreign letters, 54 cents.	5 39

Apr 11	1	City Post Office, L. Clephane, postmaster.	To postage on letters, &c., from January 1 to April 1, 1862.	20 57
14	2	David Hagerly.	To hire of hack 2½ hours, at \$1 per hour.	2 50
23	3	Thomas Irwin.	To hire of carriage for Secretary of War, month of March, 31 days, at \$7.	217 00
23	4	J. H. Kullin.	To omnibus hire from December 1, 1861, to April 17, 1862—business of War Department.	2 50
25	5	Joseph Gawler.	To removing bookcase.	1 50
			To repairing chair.	75
			To making wood box.	4 00
			To making boards for letter press.	1 50
			To furnishing and putting up 5 coat hooks.	1 25
			To fitting key to drawer lock.	37
			To making walnut table and desk.	18 00
			To making 24 mahogany boxes, at \$1 50 each.	36 00
			To repairing chair.	75
6	6	G. M. Wight.	To 1 walnut sofa.	35 00
			To 4 walnut chairs, at \$7 50 each.	30 00
			To 1 walnut (large) office table.	70 00
			To 9 large library chairs, at \$4 50 each.	40 50
			To 1 large library chair.	5 50
			To 10 chair seats covered with hair cloth.	10 00
25	7	John Alexander.	To taking up old matting in Calvert's room, \$1 50; to cleaning floors, \$2 50.	4 00
			To 120 yards matting, at 31½ cents, \$37 50; putting down 120 yards, at 12½ cents, \$15.	52 50
			To taking up 2 old carpets, \$2 50; taking up 2 old mattings and cleaning floors, \$3 75.	6 25
			To cutting and sewing 95 yards velvet carpet, at 20 cents.	19 00
			To putting down 2 carpets, \$5 75; putting down 73 yards matting, at 12½ cents, \$9 12.	14 87
			To hanging 4 sets of curtains and cornice.	5 00
			To taking down and hanging mirror.	1 50
			To taking down and hanging 11 paintings.	5 75
			To hanging 2 shades, \$1; removing furniture of 3 rooms, \$4 50.	5 50
			To making 138½ yards carpet, at 12½ cents.	17 31
			To putting down 3 carpets.	7 50
			To removing furniture, 3 rooms.	4 50
			To 15 yards cord, \$1 50; hanging 3 paintings, \$1 50.	3 00
			To 10 large white window shades.	25 00
			To fitting carpet in Mr. Calvert's room.	5 25
			To putting down oil-cloth in railroad room.	1 50
			To 1 screen, 6 folds.	8 75
			To putting down carpet in Mr. Potts's room.	2 50
			To removing furniture and 2 iron safes.	5 50
			To putting down matting and carpet.	3 75
			To 2 buff shades, \$5; repairing shades in Mr. Lee's room, \$1 50.	6 50
			To taking down and putting up 4 shades.	2 00
			To 40 yards matting, at 40 cents, \$16; sewing and putting down 40 yards, \$5.	21 00
			To 17 yards Brussels carpet, at \$1 50, \$25 50; repairing 4 carpets, \$6.	31 50
			To 2 yards ingrain carpet, \$2; repairing carpet, \$1 50.	3 50
			To 2 large window shades.	5 00
			To putting down 2 carpets.	7 50
25	8	Joseph Gawler.	To repairing 3 chairs, \$1; Jan. 5 and 12, repairing 1 chair, each 50 cents, \$1.	2 00
			To making walnut high table and desk, \$23 50; 28 brass coat-hooks, \$6.	28 50
			To putting up coat-hooks, \$2; Jan. 21, to making inkstand, \$1.	3 00
				275 93

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. April 25	8	Joseph Gawler—Cont'd	To making high table and desk, \$22 50; 10 mahogany boxes, at \$1 50 each, \$15	\$37 50
			To repairing table, \$1; Jan. 31, making high walnut table and desk, \$20	21 00
			To recovering table with cloth, \$7; to varnishing furniture, \$4 50	11 50
			To making pigeon holes in iron safe	8 00
			To making 12 mahogany boxes, at \$1 50 each	18 00
			To making shelf to go under looking-glass	3 00
			To oiling 6 boxes	50
			To repairing and varnishing 2 bookcases	6 50
			To repairing chair	37
				\$139 87
26	9	Allen Burch	To hack and omnibus hire, sundry times	5 62
26	10	Boteler & Wilson	To 6 wood chairs, \$4; 1 walnut desk, \$18	22 00
			To 1 marble-top washstand	10 00
			To 1 leather chair	18 00
			To 1 walnut desk	25 00
			To 1 oak chair	6 00
26	11	Joseph Collins	To 1 month's services as laborer, carrying wood in office of Secretary of War	81 00
28	12	Wm. S. Mitchell & Co.	To 6 yards oil-cloth, at \$1 25, \$7 50; fitting and laying same, 75 cents	2 50
			To 14 yards oil-cloth, at \$1 25, \$17 50; 7 yards oil-cloth, at \$1 25, \$8 75	8 25
			To 70½ yards cocoa matting, at 75 cents, \$52 87; 17th, 52½ yards tapestry, at \$1 25, \$65 94	26 25
			To 95 yards velvet, at \$1 50, \$142 50; 81 yards 3-ply, at \$1 25, \$101 25	118 81
			To 2 pounds thread, at \$1 37½, \$2 75; 20th, 4 pieces binding, at 50 cents, \$3	243 75
			To 1 pound thread, \$1 38; 23d, 105 yards linen duck, at 37½ cents, \$39 38	4 75
			To 1 mat	40 76
			To 188 yards cocoa matting, at 75 cents	1 75
			To 1 mat	141 00
			To 6 yards oil-cloth, at \$1 25	1 75
			To 46 yards cocoa matting, at 75 cents	7 50
				34 50
				629 07
			Deduct for damage on velvet carpet	42 50
29	13	Thomas Hutchinson	To 6 copies Washington City Directory	586 57
29	14	Charles H. Anderson	To 3 copies Globe, 2d session 37th Congress, at \$6 each	12 00
29	15	John Snow	To use of hack for Secretary of War 3 hours, at \$1	18 00
5	16	Boston Post	To 1 year's subscription, from March 16, 1862	3 00
5	17	Samuel J. Frazier	To 5 weeks' services in office of Secretary, April 1 to May 5, inclusive, at \$4	8 00
				20 00

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

11

6	18	Henry Baldwin, Jr	To 1 walnut desk, cylinder top, \$90; freight and charges, \$12 15.	102 15
			To 2 double case pigeon holes, at \$12 50 each	25 00
			To 2 pen-racks, at 37 cents and 50 cents	87
			To 1 glass inkstand.	2 50
			To 2 Boteler's mucilage	50
			To 1 set pigeon holes	5 00
			To 1 office desk	12 00
			To 1 box paper clamps	1 50
			To 8 parts Rebellion Record, at 50 cents	4 00
			To 1 part History of France.	25
6	19	James Sheehy	To 1 month and 10 days' labor, carrying wood and cleaning rooms of Secretary of War, at \$5 per month	6 61
			To services to date from May 1, inclusive	50
7	20	Joseph Collins	To 2 years' subscription to American Journal of Science	
			To 2 copies Washington City Directory, 1862	45 00
			To subscription to Daily London Times, 1860	5 00
7	21	Silliman's Journal	To subscription to North American Review, 1859	8 00
7	22	Edward Walte	To subscription to North American Reviews, 1860	50
7	23	Taylor & Maury	To 4 Daily London, England, Reviews, 1859	25
			To Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, October, 1859	3 75
			To Blackwood's Magazine, August, 1859	8 00
			To 10 copies Congressional Directory	5 00
			To subscription to 4 Reviews, 1860	
			To North American Review, 1861.	75 50
			To 1 month's labor, making fires and cleaning rooms, from March 31 to April 30	8 00
7	24	Samuel J. Datcher	To making 12 tags, at 25 cents	3 00
8	25	John Defrees, Superintendent Public Printing.	To making 2 titles, at 25 cents	50
			To making 10 titles, at 25 cents	2 50
			To making 2 tag alphabets, at \$2	4 00
			To ruling, red and faint, 800 materials ordered railroad depot, at 50 cents per 100	4 00
			To ruling, red and faint, 800 receipts.	5 00
			To ruling, red and faint, 1,000 pay-rolls	5 00
			To ruling, red and faint, 1,000 pay-rolls, No. 2, at 50 cents per 100	9 00
			To ruling, red and faint, resolution of Congress, full Russia	4 00
			To 1 6-quire army materials ordered, 1 ream, at \$1	3 00
			To 4 vols. cap, materials receipt, 1 ream, at 75 cents	108 00
			To 4 1/2 cap, materials receipt, 1 ream, at \$9	24 00
			To 12 6-quire army letters received, Russia ends, &c, \$9	6 00
			To 12 tag alphabets, at \$2	1 00
			To 2 vols. telegrams, half Russia, at \$3	2 00
			To 2 side titles for same, at 50 cents	
			To paper for indexes, and ruling same.	185 00
			Deduct 15 per cent	27 75
			To 1 ream letter paper, ruled to pattern	1 50
			To advertising order of E. M. Stanton, first time, 1 1/4 square	75
			To advertising order of E. M. Stanton, 1 1/4 square	75
			To advertising order of E. M. Stanton, do	75
			To do	75
			To do	
			To do	
9	26	J. B. Lippincott & Co		
9	27	John W. Forney, for Sunday Morning Chronicle.		

157 25
3 50

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. May 9	27	J. W. Forney, for Sunday Morn'g Chronicle—Cont.	To advertising order of E. M. Stanton, 1½ square Do.....do.....do.....do..... Do.....do.....do.....do..... Do.....do.....do.....do.....	\$0 75 75 75 75
10	28	Supt. Public Printing.....	To 2 sets tags in letter books 101 and 102, at \$2..... To binding in paper 2,000 copies Report Secretary of War, at 3 cents..... To binding 1 volume Professional Papers, full Turkey..... To binding 29 volumes octavo, at 75 cents..... To ruling 1,000 railroad and telegraph vouchers, at 25 cents per 100..... To binding 1 volume Report of Secretary of War, half Turkey..... To 1 7-quire army applications, for office, Russia ends, &c., printed, \$14; set of tags, \$2..... To ruling 1,000 railway vouchers, (A,) at 25 cents per 100..... To ruling 1,000 railway vouchers, (B,) at 25 cents per 100.....	4 00 60 00 2 00 21 75 2 50 75 16 00 2 50 2 50
			Deduct 15 per cent	112 00 16 80
13 14	29 30	Thomas Irwin Adams Express Co.....	To hack hire for use of Secretary of War, 30 days, at \$7 per day..... To transportation of 1 bundle from Philadelphia—Hon. Simon Cameron..... Do.....do.....do.....do..... Do.....do.....do.....do..... Do.....do.....do.....do..... Do.....do.....do.....do..... Do.....do.....do.....do..... Do.....do.....do.....do..... Do.....do.....do.....do..... Do.....do.....do.....do.....	2 30 50 2 05 2 60 1 50 1 55 1 50 1 00
23 23 26 2 2 2 2 5	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38	M. Jacobs Wm. B. Dayton..... William Fisk..... Thomas Irwin..... J. W. Wilson..... Sam'l J. Frazier..... Sam'l J. Datcher..... Sam'l C. and E. Wroe.....	To 3 gross of Alum'm pens..... To expenses of trip to Baltimore, under direction of Secretary of War..... To services of hack 7½ hours, at \$1..... To hire of hack for the use of the Secretary of War, 31 days, at \$7 per day..... To 1 Johnson's atlas..... To services in office of Secretary of War from May 6 to June 2, inclusive, 4 weeks, at \$4..... To 1 month's labor, cleaning rooms, from 30th April to 31st May, at \$8 per month..... To hire of carriage on public business..... Do.....do.....do.....do..... Do.....do.....do.....do.....	12 40 5 00 2 50 7 50 217 00 15 00 16 00 8 00 1 00 1 00 2 00

10	39	W. H. Brannell.....	To 4 numbers Rebellion Record, at 50 cents each.....	2 00	15 00
			To 3 numbers History of France, at 25 cents.....	75	
21	40	Lewis Jackson.....	To 1 gross matches.....		2 75
28	41	Thomas C. Burns.....	To carriage hire, P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, 1½ hour.....	2 50	5 00
30	42	Samuel Kirby.....	To repairing and varnishing mahogany case.....	1 00	1 50
			To fitting 2 keys to lock, at 50 cents each.....	4 50	
			To putting casters on a desk and easing drawers.....	3 00	
			To cartage to and from the shop, and hands.....		11 00
30	43	Gales & Seaton.....	To advertising in National Intelligencer proposals for stationery, 11 squares, weekly, 4 weeks.....	22 00	
			To 2 copies of Daily National Intelligencer from June 3, 1861, to June 3, 1862.....	20 00	
30	44	Thomas Irwin.....	To hack hire from 1st to 30th June, inclusive, 30 days, at \$7 dollars per day.....	1 00	42 00
30	45	Joseph Gawler.....	To making divisions in case.....	1 25	210 00
			To making book-rest.....	4 00	
			To recovering and varnishing table.....	40 00	
			To making walnut high table and desk and case of pigeon holes.....	1 50	47 75
			To covering chair seat with hair cloth.....		4 00
30	46	Edward Waite.....	To 2 copies Washington and Georgetown Directory, at \$2 each.....		7 50
30	47	Charles Stewart.....	To whitewashing 6 rooms, office of Secretary of War, at \$1 25 each.....	10 00	
30	48	A. Datcher.....	To washing towels, quarter ending June 30.....	1 50	
			To hemming 2 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen.....		11 50
30	49	Sam'l J. Datcher.....	To 1 month's labor, (cleaning rooms,) from May 31 to June 30.....	1 00	8 00
30	50	J. Edmonston.....	To 1 glass, 25 cents; 3 brass hooks, at 25 cents each, 75 cents.....	1 12	
			To 4 iron hooks, 12½ cents each, 50 cents; one lock, 62 cents.....	55	
			To 4 black hooks and screws, 35 cents; 1 key, 20 cents.....	4 60	
			To 7 door springs and screws, \$4 50; 1 door handle, 10 cents.....	70	
			To 3 bolts and screws, 50 cents; 1 dozen brass-head nails, 20 cents.....	75	
			To 5 iron hooks, 62½ cents; 2 door knobs, 12½ cents.....	1 30	
			To 1 file, 25 cents; 6 dozen screws, 30 cents; 1 night latch, 75 cents.....	48	
			To 2 papers carpet tacks, 10 cents; 1 lock for table, 38 cents.....	75	
			To 1 lock for water-closet.....	25	
			To 1 extra key.....	1 00	
			To 4 hat-hooks, at 25 cents.....		12 50
30	51	Sam'l J. Frazier.....	To services rendered as extra messenger in the office of Secretary of War, from 3d June, inclusive, 4 weeks, at \$6 per week.....	24 00	
30	52	Washington City Post Office, L. Clephane, postmaster..	To postage on letters, &c., from April 1 to June 30.....	22 61	
30	53	David G. Ridgely.....	To 2 pounds gum-arabic, \$2; 2 chamois skins, \$1 50.....	3 50	
			To mucilage, \$2; March 17, mucilage, \$1 50.....	3 50	
			To 2 pounds gum-arabic.....	2 00	
30	54	Henry Polkinhorn.....	To 500 copies order No. 11, (contracts).....		9 00
30	55	M. W. Galt & Bro.....	To 1 mantel clock and adjusting same.....		7 50
					40 00

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. June 30	56	George W. Orme.....	To box Cleaver's honey soap, \$2 50; 2 boxes wax candles, \$7 20..... To 12 sperm candles, 37 cents..... To 33 sperm candles, 37½ cents, \$12 38; box honey soap, \$2..... To 1 dozen brooms, \$3; 2 scrub brooms, 32 cents..... To 2 dusters, \$1; 2 sweep brooms, \$1 06, \$2 12..... To 1 box Colgate's soap, \$2; half dozen buckets, \$1 50.....	\$9 70 4 43 14 38 3 32 3 12 3 50
30	57	John Kane.....	To carriage hire for use of the Department of War.....	\$38 45
30	58	John P. Wolf	To cash for hack hire, \$1; May 5, William Oliver, freight, \$2..... To cash for spring clips, \$1 16; do. 28, hack hire, \$1..... To cash for hack hire, \$2; June 7, combs and brushes, office Assistant Secretary, \$4 12..... To cash for indigo..... To cash for omnibus tickets, J. Edmonston, messenger, from April 10 to date..... To cash for omnibus tickets, S. J. Frazier, assistant messenger, from April 17 to date..... To cash for omnibus tickets, Allen Burch, assistant messenger, from April 29 to date..... To cash for omnibus tickets, J. P. Wolf, on government business, May 6 to date.....	3 00 2 16 6 12 44 3 96 1 08 2 64 60
Total for year				20 00
				7,010 00

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the office of the Adjutant General during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. July 10	1	George Cook	To cleaning 28 windows, at 25 cents	\$7 00
			To taking up 6 carpets, at 50 cents	3 00
			To cleaning hearths and paint on doors	1 00
			To cleaning carpet and tacking down linen	75
			To carrying 12 boxes books to attic	75
18	2	McGregor & Co.	To one office desk	10 00
			To one office table	14 00
23 Aug. 21 Sept. 30	3 4 5	G. W. Phelps	To cartage of books and large packages from office to post office, from June 18 to July 20, 52 loads, at 25 cents each	24 00
		G. W. Phelps	To cartage of large packages and books from office to post office, from July 21 to August 20, 40 loads, at 25 cents each	13 00
		Joseph Gawler	To repairing case	10 00
			To making divisions in cases	1 00
			To repairing case doors	6 00
			To making walnut table and case	1 00
				40 00
30 30	6 7	Washington City Post Office. Abby Fillet	To postage on letters, (foreign,) from July 1 to September 30, 1861	48 00
			To washing towels for quarter ending September 30, 1861, 130 pieces, at 5 cents each	2 94
			To 78 pounds of flour for paste during same quarter	11 18
30	8	Blanchard & Mohun	To 1 bottle black ink, 13 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1	1 13
			To 1 ream record cap, \$2; 1 dozen octagon pencils, \$1	3 00
			To 1 pearl-handled penknife	2 00
			To 1 ivory-handled penknife, \$1 75; 1 buck-handled penknife, \$1 50	3 25
30	9	Blanchard & Mohun	To 2 glass inkstands	50
			To 6 packs blank cards	1 50
			To 6 glass inkstands	3 50
			To 6 gross pens, at 75 cents	4 50
			To 2 gross rubber bands, at \$5	10 00
			To 6 round gutta-percha rulers, at 62½ cents	3 75
			To 2 blank books, at \$1	2 00
			To 2 blank books, at \$7½ cents	1 75
			To 12 balls fine twine, at 31½ cents	3 75
Oct. 5	1	G. W. Phelps ...	To cartage of books and large packages from the office to the post office, from August 16 to October 4, 49 loads, at 25 cts. each	31 25
				12 25

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Adjutant General—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. Oct. 17	2	George Cook	To carrying 52 boxes of books from street to the attic, at 25 cents each..... To cleaning 6 carpets, at 50 cents each..... To putting down 6 carpets, at \$1 each..... To cleaning fenders and hearths..... To taking up linen and cleaning carpet.....	\$13 00 3 00 6 00 1 25 50
18	3	Charles Dean	To 23 pounds twine, at 40 cents.....	9 20
31	4	G. M. Wight	To 2 oak revolving chairs, at \$10..... To 4 oak arm chairs, at \$2 25.....	20 00 9 00
31	5	John Tidball	To carrying wood required for use of Adjutant General's office from the basement of War Department building to the second story of the same, from the 12th to the 31st October, inclusive.	29 00
31	6	George Cook	To washing 16 windows, at 25 cents each.....	5 19
Nov. 1	7	Levi Davis	To cash paid contingent expenses, viz: Omnibus and hack hire and telegraph.....	4 00
27	8	William W. Farr	To repairing clock with new spring.....	12 00
29	9	Congressional Globe	To one copy Congressional Globe for session.....	2 00
30	10	John Tidball	To carrying wood required for office of Adjutant General of the army from basement of War Department building to second story of the same, from 1st to 30th of November, 1861.	6 00
Dec. 7	11	Charles Dean	To 21½ pounds twine, at 50 cents.....	8 00
23	12	W. R. Palmer	To 25 maps of Southern States, for fund of sick and wounded soldiers, at \$1.....	10 75
31	13	Joseph Collins	To carrying wood required in office of Adjutant General of the army from basement of War Department building to second story of the same, from 1st to 31st of December, 1861, at \$8 per month.	25 00
31	14	Abby Fillet	To washing towels for the quarter ending 31st December, 1861, 130 pieces, at 5 cents each..... To 78 pounds flour for paste for quarter ending December 31, 1861.....	8 00 3 90
31	15	Walter Godey	To ice furnished the above department from January 1 to December 31, 274½ pecks, at 12½ cents.....	10 40 34 31
1862. April 23	1	Charles Dean	To 53 pounds twine, at 50 cents..... To 14 pound twine, at 50 cents.....	26 50 90
23	2	Charles Dean	To 13½ pounds twine, at 62½ cents.....	27 40
23	3	John Alexander	To sewing and putting down 156 yards matting, at 12½ cents, \$19 50; putting down 4 large carpets, \$10..... To cutting and sewing 213 yards carpet, at 12½ cents, \$26 62; removing furniture, 4 rooms, \$6..... To taking down 2 carpets, \$2 50; thread and tacks, \$1 50..... To 10 large white window shades, \$25; cutting and sewing 62 yards carpet, at 22½, \$7 75..... To putting down carpet, \$2 75; removing furniture, \$1 50..... To putting down 40 yards matting, at 12½ cents, \$5; taking down carpet, \$1 50..... To putting down 2 carpets, \$3 50; 24 yards oil-cloth, at \$1 37½, \$33 18..... To putting down oil-cloth, \$2 25; 4 buff shades, \$10.....	29 50 32 62 4 00 32 75 4 25 6 50 36 68 12 25

26	4	William S. Mitchell & Co....	To 4 yards cocoa matting, at 75 cents, \$3; binding and putting down matting, \$1 50.....	4 50
			To 12½ yards oil-cloth, at \$1 37½, \$17 18; putting down oil-cloth, \$1 50.....	18 68
			To 1 large rug, \$8 50; 1 table cover, \$8 50; 2 door rugs, at \$1 75 each, \$3 50.....	20 50
			To 2 pieces oil-cloth, 5 yards, at \$1 37½, \$6 87; putting down oil-cloth, 50 cents.....	7 37
			To 1 pair large window shades.....	5 00
			To 79 yards matting, at 12½ cents.....	9 87
				224 47
			To 117½ yards electrotape Brussels, at 75 cents.....	88 31
			To 40 yards 5-4 matting, at 31½ cents.....	12 50
			To 46½ yards 4-4 matting, at 25 cents.....	11 56
			To 156 yards 4-4 matting, red, at 25 cents.....	39 00
			To 124½ yards Brussels, at \$1 50.....	186 94
			To thread.....	1 62
			To 40 yards 5-4 matting, at 31½ cents.....	12 50
			To 3 5-9ths yards oil-cloth, at \$1 25.....	4 44
26	5	Joseph Collins.....	To carrying wood required for office of Adjutant General of the army from basement of War Department building to second story of the same for 1½ month, and to the first story for the same period—carrying for 7 rooms 1½ month, at \$8, and 15 rooms 1½ month, at \$12.....	356 87
26	6	Lemuel Williams.....	To taking down 2 window shades.....	2 00
			To stool covered with morocco.....	3 00
			To 2 small stools.....	1 50
			To repairing and varnishing washstand.....	1 00
			To repairing and covering stool.....	1 50
			To covering table with enamelled cloth.....	1 50
			To covering and repairing chair seat.....	1 00
			To covering and making chair seat.....	2 00
			To walnut stool.....	3 00
				16 50
26	7	Thomas Sly.....	To 20 days' labor, at \$1 25—removing furniture, books, &c., in Adjutant General's office.....	25 00
29	8	John W. Lewis.....	To furnishing materials and making bookcase.....	30 00
			To furnishing materials and making small case.....	5 00
			To putting 2 shelves to case.....	1 00
				36 00
			To 22½ days' labor, at \$1 25—removing furniture, books, blanks, &c., in Adjutant General's office.....	28 12
1	9	Joseph Jackson.....	To 1 set, 8 volumes, Opinions of Attorneys General.....	24 00
1	10	Blanchard & Mohun.....	To fixing Russia-iron plate to fireplace.....	3 50
2	11	James Kelly.....	To 14 pounds stove-pipe, at 18 cents.....	2 52
			To 10½ pounds sheet zinc, at 20 cents.....	2 10
			To 2 sheets tin.....	37
			To cutting 2 holes.....	1 00
			To cleaning and fixing up stove-pipe.....	1 50
				10 87
7	12	William G. Bitner.....	To repairing door and knob.....	25
			To new hook on door.....	50
			To repairing closet lock.....	25
			To hanging bell.....	9 00
				10 00
7	13	Joseph Collins.....	To carrying wood for the office of the Adjutant General for month of April, 1862.....	12 00
7	14	Anthony Best.....	To 2,000 Nos. 15 and 36 envelopes, and printing, at \$19 per thousand.....	38 00
			To 1,500 No. 10 envelopes, and printing, at \$14 per thousand.....	21 00
			To 500 No. 12 envelopes, and printing, at \$19 per thousand.....	9 50
			To 4,500 Nos. 16 and 13 envelopes, and printing, at \$19 per thousand.....	85 50

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Adjutant General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. May 7	14	Anthony Best—Continued..	To 1,500 Nos. 6 and 10 envelopes, and printing, at \$14 per thousand To 2,000 No. 16 envelopes, and printing, at \$19 per thousand To 6,050 Nos. 36, 18, and 16 envelopes, and printing, at \$19 per thousand To 7,500 Nos. 35 and 13 envelopes, and printing, at \$19 per thousand To 14,500 Nos. 36, 18, and 17 envelopes, and printing, at \$19 per thousand To 1,500 envelopes, and printing, at \$14 per thousand To 2,900 No. 6 envelopes, and printing, at \$12 per thousand To 9,000 Nos. 17, 16, and 13 envelopes, and printing, at \$19 per thousand \$21 00 38 00 114 95 142 50 275 50 21 00 26 40 171 00	\$964 35
8	15	Robert R. Aylmer.....	To 2 pounds patent sperm candles, at 60 cents, \$1 20; December 31, 1 dozen honey soap, \$1 20 To 3 pounds patent sperm candles, at 60 cents, \$1 80; April 22, 2 dozen fancy soap, 96 cents To 2 brooms, 75 cents; 1 paper tacks, 6 cents To 1 dozen boxes matches, 12 cents; 3 papers matches, 18 cents To tacks, 25 cents; 29th, 4 pounds nails, 25 cents To 4 pounds nails, 25 cents; Nov. 2, nails, 25 cents; December 7, tacks, 37 cents; 20th, 1 dozen soap, \$1 20; matches, 12 cents.. To 10 pounds nails, at 6½ cents, 62 cents; December 7, tacks, 37 cents; 21st, nails, 62 cents To 16 pounds nails, at 6 cents, 96 cents; 1 dozen honey soap, \$1 20; 20th, 3 brooms, 37½ cents To matches, 12 cents; nails, 50 cents; 25th, 2 brooms, 75 cents; 1 bucket, 37 cents To nails, 60 cents; 24th, nails, 60 cents; April 1, 20 pounds nails, at 6 cents 2 40 2 76 81 30 50 2 18 1 61 2 92 1 74 2 40	17 62
12	16	A. Fillet.....	To washing towels for quarter ending March 30, 1862, 130 pieces, at 5 cents To 39 pounds flour, for paste, at 5 cents 6 50 1 95	8 45 12 00
31 une 4	17 18	Joseph Collins George Cook...	To carrying wood for Adjutant General's office, month of May, 1862..... To removing bookcases, books, papers, tables, and cases, from attic to basement..... To cleaning 2 rooms, 50 cents; washing 4 windows, at 25 cents each, \$1..... 6 00 1 50	7 50 18 75
20 30	19 20	Charles Dean Joseph Gawler.....	To 25 pounds twine, at 75 cents..... To making 1 set pigeon holes, \$3; January 4, repairing foot bench, 50 cents..... To making 6 boxes, at 62½ cents each, \$3 75; January 15, cutting out divisions in case, 50 cents..... To repairing chair, 75 cents; March 7, putting up window shades and shelves, \$2..... To making 3 boxes and foot bench, \$2 37; March 15, frame for table, \$2 To repairing and varnishing washstand, \$1 50; April 2, altering case, \$1 50..... To making 2 walnut cases, at \$5 50 each, \$11; 2 foot stools, at \$1 each, \$2..... To stand for ink, \$2; April 17, making desk-fall, \$6 50..... To repairing step-ladder, 75 cents; June 14, making walnut fireboard, \$3..... To making strips for hearth, \$1; June 19, making fireboard, \$3; altering shelf, 25 cents..... 3 50 4 25 2 75 4 37 3 00 13 00 8 50 3 75 4 25	18 75

$$\begin{array}{r} 45\ 00 \\ 12\ 00 \\ \hline 11\ 70 \\ \hline 2,316\ 50 \end{array}$$

21	Parker & Spalding.....	To graining new cases, regraining and vanishing in offices.....	9 10
30	Joseph Collins.....	To carrying wood for office of Adjutant General for month of June, 1862.....	2 60
22	Abbey Fillet.....	To washing towels for the quarter ending June 30, 1862—182, at 5 cents each.....	2 60
30		To 52 pounds of flour, for paste, at 5 cents.....	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Quartermaster General's office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861.				
July 31	1	Elton Brent	As rendered as laborer in Quartermaster General's office, month of July, 1861.	\$20 00
Aug. 10	2	J. B. Sheridan & Co.	Printing advertisement for gunboats in Chronicle.	4 00
15	3	John S. Black	To 1 office clock, (8-day)	6 00
31	4	Elton Brent	To services rendered as laborer in Quartermaster General's office, month of August, 1861.	20 00
Sept. 3	5	Supt.	To 2 6-quire medium "statement of allowances," Russia ends and bands, printed, at \$2 50 per quire.	\$30 00
			To 1 8 1/4-quire medium "letters received," No. 13, Russia ends and bands, at \$2 per quire.	16 50
			To tag index and paging for same.	3 03
			To 1 1 1/2-quire medium "letters received," Russia ends and bands, at \$2 per quire.	17 00
			To tag alphabet for same.	2 00
			Deduct 15 per cent.	68 53
				10 28
30	6	Supt. Public Printing	To 1 6-quire medium letter book, \$12; 1 6-quire medium letter reports, &c., \$12.	24 00
			To 2 6-quire medium letter books, Nos. 57 and 58, at \$12.	24 00
			To 1 5-quire medium claims, half Russia.	10 00
			To 2 9-quire medium letters received, 46 and 47, Russia ends and bands, at \$18.	36 00
			To 2 tag indexes, \$4; paging 47 quires, at 12 1/4 cents, \$5 87; 1 6-quire medium "letters received, money, &c." \$12.	21 87
			To paging the same, 75 cents; tag alphabet, \$2; paging 12 quires, at 12 1/4 cents, \$1 50.	4 25
			To 2 6-quire cap requisition for remittances, full Russia, at \$7 50 each.	15 00
			To 1 6-quire medium return of clothing, Russia ends and bands, \$15; paging same, 75 cents; tag alphabet, \$2.	17 75
			Deduct 15 per cent.	152 87
				22 93
30	7	Elton Brent	To services rendered as laborer in Quartermaster General's office, month of September, 1861.	129 94
30	8	Mrs. Mary Woods	To washing towels for Quartermaster General's office from July 1 to September 30, 3 months, at \$2.	20 00
	9	Blanchard & Mohun	To 2 reams extra superfine letter paper, printed head, at \$5.	6 00
			To 6 pounds extra sealingwax, at \$1, \$6; 1 brush for copying paper, 63 cents.	10 00
			To 2,000 official envelopes, at \$5, \$10; printing ditto, \$6.	6 63
			To 6 press copying books, \$12; 1 gross galvanized pens, \$2.	16 00
				14 00
Oct. 29	1	Supt. Public Printing	To 2 4-quire medium claims, half Russia, at \$7 50 each.	46 63
			To 1 6 1/4-quire medium invoice of clothing, &c., Russia ends and bands.	15 00
			To paging 14 1/4 quires, at 12 1/4 cents per quire.	13 00
				1 81
				29 81

Nov.	31	2	Elton Brent.....	Less 15 per cent.....	4 47	25 34
	1	3	Joseph Gawler.....			20 00
Dec.	30	4	Elton Brent.....	To services as laborer in Quartermaster General's office, month of October, 1861		19 50
	30	5	Jane Brent.....	To washing towels for the Quartermaster General's office, September, October, and November, 1861, at \$2		20 00
	31	6	Elton Brent.....	To services as laborer in Quartermaster General's office, month of December, 1861		6 00
	31	7	Jenkin Thomas.....	To 1 leather mail pouch.....	5 50	20 00
1862.	Feb.	1	William Krichelt.....	To 1 canvass mail pouch.....	2 50	11 00
		28		To 1 canvass mail pouch, large size.....	3 00	
March	28	2	Joseph Jackson.....	To 5 days' labor, moving office from War Department building to Winder's building, at \$1.....		75 00
	28	3	Thomas Slye.....	do.....do.....do.....		5 00
	28	4	Elton Brent.....	To services as laborer in Quartermaster General's office, January and February, 1862, at \$20 per month		5 00
	10	5	Wheeler & Holtz.....	To hanging and cleaning 13 blinds, at 50 cents.....		40 00
April	14	6	C. Peck.....	To cartage on box.....		6 50
	20	7	Dennis Dunnivan..	To services, himself and 3 laborers, removing boxes, &c., Quartermaster General's office, at \$1 50 each		50
	25	1	Joseph Gawler.....	To making 2 chair cushions.....	4 50	6 00
				To restuffing and covering chair.....	4 75	9 25
May	25	2	G. M. Wight.....	To 1 walnut desk, (Captain Birney's).....	30 00	179 00
				To 1 oak revolving chair.....	10 00	
				To 1 mahogany desk, (Captain Birney's).....	30 00	
				To 1 oak revolving chair.....	10 00	
June	26	3	Edward Fitzgibbon.....	To 2 desks, with tops.....	30 00	20 00
	7	4	Elton Brent.....	To 1 walnut desk, (Dunham).....	12 00	
	7	5	Jane Brent.....	To 1 mahogany desk.....	12 00	
	20	6	Elton Brent.....	To 1 walnut table, (Captain Birney's).....	15 00	
June	31	7	William G. Bitner.....	To 1 mahogany desk, (Dunham).....	30 00	6 25
				To 2 days' labor, removing furniture, at \$1.....		
				To labor during month of March, 1862.....		
				To washing and ironing towels for the office from December 1 to March 1, at \$2 per month		
June	31	8	Jane Brent.....	To labor in Quartermaster General's office, month of April, 1862.....	1 75	6 00
	31	9	Elton Brent.....	To screw on press, 25 cents; 7th September, repairing press, \$1 50.....	1 25	
	5	10	Samuel C. & E. Wroe.....	To putting up new press, \$1; 23d March, repairing desk bell, 25 cents.....	1 60	
				To 3 keys to desk, 75 cents; 18th March, repairing tin bucket to water stand, 25 cents	2 25	
June	31	8	Jane Brent.....	To washing towels for the Quartermaster General's office, March, April, and May, 1862, at \$2		3 00
	31	9	Elton Brent.....	To labor in Quartermaster General's office, month of May, 1862.....		
	5	10	Samuel C. & E. Wroe.....	To use of carriage 3 hours, at \$1.....		

Abstract of expenditures of the Quartermaster General's office, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. June 5	11	McAllister & Bro	To 2 pocket compasses, with pen and pencil points, at \$6 87½ each,	\$13 75
5	12	Wm. S. Mitchell & Co	To 12 yards oil-cloth, at 87½ cents	10 50
30	13	Richard J. Ryan	To 1 basket	\$1 25
			To 1 dozen honey soap	1 50
			To 1 bucket, 25 cents; 1 dust brush, 38 cents	63
			To 1 corkscrew, 38 cents; two tumblers, 62 cents	1 00
			To 1 dozen boxes matches	38
			To washbasin and pitcher, \$1 75; two tumblers, 50 cents	2 25
			To 6 glass tumblers	1 50
			To 2 tumblers, 50 cents; 1 cr. sided duster, \$1; 1 pitcher, 75 cents	2 25
			To 1 washbasin, 62 cents; soap stand, 63 cents	1 25
			To 1 bucket, 38 cents; 3 tumblers, 75 cents	1 13
			To 2 whisks, 50 cents; 3 dusters, \$1 12; 1 broom, 38 cents	2 00
30	14	Franck Taylor	To American Almanac, 1861, bound	1 50
			To Craighill's Manual	1 50
			Total for the year	884 55
				15 14
				3 00

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Subsistence office during the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1862.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. July 16	1	King & Burchell.....	For 2 patent candles, \$1 20; 2 dozen German matches, 75 cents.....	\$1 95
			For 2 paraffine candles.....	80
			For 1 bottle olive oil.....	68
			For 2 patent candles, \$1 20; 2 dozen German matches, 75 cents.....	1 95
Aug. 22	2	American Telegraph Co.....	For forwarding and receiving messages from July 1 to date, as per statement rendered.....	
30	3	Gates & Seaton.....	For advertising in the National Intelligencer, soldiers' rations, 13 squares, 1 time.....	
31	4	New York Herald.....	For advertising soldiers' rations, &c., 68 lines.....	5 00
31	5	American Telegraph Co. ..	For advertising and receiving messages during month, as per statement rendered.....	70 00
Sept. 2	6	Joseph Gawler.....	For forwarding and receiving messages during month, as per statement rendered.....	18 00
			For making pine case for books.....	2 00
			For making 2 walnut tables and cases, at \$35 each.....	2 00
			For making 1 walnut table with case.....	80 00
			For making 3 pine shelves.....	10 00
			For making mouldings for tables and repairing table leg.....	1 25
			For making 2 walnut tables and cases, at \$40 each.....	
			For making 1 pine case.....	32 00
			For repairing writing desk.....	5 00
			For printing, ruling, and binding 2 7-quire demy letters received, Russia ends and bands, with tag index.....	62
			For ruling 2,000 consolidated provision return, at 25 cents per 100.....	75
			For ruling 250 abstract of contingencies, at 25 cents per 100.....	25 00
			For ruling 300 abstract provisions sold to officers, at 25 cents per 100.....	
			For ruling 10,000 invoice of subsistence stores turned over, at 25 cents per 100.....	63 37
				9 50
			Deduct 15 per cent.....	4 00
			For cleaning 16 windows, at 25 cents.....	2 50
			For cleaning paint on 10 doors and frames, at 25 cents.....	
			For advertising soldiers' rations, &c., 68 lines.....	50
			For backing map of the seat of war.....	8 00
			For 14-quire medium estimates of army subsistence, Russia ends and bands.....	2 30
			For ruling red and faint 460 statement return and 55,200 company provision return, at 25 cents per 100.....	151 80
			For ruling 5,520 regimental provision return and 55,200 company provision return, at 25 cents per 100.....	1 15
			For ruling faint and red 230 subsistence stores purchased, at 50 cents per 100.....	13 80
			For ruling 5,520 receipts for subsistence stores, at 25 cents per 100.....	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Abstract of expenditures of the Subsistence office, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. Sept. 13	10	Sup't Public Printing—Continued.	For ruling 2,520 invoices of subsistence stores For ruling 1,840 vouchers of contingencies and 1,840 vouchers for purchases	\$13 80 9 20
			Deduct 15 per cent	200 55 30 08
14	11	G. M. Wright.....	For 2 chairs, at \$15 each.....	1 00
19	12	Adams Express Company...	For freight on 1 bundle papers from Newark, Ohio..... For freight on 1 bundle papers from Columbus, Ohio.....	1 00 1 00
27	13	David G. Ridgely.....	For 6 dozen soap, at \$2 50	2 00
27	14	Edwin Green.....	For repairing screen..... For making walnut top for writing table..... For 2 walnut desks	1 00 4 50 45 00
30	15	Jane E. Strother.....	For washing towels for the quarter ending the 30th September 1861, at \$6 per quarter.....	50 50
30	16	American Telegraph Co.....	For forwarding and receiving messages during the month, as per statement rendered.....	6 00
Oct. 22	1	G. C. Thomas.....	For professional services as notary in administering oath of allegiance to 13 clerks of Subsistence department, Commissary General's office, at 25 cents each.....	23 40
26	2	Sup't Public Printing.....	For ruling 1,500 abstract of purchases, red and faint, at 50 cents per 100..... For ruling 4,500 monthly summary statement, at 25 cents per 100..... For ruling 4,500 provisions sold to officers, at 25 cents per 100..... For ruling 4,500 provision returns, red and faint, at 50 cents per 100..... For pasting strip on 300 ration tables, at 3 cents each..... For ruling 5,000 consolidated provision returns, for regiments, at 25 cents per 100..... For ruling 1,500 abstract of contingencies, at 25 cents per 100..... For folding the same, at 25 cents per 100..... For ruling 4,500 quarterly return of subsistence property, red and faint..... For folding the same, at 25 cents per 100..... For folding 4,500 provision return, at 25 cents per 100..... For ruling 1,500 account current, at 25 cents per 100, \$3 75; for folding the same, at 25 cents per 100, \$3 75..... For binding 5,000 subsistence regulations, paper, at 3 cents each..... For ruling 1,500 con. abstract of sales to officers, red and faint, at 50 cents per 100..... For folding the same, at 25 cents per 100..... For ruling 4,500 extra issues to troops, (5,) red and faint, at 50 cents per 100..... For folding the same, at 25 cents per 100..... For ruling 4,500 abstract of issues to troops, (1,) red and faint, at 50 cents per 100..... For folding the same, at 25 cents per 100.....	7 50 11 25 11 25 22 50 9 00 12 50 3 75 3 75 22 50 11 25 11 25 7 50 150 00 7 50 3 75 22 50 11 25 22 50 11 25
				\$170 47 30 00 2 00 15 00 50 50 6 00 23 40 3 25

				For ruling 4,500 abstract of issues to hospitals, (4,) red and faint, at 50 cents per 100.....	22 50
				For folding the same, at 25 cents per 100.....	11 25
				For ruling 1,000 receipt roll of employes, red and faint, at 50 cents per 100.....	5 00
				For folding the same, at 25 cents per 100.....	2 50
				For binding volume Army Orders, 1859-'60, half Russia, (M. S.).....	2 00
				For ruling 4,500 abstract of issues to citizens, (3,) red and faint, at 50 cents per 100.....	22 50
				For folding the same, at 25 cents per 100.....	11 25
				For binding volume Army Orders, half Russia.....	75
				For ruling 4,500 abstract of issues to volunteers, (2,) red and faint, at 50 cents per 100.....	22 50
				Folding the same, at 25 cents per 100.....	11 25
				Deduct 15 per cent.....	474 25 71 14
				For 1 large office chair, covered with leather.....	
				For forwarding and receiving messages during the month.....	
				For forwarding and receiving messages during the month.....	
				For ruling 2,000 receipts for com. property, (1,) at 25 cents per 100.....	5 00
				Do.....do.....(2,).....do.....	5 00
				For ruling 2,000 invoices of com. property, (1,) at 25 cents per 100.....	5 00
				Do.....do.....(2,).....do.....	5 00
				For folding 8,000 as above, at 25 cents per 100.....	20 00
				For ruling 5,000 vouchers, at 25 cents per 100.....	12 50
				For folding 5,000 vouchers, at 25 cents per 100.....	12 50
				For ruling 5,000 reg. con. provision return, at 25 cents per 100.....	12 50
				For ruling 500 ration tables, at 25 cents per 100.....	1 25
				For mounting, on cotton, 516 ration tables, at 25 cents each.....	129 00
				For ruling 2,500 requisitions for sub. funds, at 25 cents per 100.....	6 25
				For ruling 20,000 comp. con. provision return, at 25 cents per 100.....	50 00
				Deduct 15 per cent.....	264 00 39 60
				For washing towels for the quarter ending 31st of December, 1861, at eight dollars per quarter.....	
				For 1 washstand.....	1 75
				For 1 saloon table.....	1 50
				For $\frac{1}{4}$ peck ice delivered daily, from January 1 to March 31, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per peck, (77 days).....	4 81
				For 1 peck delivered daily, from April 1 to September 30, (157 days).....	19 62
				For $\frac{1}{4}$ peck delivered daily, from October 1 to December 31, (79 days).....	4 94
				For 356 yards tapestry Brussels carpet, at \$1 50.....	534 00
				For 40 yards of matting, at 50 cents.....	20 00
				For 3 pounds of carpet thread, at \$1 25.....	3 75
				For cutting and sewing 356 yards carpet, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	44 50
				For putting down 7 carpets.....	17 50
				For putting down 40 yards of matting, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	5 00
				For moving furniture of 7 rooms and replace again.....	10 50
				For 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of oil-cloth, at \$1 50.....	21 75
				For 2 velvet rugs, at \$7 50.....	15 00
				For taking up matting, cleaning floors, and putting down again.....	3 50
31		G. M. Wright.....			
Nov. 9	3	American Telegraph Co....			
Dec. 20	4	American Telegraph Co....			
Dec. 24	5	Sup't Public Printing.....			
	6				
31					403 11
Nov. 9					18 00
Dec. 20					17 49
Dec. 24					7 58
31					224 40
Nov. 9					8 00
Dec. 20					
Dec. 24					3 25
1862. 1					
Jan. 1	1	L. J. Middleton			29 37
10					
	2	John Alexander.....			

Abstract of the expenditures of the Subsistence office, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. Jan. 27	3	J. C. McGuire & Co.....	For 3 looking-glasses, at \$1..... For 1 oak writing-table..... For 1 marble top washstand..... For 1 No. 6 Herring safe.....	\$3 00 10 00 16 00 140 00
			Cr. By sales of sundry articles.....	169 00 37 64
29	4	Samuel Wise.....	(January 6.) For materials and making three chests..... For painting and lettering three chests..... For materials and making five wood boxes..... For painting five wood boxes..... For hauling chests and wood boxes to War Department.....	19 07 4 00 14 00 4 00 75
March 4	5	Thomas Hutchinson.....	For two copies City Directory, at \$2 each.....	41 82
6	6	Charles Lee.....	For hire of team and wagon and 2 hands one day and a half, at \$6 50 per day.....	4 00
6	7	William Budd.....	For hire of team and wagon and two hands one day and a half, at \$6 50 per day.....	9 75
7	1	Henry King.....	For cleaning privy and making fire in furnace from March 1 to March 31, 1862.....	9 75
23	2	James Kelley.....	For 6 new blowers and fitting the same, at \$1 50..... For repairing and fitting old blower..... For zinc head and pipe for water-closets.....	9 00 50 5 00
23	3	John Alexander.....	For 328½ yards of tapestry Brussels carpet, at \$1 50..... For cutting and sewing 328½ yards carpet, at 12½ cents..... For difference in rug, \$3 75; 2 pounds thread, \$2 50..... For putting down 7 large carpets..... For 4 buff window shades..... For 1 green window shade.....	492 75 41 00 6 25 17 50 9 50 2 50
23	4	Jane Strother.....	For washing towels for the quarter ending March 31, 1862.....	569 50
23	5	William H. Parker.....	For fixing windows with baize strips and double sash, and washing windows.....	8 00
24	6	John Alexander.....	For 137 yards cocoa matting, at 75 cents..... For sewing and putting down 137 yards cocoa matting, at 15 cents.....	15 00 102 75 20 55
24	7	Jacob Venderlehr.....	For services as watchman from March 4 to March 31, 1862, at \$50 per month.....	123 30
24	8	John M. Devitt.....	For services as watchman from March 4 to March 31, 1862, at \$50 per month.....	45 16
25	9	Wm. S. Mitchell & Co.....	For 8 rugs, at \$10..... For 51½ yards huck diaper, at 25 cents.....	80 00 12 87
				\$131 36

25	10	Parker & Spalding.....	For thread and tape.....	75	100 25
26	11	Boteler & Wilson.....	For making 53 towels, at 12½ cents.....	6 63	4 00
			For furnishing sign and lettering same.....		
			For 1 bookcase.....	31 00	
			For 1 wall glass.....	1 00	
26	12	Pompey Finney.....	For sawing 1 cord pine wood (in 4 pieces,) at 62½ cents each cut.....	1 86	32 00
			For putting in 2 tons coal, at 50 cents.....	1 00	
			Do.....5.....do.....	2 50	
			Do.....6.....do.....	3 00	
			For sawing 1 cord pine wood (in 4 pieces,) at 62½ cents each cut.....	1 86	
26	13	F. R. Dorsett.....	For putting up one horse rack.....		10 22
26	14	Edwin Green.....	For putting 6 casters on desk, \$2; (December 26.) 1 desk, \$25; cushion for reclining office chair, \$5.....	32 00	10 50
			For covering top of desk and varnishing, \$2 50; (January 3.) Putting 1½ yard cloth on desk, \$6; writing table, \$7.....	15 50	
			For putting cloth on desk and new key, \$7; three wash tables, \$7 50; covering and varnishing office chair, \$7.....	21 50	
			For repairing covers on chairs, 50 cents; 1 large case, \$40; making desk top and covering with cloth, \$5.....	45 50	
			For 1 walnut desk, \$32 50; two desks, \$50; 9 brass hat pins and jobbing, \$2 50.....	85 00	
			For making desk top, \$5; shortening desk, \$5; one large walnut washstand, \$25.....	35 00	
			For 1 standing desk, \$15; 1 chair cushion, \$2 25; 1 paper case, \$18; 1 screen, \$5.....	40 25	
			For repairing screen, 50 cents; new caster for chair, 50 cents; 9 office chairs, \$47 50.....	48 50	
			For 1 walnut desk, green cloth, \$35; half round oak table, \$18; 1 paper case, \$13; 29 hat pins, \$4 50.....	70 50	
			For covering two desks with cloth, \$7 50; 1 wardrobe, \$12; cutting case in two, \$7.....	26 50	
			For 1 walnut desk, green cloth, \$35; altering desk and 1 new locks, \$7.....	42 00	
			For 1 walnut desk, green cloth, \$35; jobbing, \$1; 1 writing table, \$8.....	44 00	
			For 1 walnut desk, green cloth, \$35; repairing and covering arm chair, \$6; two chair cushions, \$4 50.....	45 50	
30	15	James L. Thomas.....	For services as laborer in Subsistence department, 5 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	551 75	
30	16	James S. Topham.....	For one mail bag.....	6 25	
30	17	James S. Topham.....	For one mail bag and strap.....	5 00	
30	18	Albert Parker.....	For hire of baggage wagon and two laborers 2 days, at \$5 per day.....	6 00	
30	19	J. M. McBlair, agent.....	For one month's rent of house, March, 1862, at \$200 per month.....	12 00	
30	20	J. M. McBlair, agent.....	For 95 yards Brussels carpeting, at \$1 10 per yard.....	200 00	
			For 40 yards velvet carpeting, at \$1 37½ per yard.....	104 50	
			For 90 yards Brussels carpeting, at 75 cents per yard.....	55 00	
			For 1 Goblin carpet.....	67 50	
				100 00	
30	21	Harrisburg Telegraph..	For advertising soldiers' rations in Harrisburg.....	327 00	
30	22	C. W. Boteler & Son.....	For 1 basin and ewer, \$1 25; 1 pair candlesticks, 75 cents; ¼ dozen chairs, \$12.....	5 00	
			For 2 coal hods, \$2 50; 1 basin and ewer, \$1 50; 1 soap box, 63 cents.....	14 00	
			For 2 fire sets, \$10; 1 sneepskin rug, \$4.....	4 63	
			For 10 door mats, \$9 35; 4 fenders, \$30.....	14 00	
			For 7 English mats, \$10 50; 1 basin and ewer, \$1 50; 1 soap box, 63 cents.....	39 35	
			For 1 bucket, 25 cents; 1 pair bronze-head shovel and tongs, \$5.....	12 63	
			For 1 fire set, \$5; 1 large shovel, \$1 25.....	5 25	
			For 1 clock, \$8 50; 1 basin and ewer, \$1 50; 1 soap box, 62 cents.....	6 25	
			For 3 buckets, \$2; 1 axe and helve, \$1 50.....	10 62	
			For 1 large door mat.....	3 50	
				2 00	
May 1	23	Henry King.....	For services cleaning privy during the month of April, 1862.....	112 23	
			For one barrel lime.....	5 00	
				75	
					5 75

Abstract of the expenditures of the Subsistence office, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. Jan. 27	3	J. C. McGuire & Co.....	For 3 looking-glasses, at \$1..... For 1 oak writing-table..... For 1 marble top washstand..... For 1 No. 6 Herring safe.....	\$3 00 10 00 16 00 140 00
			By sales of sundry articles.....	169 00 37 64
29	4	Samuel Wise.....	(January 6.) For materials and making three chests For painting and lettering three chests..... For materials and making five wood boxes..... For painting five wood boxes..... For hauling chests and wood boxes to War Department.....	19 07 4 00 14 00 4 00 75
March 4 6 6 7 23	5 6 7 1 2	Thomas Hutchinson..... Charles Lee..... William Budd..... Henry King..... James Kelley.....	For two copies City Directory, at \$2 each..... For hire of team and wagon and 2 hands one day and a half, at \$6 50 per day..... For hire of team and wagon and two hands one day and a half, at \$6 50 per day..... For cleaning privy and making fire in furnace from March 1 to March 31, 1862..... For 6 new blowers and fitting the same, at \$1 50..... For repairing and fitting old blower..... For zinc head and pipe for water-closets.....	41 82 4 00 9 75 9 75 5 00
23	3	John Alexander.....	For 328½ yards of tapestry Brussels carpet, at \$1 50..... For cutting and sewing 328½ yards carpet, at 12½ cents..... For difference in rug, \$3 75; 2 pounds thread, \$2 50..... For putting down 7 large carpets..... For 4 buff window shades..... For 1 green window shade.....	14 50 492 75 41 00 6 25 17 50 9 50 2 50
23 23 24	4 5 6	Jane Strother..... William H. Parker..... John Alexander.....	For washing towels for the quarter ending March 31, 1862..... For fixing windows with baize strips and double sash, and washing windows..... For 137 yards cocoa matting, at 75 cents..... For sewing and putting down 137 yards cocoa matting, at 15 cents.....	569 50 8 00 15 00
24 24 25	7 8 9	Jacob Venderlehr..... John M. Devitt..... Wm. S. Mitchell & Co....	For services as watchman from March 4 to March 31, 1862, at \$50 per month..... For services as watchman from March 4 to March 31, 1862, at \$50 per month..... For 8 rugs, at \$10..... For 51½ yards huck diaper, at 25 cents.....	123 30 45 16 45 16 13 87

26	10		For thread and tape.....	75	
26	11	Parker & Spalding..... Boteler & Wilson.....	For making 53 towels, at 12½ cents.....	6 63	100 25 4 00
26	12	Pompey Finney.....	For furnishing sign and lettering same..... For 1 bookcase..... For 1 wall glass.....	31 00 1 00	32 00
26	13	F. R. Dorsett.....	For sawing 1 cord pine wood (in 4 pieces,) at 62½ cents each cut.....	1 86	
26	14	Edwin Green.....	For putting in 2 tons coal, at 50 cents..... Do.....5.....do..... Do.....6.....do.....	1 00 2 50 3 00	10 22 10 50
			For sawing 1 cord pine wood (in 4 pieces,) at 62½ cents each cut.....	1 86	
			For putting up one horse rack.....		
			For putting 6 casters on desk, \$2; (December 26.) 1 desk, \$25; cushion for reclining office chair, \$5.....	32 00	
			For covering top of desk and varnishing, \$2 50; (January 3.) Putting 14 yard cloth on desk, \$6; writing table, \$7.....	15 50	
			For putting cloth on desk and new key, \$7; three wash tables, \$7 50; covering and varnishing office chair, \$7.....	21 50	
			For repairing covers on chairs, 50 cents; 1 large case, \$40; making desk top and covering with cloth, \$5.....	45 50	
			For 1 walnut desk, \$32 50; two desks, \$50; 9 brass hat pins and jobbing, \$2 50.....	85 00	
			For making desk top, \$5; shortening desk, \$5; one large walnut washstand, \$25.....	35 00	
			For 1 standing desk, \$15; 1 chair cushion, \$2 25; 1 paper case, \$18; 1 screen, \$5.....	40 25	
			For repairing screen, 50 cents; new caster for chair, 50 cents; 9 office chairs, \$47 50.....	48 50	
			For 1 walnut desk, green cloth, \$35; half round oak table, \$18; 1 paper case, \$13; 29 hat pins, \$4 50.....	70 50	
			For covering two desks with cloth, \$7 50; 1 wardrobe, \$12; cutting case in two, \$7.....	26 50	
			For 1 walnut desk, green cloth, \$35; altering desk and new locks, \$7.....	42 00	
			For 1 walnut desk, green cloth, \$35; jobbing, \$1; 1 writing table, \$8.....	44 00	
			For 1 walnut desk, green cloth, \$35; repairing and covering arm chair, \$6; two chair cushions, \$4 50.....	45 50	551 75 6 25 5 00 6 00 12 00 200 00
30	15	James L. Thomas.....	For services as laborer in Subsistence department, 5 days, at \$1 25 per day.....		
30	16	James S. Topham.....	For one mail bag.....		
30	17	James S. Topham.....	For one mail bag and strap.....		
30	18	Albert Parker.....	For hire of baggage wagon and two laborers 2 days, at \$6 per day.....		
30	19	J. M. McBlair, agent.....	For one month's rent of house, March, 1862, at \$200 per month.....		
30	20	J. M. McBlair, agent.....	For 95 yards Brussels carpeting, at \$1 10 per yard.....	104 50	
			For 40 yards velvet carpeting, at \$1 37½ per yard.....	55 00	
			For 90 yards Brussels carpeting, at 75 cents per yard.....	67 50	
			For 1 Goblin carpet.....	100 00	
30	21	Harrisburg Telegraph.....	For advertising soldiers' rations in Harrisburg.....		327 00 5 00
30	22	C. W. Boteler & Son.....	For 1 basin and ewer, \$1 25; 1 pair candlesticks, 75 cents; ½ dozen chairs, \$12.....	14 00	
			For 2 coal hods, \$2 50; 1 basin and ewer, \$1 50; 1 soap box, 63 cents.....	4 63	
			For 2 fire sets, \$10; 1 sneepskin rug, \$4.....	14 00	
			For 10 door mats, \$9 35; 4 fenders, \$30.....	39 35	
			For 7 English mats, \$10 50; 1 basin and ewer, \$1 50; 1 soap box, 63 cents.....	12 63	
			For 1 bucket, 25 cents; 1 pair bronze-head shovel and tongs, \$5.....	5 25	
			For 1 fire set, \$5; 1 large shovel, \$1 25.....	6 25	
			For 1 clock, \$8 50; 1 basin and ewer, \$1 50; 1 soap box, 62 cents.....	10 62	
			For 3 buckets, \$2; 1 axe and helve, \$1 50.....	3 50	
			For 1 large door mat.....	2 00	112 23
May 1	23	Henry King.....	For services cleaning privy during the month of April, 1862.....	5 00	
			For one barrel lime.....	75	5 75

Abstract of the expenditures of the Subsistence office, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. Jan. 27	3	J. C. McGuire & Co.....	For 3 looking-glasses, at \$1..... For 1 oak writing-table..... For 1 marble top washstand..... For 1 No. 6 Herring safe.....	\$3 00 10 00 16 00 140 00
			Cr. By sales of sundry articles.....	169 00 37 64
29	4	Samuel Wise.....	(January 6.) For materials and making three chests..... For painting and lettering three chests..... For materials and making five wood boxes..... For painting five wood boxes..... For hauling chests and wood boxes to War Department.....	19 07 4 00 14 00 4 00 75
March 4 6 6 7 23	5 6 7 1 2	Thomas Hutchinson..... Charles Lee..... William Budd..... Henry King..... James Kelley.....	For two copies City Directory, at \$2 each..... For hire of team and wagon and 2 hands one day and a half, at \$6 50 per day..... For hire of team and wagon and two hands one day and a half, at \$6 50 per day..... For cleaning privy and making fire in furnace from March 1 to March 31, 1862..... For 6 new blowers and fitting the same, at \$1 50..... For repairing and fitting old blower..... For zinc head and pipe for water-closets.....	41 82 4 00 9 75 9 75 5 00
23	3	John Alexander.....	For 328½ yards of tapestry Brussels carpet, at \$1 50..... For cutting and sewing 328½ yards carpet, at 12½ cents..... For difference in rug, \$3 75; 2 pounds thread, \$2 50..... For putting down 7 large carpets..... For 4 buff window shades..... For 1 green window shade.....	492 75 41 00 6 25 17 50 9 50 2 50
23 23 24	4 5 6	Jane Strother..... William H. Parker..... John Alexander.....	For washing towels for the quarter ending March 31, 1862..... For fixing windows with baize strips and double sash, and washing windows..... For 137 yards cocoa matting, at 75 cents..... For sewing and putting down 137 yards cocoa matting, at 15 cents.....	569 50 8 00 15 00
24 24 26	7 8 9	Jacob Venderlehr..... John M. Devitt..... Wm. S. Mitchell & Co.....	For services as watchman from March 4 to March 31, 1862, at \$50 per month..... For services as watchman from March 4 to March 31, 1862, at \$50 per month..... For 8 rugs, at \$10..... For 51½ yards buck diaper, at 25 cents.....	123 30 45 16 45 16 12 87

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

27

26	10	Parker & Spalding.....	For thread and tape.....	75	6 63
26	11	Boteler & Wilson.....	For making 53 towels, at 12½ cents.....	100 25	4 00
			For furnishing sign and lettering same.....		31 00
			For 1 bookcase.....		1 00
			For 1 wall glass.....		1 86
26	12	Pompey Finney.....	For sawing 1 cord pine wood (in 4 pieces,) at 62½ cents each cut.....	10 22	10 50
			Do.....5.....do.....		
			Do.....6.....do.....		
			For sawing 1 cord pine wood (in 4 pieces,) at 62½ cents each cut.....		32 00
26	13	F. R. Dorsett.....	For putting up one horse rack.....		15 50
26	14	Edwin Green.....	For putting 6 casters on desk, \$2; (December 26.) 1 desk, \$25; cushion for reclining office chair, \$5.....		21 50
			For covering top of desk and varnishing, \$2 50; (January 3.) Putting 1½ yard cloth on desk, \$6; writing table, \$7.....		45 50
			For putting cloth on desk and new key, \$7; three wash tables, \$7 50; covering and varnishing office chair, \$7.....		85 00
			For repairing covers on chairs, 50 cents; 1 large case, \$40; making desk top and covering with cloth, \$5.....		35 00
			For 1 walnut desk, \$32 50; two desks, \$50; 9 brass hat pins and jobbing, \$2 50.....		40 25
			For making desk top, \$5; shortening desk, \$5; one large walnut washstand, \$25.....		48 50
			For 1 standing desk, \$15; 1 chair cushion, \$2 25; 1 paper case, \$18; 1 office chair, \$47 50.....		70 50
			For repairing screen, 50 cents; new castor for chair, 50 cents; 9 office chairs, \$47 50.....		26 50
			For 1 walnut desk, green cloth, \$35; half round oak table, \$18; 1 paper case, \$13; 29 hat pins, \$4 50.....		42 00
			For covering two desks with cloth, \$7 50; 1 wardrobe, \$12; cutting case in two, \$7.....		44 00
			For 1 walnut desk, green cloth, \$35; altering desk and new locks, \$7.....		45 50
			For 1 walnut desk, green cloth, \$35; jobbing, \$1; 1 writing table, \$8.....		
			For 1 walnut desk, green cloth, \$35; repairing and covering arm chair, \$6; two chair cushions, \$4 50.....		
			For services as laborer in Subsistence department, 5 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	551 75	
			For one mail bag.....	6 25	
			For one mail bag and strap.....	5 00	
			For hire of baggage wagon and two laborers 2 days, at \$6 per day.....	6 00	
			For one month's rent of house, March, 1862, at \$200 per month.....	12 00	
			For one month's rent of house, March, 1862, at \$200 per month.....	200 00	
			For 95 yards Brussels carpeting, at \$1 10 per yard.....		
			For 40 yards velvet carpeting, at \$1 37½ per yard.....		
			For 90 yards Brussels carpeting, at 75 cents per yard.....	327 00	
			For 1 Goblin carpet.....	5 00	
			For advertising soldiers' rations in Harrisburg.....	14 00	
			For 1 basin and ewer, \$1 25; 1 pair candlesticks, 75 cents; ½ dozen chairs, \$12.....	4 63	
			For 2 coal hods, \$2 50; 1 basin and ewer, \$1 50; 1 soap box, 63 cents.....	14 00	
			For 2 fire sets, \$10; 1 sneeplekin rug, \$4.....	39 35	
			For 10 door mats, \$9 35; 4 fenders, \$30.....	12 63	
			For 7 English mats, \$10 50; 1 basin and ewer, \$1 50; 1 soap box, 63 cents.....	5 25	
			For 1 bucket, 25 cents; 1 pair bronze-head shovel and tongs, \$5.....	6 25	
			For 1 fire set, \$5; 1 large shovel, \$1 25.....	10 62	
			For 1 clock, \$8 50; 1 basin and ewer, \$1 50; 1 soap box, 62 cents.....	3 50	
			For 3 buckets, \$2; 1 axe and helve, \$1 50.....	2 00	
			For 1 large door mat.....	5 00	
			For services cleaning privy during the month of April, 1862.....	5 75	
			For one barrel lime.....		
May	1	Henry King.....			
	23				
	30				
	30				
	21	Harrisburg Telegraph.....			
	22	C. W. Boteler & Son.....			
	30				
	30				
	15	James L. Thomas.....			
	16	James S. Topham.....			
	17	James S. Topham.....			
	18	Albert Parker.....			
	19	J. M. McBlair, agent.....			
	20	J. M. McBlair, agent.....			

Abstract of expenditures of the Subsistence office, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. May				
1	24	N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.	For advertising soldiers' rations	\$18 00
3	25	Pompey Finney..	For sawing 1 cord of wood in 4 pieces	\$1 87
			For putting away 2 tons of coal, at 50 cents per ton.....	1 00
3	26	Dickson & King	For 1 cord pine wood.....	9 00
			For 2 tons egg coal, at \$10	20 00
			For 3 tons egg coal, at \$10	30 00
			For 2 tons stove coal, at \$10	20 00
			For 4 tons stove coal, at \$9	36 00
			For 2 tons egg coal, at \$9	18 00
			For 1 cord pine wood, at \$7 50.....	9 00
			For 3 tons egg coal, at \$7 50	22 50
			For 1 cord pine wood.....	7 50
3	27	Coyle & Brother	For 38 feet 6-4 selects, 3 3-5.....	1 43
			For 24 feet 4-4 seconds, 2 3-5.....	66
			For 126 white pine flooring	4 41
			For 20 feet stricts, 2	40
7	28	Wm. G. Bitner	For repairing 2 door locks.....	50
			For repairing front door lock and key.....	1 00
			For 2 latch keys and handle to hatchet	75
			For repairing lock and 2 keys	1 88
			For 2 door locks.....	1 00
7	29	John McDewitt.....	For services as watchman at house corner of H street and Jackson Place for the month of April, 1862	5 13
8	30	Jacob Vendulher.....	do.....do.....	50 00
10	31	J. H. McBlair, agent	For 1 month's rent of house, April, at \$200 per month	50 00
31	32	Jacob Vendulher	For services as watchman at house corner of H street and Jackson Place during the month of May, 1862.....	200 00
31	33	John McDewitt	do.....do.....	50 00
2	34	Henry King.....	For services cleaning privy at house corner of H street and Jackson Place during the month of May, 1862	50 00
30	35	do.....	For services cleaning privy, &c., at house corner of H street and Jackson Place during the month of June, 1862	5 00
30	36	John McDewitt	For services as watchman at house corner of H street and Jackson Place from June 1 to June 30, 1862.....	5 00
30	37	Jacob Vendulher.....	do.....do.....	50 00
30	38	Jane E. Strother	For washing towels for the quarter ending June 30, 1862, at \$10 per quarter	10 00
30	39	Wm. B. Moses	For 1 dozen oak dining chairs.....	23 00
			Total for the year	5,926 57

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the office of the Surgeon General, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. Sept. 5	1	Noell & Boyd.....	To furnishing cord and retrimming window blind in room No. 30.....	\$1 25
			To cutting and sewing carpet.....	75
Oct. 28	1	National Intelligencer.....	For advertising in the National Intelligencer, list of army surgeons, 3 squares.....	3 00
			For advertising meeting of army medical board, 2½ squares, and 25 papers.....	3 50
			For advertising act relative to medical cadets, 6 squares, 3 times.....	6 00
31	2	G. M. Wright.....	For one office table.....	15 00
			For one high stool from McGregor.....	1 00
Nov. 31	3	National Republican	For advertising in National Republican "Corps of Medical Cadets," 6 squares, 3 times.....	16 00
9	4	American Telegraph Co.....	For forwarding and receiving telegrams during the month.....	6 00
9	5	Charles Harling.....	To cash, (freight on litter, Adams' express).....	13 06
			To cash, (freight on one book, Adams' express).....	1 00
			To cash, (freight on Dr. Ridgely's instruments).....	25
			To cash, map of the United States.....	25
			To cash, carpenter's work, done by L. Williams, for the office.....	25
Dec. 20	6	American Telegraph Co....	For forwarding and receiving messages during the month.....	4 75
24	7	W. R. Palmer	For 25 maps of the southern States, at \$1.....	6 77
31	8	Charles Harling.....	For freight on 3 boxes of hospital furniture, by Adams express.....	25 00
			For one map of the United States, mounted.....	3 75
31	9	Ann Turton	For furnishing and washing towels, for Surgeon General's office, from January 1 to December 31, 1861, at \$1 per month.....	2 50
1862. Jan. 1	1	L. J. Middleton.....	To ½ peck of ice, delivered daily from January 1 to March 31, 77 days, at 12½ cents.....	5 00
			To 1 peck of ice, delivered daily, from April 1 to June 30, 78 days, at 12½ cents.....	9 75
			To 1½ peck of ice, delivered daily, from July 1 to September 30, 79 days, at 12½ cents.....	14 81
			To 1 peck of ice, delivered daily, from October 1 to December 31, 79 days, at 12½ cents.....	9 87
Feb. 3	2	A. Parker.....	For moving office, with two wagons, 3½ days, at \$5 per day per wagon.....	35 00
			For employing one man 3½ days, at \$1 50 per day.....	5 25
			For employing one man 4½ days, at \$1 50 per day.....	6 75
28	3	James Palmer	For services as laborer, from December 23, 1861, to February 28, 1862, two months and nine days, at \$50 per month (in Surgeon General's office.)	47 00
				114 51

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Abstract of the expenditures of the office of the Surgeon General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. March 8	4	John Alexander.....	To 337 yards of tapestry Brussels carpet, at \$1 25..... To 2 large velvet rugs, at \$7 50	\$421 25 15 00
			To cutting and sewing 337 yards of carpet, at 12½ cents..... To 2 pounds of carpet thread, at \$1 25	42 12 2 50
			To putting down 6 large carpets..... To 16 large buff window shades, at \$2 25	15 00 36 00
April 26	1	Lemuel Williams	For 2 boxes and marking, December 11, 1861..... For 1 box and marking, December 16, 1861..... For 1 box and marking, December 27, 1861	2 00 1 00 1 00
			For putting lock to table drawer..... For 2 boxes and marking, January 17, 1862..... For covering table with cloth	50 2 00 3 00
26	2	Boteler & Wilson.....	For one table desk..... For eight cane chairs.....	12 00 14 67
29	3	Charles Harling.....	To freight on disinfecting powder	37
			To 3 tumblers and one spittoon..... To freight on medical journals	1 00 50
			To freight on box from Louisville	2 00
			To key for desk..... To freight on medical journals.....	25 25
May 19 31	4 5	Edwin Green	For one walnut desk.....	4 37
		Myers & McGhan	For one portable light	22 50
			For one paper shade and mica	1 00
June 28 30	5 7	Copeland & Lilly.....	For 4 awnings, at \$9 each	4 50
		Wm. J. Williams	For furnishing materials and putting up 4 cases	36 00
			For varnishing the same	577 00
			For putting up hooks on doors	22 00
30	8	Charles Harling.....	For freight on medical journals, and other parcels..... For one table bell	1 00 4 20 1 50
				600 00
				6 30
				\$531 87
				9 50
				26 67

30	9	R. J. Ryan.....	75
		For one box honey soap	31
		For one dozen boxes matches	75
		For one bottle of oil.	88
		For two whisks, 50 cents; one broom, 38 cents.....	38
		For one dozen boxes matches.....	3 07
		Total for year.....	1,550 05

10	10	.....	.....
11	11	.....	.....
12	12	.....	.....
13	13	.....	.....
14	14	.....	.....
15	15	.....	.....
16	16	.....	.....
17	17	.....	.....
18	18	.....	.....
19	19	.....	.....
20	20	.....	.....
21	21	.....	.....
22	22	.....	.....
23	23	.....	.....
24	24	.....	.....
25	25	.....	.....
26	26	.....	.....
27	27	.....	.....
28	28	.....	.....
29	29	.....	.....
30	30	.....	.....
31	31	.....	.....
32	32	.....	.....
33	33	.....	.....
34	34	.....	.....
35	35	.....	.....
36	36	.....	.....
37	37	.....	.....
38	38	.....	.....
39	39	.....	.....
40	40	.....	.....
41	41	.....	.....
42	42	.....	.....
43	43	.....	.....
44	44	.....	.....
45	45	.....	.....
46	46	.....	.....
47	47	.....	.....
48	48	.....	.....
49	49	.....	.....
50	50	.....	.....
51	51	.....	.....
52	52	.....	.....
53	53	.....	.....
54	54	.....	.....
55	55	.....	.....
56	56	.....	.....
57	57	.....	.....
58	58	.....	.....
59	59	.....	.....
60	60	.....	.....
61	61	.....	.....
62	62	.....	.....
63	63	.....	.....
64	64	.....	.....
65	65	.....	.....
66	66	.....	.....
67	67	.....	.....
68	68	.....	.....
69	69	.....	.....
70	70	.....	.....
71	71	.....	.....
72	72	.....	.....
73	73	.....	.....
74	74	.....	.....
75	75	.....	.....
76	76	.....	.....
77	77	.....	.....
78	78	.....	.....
79	79	.....	.....
80	80	.....	.....
81	81	.....	.....
82	82	.....	.....
83	83	.....	.....
84	84	.....	.....
85	85	.....	.....
86	86	.....	.....
87	87	.....	.....
88	88	.....	.....
89	89	.....	.....
90	90	.....	.....
91	91	.....	.....
92	92	.....	.....
93	93	.....	.....
94	94	.....	.....
95	95	.....	.....
96	96	.....	.....
97	97	.....	.....
98	98	.....	.....
99	99	.....	.....
100	100	.....	.....

Report of the Commission on the Administration of the War Department, 1918

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the office of the Paymaster General during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. July 16	1	Thomas C. Burns.....	To 1 dozen soap.....	\$3 00
Aug. 13	2	William Norris.....	To removing desks, furniture, iron chest, &c., from room 32 to 15 and 18, on first floor, and taking up and shaking carpets, &c.	\$2 50
			To washing 3 windows, at 50 cents each, and painting, 25 cents..	1 75
23	3	Green & Williams.....	To 2 writing desks, at \$20, \$40; 2 washstands, at \$1 50, \$3.....	43 00
			To 1 looking-glass, 75 cents; 2 basins and pitchers, \$2 50; 6 Bay State chairs, \$12.....	15 25
			To 1 water-cooler, \$4 50; 2 soap dishes, \$1.....	5 50
			To 2 mahogany writing tables, with pigeon holes ..	34 00
			To 1 paper basket, \$1; 6 large spittoons at 75 cents, \$4 50 ..	5 50
			To 2 writing tables with drawers, &c., \$20, and 1 water bucket, \$1.....	21 00
31	4	H. Buthmann.....	To 1 dozen large size towels.....	4 00
			To hemming and taping same.....	1 00
Sept. 5	5	Joseph Gawler.....	To covering table with canvass, and varnishing.....	4 50
			To re-caning 2 chair seats, at 75 cents each.....	1 50
			To making 3 book-rests, at \$1 each.....	3 00
			To making 3 rulers, at 25 cents each.....	75
			To repairing and covering chair seat.....	50
30	6	Sarah Butler.....	To 3 months' washing office towels.....	10 25
30	7	Blanchard & Mohun.....	To 1 ream extra super letter paper	4 00
			To 1 dozen penholders	50
			To 6 dozen red tape, \$1 50; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	2 50
Oct. 25	1	Thomas White.....	To 4 boxes pens, at 85 cents.....	7 00
26	2	Thomas C. Burns.....	To 1 dozen honey soap.....	3 40
29	3	Philip Parker	To putting down carpets, removing furniture, &c.....	5 00
			To washing 7 windows, at 50 cents each.....	3 50
Nov. 1	4	Joseph Gawler.....	To making platform for desk.....	8 50
			To making 2 packing boxes, at 75 cents each.....	1 75
			To making 3 rulers, at 25 cents each	1 50
			To making cherry portable writing table.....	75
			To making book-rest.....	16 00
			To making 1 high stool.....	1 00
				1 50

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

6	5	Wm. S. Mitchell & Co.....	To making 1 cherry portable writing table.....	14 00
			To making 2 press copy boards, at 75 cents each.....	1 50
			To repairing desk.....	50
			To 50 yards matting, at 37½ cents.....	18 75
			To 14½ yards matting, at 37½ cents.....	5 53
			To sewing and laying the same.....	6 50
			To 2 pieces binding, at 62½ cents.....	1 25
20	6	American Telegraph Co.....	To forwarding and receiving messages during the month.....	32 03
31	7	Philip Parker	To hauling 2½ loads of furniture, books, &c., at \$1 50.....	22 93
			To 3 hands hired 1 day, at \$1 25.....	3 75
			To 1 hand hired 1 day.....	1 50
			To 1 hand hired 4 days, at \$1 50.....	6 00
			To 1 hand hired 2½ days, at \$1 25.....	3 12
			To 1 hand hired 3 days, at \$1 25.....	3 75
31	8	Parker & Spalding	To graining 4 large cases, oak.....	52 62
31	9	W. R. Palmer.....	To 25 maps of the southern States, at \$1 each.....	25 00
31	10	Henrietta Ruthmann.....	To 3 months' washing of office towels.....	25 00
31	11	John Alexander.....	To 140 yards tapestry Brussels carpet, at \$1 25.....	5 00
			To 414 yards ingrain carpet, at \$1.....	175 00
			To 4 pounds carpet thread, at \$1 25.....	414 00
			To cutting and laying 554 yards carpet, at 12½ cents.....	5 00
			To putting down 14 carpets.....	69 25
			To 164 yards cocoa matting, at 75 cents.....	28 00
			To putting down 164 yards cocoa matting, at 12½ cents.....	123 00
			To 2 large velvet rugs, at \$7 50.....	20 50
			To 28 buff window shades, at \$2.....	15 00
			To 15 buff window shades, at \$1 75.....	56 00
			To ice for the year 1861.....	26 25
1862.	1	L. J. Middleton.....	To 5 cases for packing blanks, hauling blanks, &c.....	932 00
Jan'y	23	Thomas Williams.....	To opening desk, and 1 key.....	39 43
	25	W. G. Bitner.....	To 1 key on desk.....	8 50
			To repairing press, with new bottom.....	75
	25	F. & A. Schneider	To 2 copies Washington City Directory.....	4 75
March	4	Thomas Hutchinson.....	To 1 dozen soap.....	4 00
April	7	Thomas C. Burns.....	To 3 months' washing of office towels, to date.....	3 00
	23	H. A. Buthmann.....	To 1 dozen extra sized linen towels.....	5 00
			To hemming and taping the same.....	4 00
			To 2 brooms, 1 spittion, 1 bucket.....	1 00
	23	King & Burchell	To repairs top of desk, and lock and key; fastening down press.....	1 75
			To cutting down stools, desks, and repairing desk and chest.....	3 00
			To new oil-carpet and dusters.....	1 50
			To express charges.....	5 00
			To 2 high desks, at \$16.....	1 50
			To 1 solid walnut desk.....	32 00
			To 1 five-foot oak table.....	40 00
			To 1 five-foot oak table.....	15 00
			To 1 five-foot oak table.....	12 75

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Paymaster General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. April 25		G. M. Wight.....	To 12 oak arm chairs.....	\$77 00
			To 3 walnut office tables, at \$11.....	33 00
			To 2 walnut cases, for books, at \$8 50.....	17 00
			To 1 walnut desk.....	30 00
			To covering 2 tables with enamelled cloth, at \$2 50.....	5 00
			To 1 enclosed washstand, bowl, and pitcher.....	5 75
			To 6 oak chairs, at \$2 50, \$15; 3 high cane-seat stools, at \$2 25, \$6 75.....	21 75
			To covering 2 tables with enamelled cloth.....	4 00
				\$230 50
25	5	G. M. Wight.....	To 1 walnut desk.....	48 00
			To 1 revolving chair covered with leather.....	16 00
May	7	Maxwell & Company.....	To 260 army pay tables.....	64 00
8	7	King & Burchell.....	To 10 yards of oil-carpet, at 90 cents.....	80 00
14	8	Adams Express Company...	To freight on 1 package from Louisville, Ky.....	9 00
			Do.....do.....do.....	1 25
				1 50
June	20	William & Gallant.....	To new shelving.....	2 75
24	10	Thomas C. Burns.....	To 1 dozen soap.....	12 00
30	11	H. Buthmann.....	To 3 months' washing office towels.....	3 00
			Total for the year.....	5 00
				1,795 16

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the office of the chief engineer during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

35

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. July 26	1	John Wiley.....	For subscription for the following periodicals for the year 1861, viz: Civil Engineers' and Architects' Journal..... United Service Magazine..... Spectatem Militaire..... Journal des Armes Speciales..... Journal des Science Militaire..... Philosophical Magazine.....	\$7 00 13 00 9 00 6 00 12 50 9 00
27	2	Edward Lycett.....	For binding 1 folio Defences of the United Kingdom..... For 9 maps to same, backed with muslin—1 at \$1, 1 at 75 cents, 2 at 50 cents, 3 at 25 cents, and 2 at 37 cents..... For 1 volume Delafield's reports..... For 1 atlas to same, lettered on side, &c..... For 4 maps to same, backed with muslin, (large)..... For 42 maps to same, backed and mounted with guards, at 15 cents..... For 38 maps to same, backed on drawing paper.....	\$56 50 2 00 4 25 1 50 5 00 4 00 6 30 3 04
Aug. 20	3	William G. Bitner.....	For altering bell hangings..... For repairing desk lock.....	26 09 4 00 25
26	4	Richard Sewall.....	For taking up, cleaning, and putting away 5 carpets, at \$1 25 each..... For washing 14 windows, at 25 cents each.....	4 25 6 25 3 50
30	5	Joseph Gawler.....	For making packing box..... For making 2 file cases, at \$4 each..... Do.....do..... For putting casters on chair..... For 2 arm chairs, at \$2 each..... For repairing chairs.....	9 75 1 00 8 00 8 00 1 00 4 00 37
31	6	O. B. Denham.....	For cash paid postage on foreign letters to and from the chief engineer's office from January 1 to March 31, 1861, (receipt herewith)..... For cash paid for 32 omnibus fares between April 1 and date, at 5 cents each..... For hire of 2 laborers, 2½ days each, at \$1 25 per day..... For hack to carry maps to Coast Survey office..... For flour for making paste—5 pounds, at 6 cents..... For 1 pint alcohol..... For freight by express on package from New York.....	22 37 1 58 1 60 6 25 50 30 12 1 25

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the chief engineer, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. Aug. 31	6	O. B. Denham—Continued..	For freight by express on package from New York..... Do.....do..... For 1 pint alcohol..... For 30 omnibus fares from May 11 to date, at 6 cents each..... For washing towels from April 1 to June 30, 1861—3 months, at \$2.....	\$0 50 75 12 1 80 6 00
Sept. 13 30	7 8	William H. Nally O. B. Denham	For ruling and binding 1 4-quire Army Register, (for Mr. Thomas,) half bound in sheep, at \$1 50 per quire..... For freight on express package from New York..... For 4 ounces alum..... For freight on express package from New York..... For 1 pint alcohol, 12 cents; 21st, fly paper, 6 cents; two plates, 18 cents..... For 1 pint alcohol..... For carting three boxes to express office..... For 1 pint alcohol, 12 cents; 10th, 1 pound castile soap, 25 cents..... For carting books to post office..... For 1 pint alcohol, 12 cents; 1/4 pound alum 12 cents..... For postage on public letter..... For 1 bottle armor oil..... For 40 omnibus tickets, at 6 cents each..... For washing towels from July 1 to September 30—3 months, at \$2 per month.....	\$20 77 6 00
30	9	Blanchard & Mohun.....	For 14 1/2 yards tracing cloth, at 65 cents..... For 24 yards tracing cloth, \$15 60; 1 ream wrapping paper, 65 cents..... For 1 ream letter paper, \$1 50; 6 pen cleaners, at 75 cents each..... For 2 pump inkstands, \$2 50; 2 gross pens, \$1 50..... For 2 dozen drawing pencils, \$2; 1 record book, \$3..... For 12 memorandum books, \$4 80; 6 glass inkstands, \$4 50..... For 6 ivory-tipped pencils, 50 cents; 9 memorandum books, \$4 50..... For 12 penholders, 25 cents; 12 ivory-tipped pencils, \$1..... For 2 gross pens, \$1 50; writing pad, 75 cents..... For 1 bottle writing fluid, 50 cents; 6 bottles red ink, \$1 50..... For 2 gross pens, \$1 50; 1 gross pens, 75 cents..... For 1 dozen black ink, \$1; 2 glass inkstands, \$1 50..... For 1 bottle ink, 8 cents; 6 drawing pencils, 50 cents..... For 2,500 envelopes, \$5; printing 2,500 envelopes, \$7 50..... For 1,000 envelopes, \$2; 2 blank books, to pattern, \$5 50..... For 36 dozen red tape on spools, at 25 cents..... For 2 dozen drawing pencils, at \$1.....	9 43 16 25 6 00 4 00 5 00 9 30 5 00 1 25 2 25 2 00 2 25 2 50 58 12 50 7 50 9 00 2 00
				12 54

Nov.	5	1	Sup't Public Printing.....	For 1 extra large copying press and iron stand, complete.....	30 00	127 18
				For 1 Tribune Almanac.....	12	
				For 1 wire letter-box.....	25	
Dec.	4	9 14 4	American Telegraph Co.... National Intelligencer..... Richard Sewall.....	For blank books, &c., as follows: For 1 54-quire demi "Letters to Officers of Engineers".....	8 25	44 57 25 03 10 00 6 50 3 47
				For 1 54-quire demi "Communications to Secretary of War".....	8 25	
				For 1 54-quire demi "Army Orders".....	8 25	
				For 1 7-quire medium "Letters Received".....	14 00	
				For paging 234 quires, at 124 cents.....	2 93	
				For 2 division tips, at 50 cents; 1 tag alphabet, \$2.....	2 50	
				For 1 book, 6-quire cap, "Papers Referred," printed, full Russia.....	7 50	
				For paging 6 quires, at 124 cents.....	75	
				Deduct 15 per cent.....	52 43	
				For forwarding and receiving telegrams during the month, as per statement rendered.....	7 86	
1862. March	1	20 31	American Telegraph Co.... Joseph Gawler.....	For the Daily National Intelligencer from January 5, 1861, to January 5, 1862.....	6 25	16 87 25 00
				For putting down 5 carpets, at \$1 25.....	25	
				For labor moving file cases.....	37	
				For forwarding and receiving messages during the month, as per statement rendered.....	3 50	
				For repairing chair.....	1 25	
				For making 3 packing boxes.....	2 75	
				For making 1 packing box.....	1 00	
				For making 1 letter box.....	8 00	
				For making 1 packing box.....	.....	
				For making 2 letter boxes.....	.....	
April	25	31	William R. Palmer.....	For 25 copies of map "showing the distribution of the slaves of the southern States," at \$1 each.....		20 00 6 00 4 00 10 41 18 87 13 71
				For 36 omnibus tickets, at 6 cents each.....	2 16	
				For varnish brush, 37 cents; sponge, 45 cents.....	82	
				For 1 quart alcohol.....	25	
				For express charges on box from New York.....	1 25	
				For transportation on 2 boxes to express office.....	50	
				For washing towels from October 1 to date—3 months, at \$2 per month.....	6 00	
				For Nouvelles Annales de la Construction, 1861.....	8 50	
				For Portfeuille des Machines pour 1861.....	8 50	
				For Index to Encyclopædia Britannica.....	3 00	
May	29 1 7 7 7 19	2 3 4 5 6 7	C. H. Anderson..... Dickson & Ring..... American Telegraph Co.... American Telegraph Co.... American Telegraph Co.... O. B. Denham.....	For 1 copy Daily Globe, 2d session 37th Congress.....		10 98
				For 1 ton Cumberland coal.....	.....	
				For forwarding and receiving messages during the month, as per accompanying statement.....	.....	
				For forwarding and receiving messages during the month, as per statement rendered.....	.....	
				For forwarding and receiving messages during the month, as per accompanying statement.....	.....	
				For 24 omnibus tickets, at 6 cents each.....	1 44	
				For New Year present to carrier of Congressional Globe.....	25	
				For 1 paste brush.....	40	
				For hacking box to Smithsonian Institute.....	25	
						

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the chief engineer, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. May 19	7	O. B. Denham—Continued..	For 5 pounds flour, 25 cents; 1 pint alcohol, 12 cents..... For hacking box to express office, 50 cents; freight on same to Old Point, Virginia, 75 cents..... For freight on package from New York..... For mending inkstand..... For 2 express packages from New York, at 75 cents..... For 5 pounds flour..... For washing towels from January 1 to March 31—3 months, at \$2 per month..... For hacking books to post office, 25 cents; tin cup, 6 cents; paper tacks, 8 cents.....	\$0 37 1 25 50 25 1 50 25 6 00 39 \$12 85
June 30	8	O. B. Denham.....	For 48 omnibus tickets, at 6 cents each..... For 1 pint alcohol, 12 cents; 1 pint alcohol, 12 cents..... For 5 pounds flour, at 5 cents..... For freight on express package from New York..... For postage on public letters to Captain Kurtz..... For sealing tin case, 10 cents; altering same, 12 cents..... For washing towels from April 1 to June 30—3 months, at \$2 per month.....	2 88 24 25 75 1 20 22 6 00 11 54 525 05
			Total for the year.....	

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Topographical Bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

39

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. July 17	1	N. Callan.....	For administering the oath of allegiance, in obedience to the requirements of a resolution of the House of Representatives of July 8, 1861, to eleven persons employed in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers of the War Department, at 25 cents each.	\$2 75
19	2	W. G. Bitner	For opening and locking chest.....	\$0 50
			For repairing two inkstands	75
			For fitting desk key.....	25
Aug. 16	3	Sup't Public Printing.....	For 1 6-quarter medium Orders, general and special, Russia ends and bands, printed.....	15 00
			For binding 1 volume Orders, 1857 to 1860, 12mo., half roan.....	50
			For binding 1 volume General Orders, 1855 to 1860, half Russia, 12mo.....	50
			For binding 2 volumes Journal Franklin Institute, 8vo., half sheep, at 75 cents.....	1 50
			For binding 1 volume Engineers and Architects' Journal, 4to., half sheep.....	1 25
			For binding 6 volumes Nautical Almanac, 8vo., half sheep, at 75 cents.....	4 50
			For 1 8-quarter flat cap blank book, printed headings, half Russia.....	12 00
			Deduct 15 per cent.....	35 25
				5 28
23 29 Sept. 2	4 5 6	George Cook..... Franck Taylor..... Joseph Gawler.....	For washing 9 windows, at 25 cents	29 97
			For Silliman's Journal for 1861.....	2 25
			For furnishing one yard blue cloth, at \$3 50 per yard.....	5 00
			For covering table	3 50
			For furnishing two yards blue cloth, at \$3 50 per yard	1 00
			For covering table.....	7 00
			For fitting key to lock.....	1 00
				37
11	7	Samuel Redfern.....	For 1 patent candle, 10 cents; 26th, 6 cakes soap, 50 cents; 2 papers tacks, 12 cents.....	72
			For 1 bucket, 25 cents; 18th, 1 dozen boxes matches, 12 cents; March 27, 6 cakes soap, 38 cents.....	75
			For 1 dozen boxes matches, 12 cents; 1 pound patent candles, 25 cents	37
			For 1 chamois, 75 cents; 4 pounds nails, 20 cents; 15th, 1 corkscrew, 20 cents.....	1 15
			For 2 spittoons, \$1 25; May 18, paper tacks, 8 cents; 30th, bottle oil, 50 cents	1 83
			For 4 mice traps, 40 cents; 12th, 4 cakes soap, 25 cents; 26th, 6 boxes matches, 6 cents.....	71
30	8	Ruthy Ann Thompson.....	For washing towels and table spreads, 3 months, at \$2 per month.....	5 53
			For 7 yards of cotton sheeting, at 15 cents per yard.....	6 00
			For hemming 3 table spreads, at 10 cents.....	1 05
				30
				7 35

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the chief engineer, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. May 19	7	O. B. Denham—Continued..	For 5 pounds flour, 25 cents; 1 pint alcohol, 12 cents..... For hacking box to express office, 50 cents; freight on same to Old Point, Virginia, 75 cents..... For freight on package from New York..... For mending inkstand..... For 2 express packages from New York, at 75 cents..... For 5 pounds flour..... For washing towels from January 1 to March 31—3 months, at \$2 per month..... For hacking books to post office, 25 cents; tin cup, 6 cents; paper tacks, 8 cents.....	\$0 37 1 25 50 25 1 50 25 6 00 39 \$12 85
June 30	8	O. B. Denham.....	For 48 omnibus tickets, at 6 cents each..... For 1 pint alcohol, 12 cents; 1 pint alcohol, 12 cents..... For 5 pounds flour, at 5 cents..... For freight on express package from New York..... For postage on public letters to Captain Kurtz..... For sealing tin case, 10 cents; altering same, 12 cents..... For washing towels from April 1 to June 30—3 months, at \$2 per month.....	2 88 24 25 75 1 20 22 6 00 11 54 525 05
			Total for the year.....	

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Topographical Bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. July 17	1	N. Callan.....	For administering the oath of allegiance, in obedience to the requirements of a resolution of the House of Representatives of July 8, 1861, to eleven persons employed in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers of the War Department, at 25 cents each.	\$2 75
19	2	W. G. Bitner	For opening and locking chest.....	\$0 50
			For repairing two inkstands.....	75
			For fitting desk key.....	25
Aug. 16	3	Sup't Public Printing.....	For 1 6-quarter medium Orders, general and special, Russia ends and bands, printed.....	15 00
			For binding 1 volume Orders, 1857 to 1860, 12mo., half roan.....	50
			For binding 1 volume General Orders, 1855 to 1860, half Russia, 12mo.....	50
			For binding 2 volumes Journal Franklin Institute, 8vo., half sheep, at 75 cents.....	1 50
			For binding 1 volume Engineers and Architects' Journal, 4to., half sheep.....	1 25
			For binding 6 volumes Nautical Almanac, 8vo, half sheep, at 75 cents.....	4 50
			For 1 8-quarter flat cap blank book, printed headings, half Russia.....	12 00
			Deduct 15 per cent.....	35 25
				5 28
23 29 Sept. 2	4 5 6	George Cook..... Franck Taylor..... Joseph Gawler.....	For washing 9 windows, at 25 cents..... For Silliman's Journal for 1861..... For furnishing one yard blue cloth, at \$3 50 per yard..... For covering table..... For furnishing two yards blue cloth, at \$3 50 per yard..... For covering table..... For fitting key to lock.....	29 97 2 25 5 00
11	7	Samuel Redfern.....	For 1 patent candle, 10 cents; 26th, 6 cakes soap, 50 cents; 2 papers tacks, 12 cents..... For 1 bucket, 25 cents; 18th, 1 dozen boxes matches, 12 cents; March 27, 6 cakes soap, 38 cents..... For 1 dozen boxes matches, 12 cents; 1 pound patent candles, 25 cents..... For 1 chamois, 75 cents; 4 pounds nails, 20 cents; 15th, 1 corkscrew, 20 cents..... For 2 spittoons, \$1 25; May 18, paper tacks, 8 cents; 30th, bottle oil, 50 cents..... For 4 mice traps, 40 cents; 12th, 4 cakes soap, 25 cents; 26th, 6 boxes matches, 6 cents.....	72 75 37 1 15 1 83 71
30	8	Ruthy Ann Thompson.....	For washing towels and table spreads, 3 months, at \$2 per month..... For 7 yards of cotton sheeting, at 15 cents per yard..... For hemming 3 table spreads, at 10 cents.....	5 53 6 00 1 05 30
				7 35

Abstract of expenditures of the Topographical bureau, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. Sept. 30	9	Blanchard & Mohun.....	For 1 large copying press and iron stand..... For 10 sheets drawing paper, \$3 75; 12 sheets drawing paper, \$1 20..... For 1 sheet antiquarian paper, \$1..... For 1 bottle red ink, 25 cents; 1 bottle blue ink, 18 cents..... For 6 pieces mouth glue, 30 cents; 1 dozen drawing pencils, \$1..... For 2 sheets tracing paper, 50 cents; three quires foolscap, 75 cents; one blank book, 50 cents.....	\$30 00 4 95 2 00 43 1 30 1 75
Oct. 11	1	W. G. Bitner	For repairing three inkstands, \$1; repairing three inkstands, \$1..... For repairing one inkstand	2 00 1 00
15	2	John Penington & Son.....	For Mordret men fortification	1 80
29	3	George Cook.....	For Atlas Topographique d'Orient..... For Colton's Atlas of United States..... For removing books and heavy plates for charts from the first to the fifth story of Winder's building..... For amount paid 4 men for removing large surveying instrument.....do..... For removing model of caisson to Light-house Board..... For carpenter's work	45 00 15 00 3 00 1 00 1 50 1 00
Nov. 9	4	American Telegraph Co.....	J. C. Woodruff to Captain Reynolds, 9 words..... Do, do, 20 words..... Lieut. Bache to C. A. Turnbull, Boston, 5 words..... Lieut. Bache to Major George Thom, 11 words.....	1 40 2 40 90 55
25 Dec. 10 13	5 6 7	George C. Thomas..... Thomas Murphy and John Lane. G. C. Smith.....	For administering the oath of allegiance to 15 persons attached to the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, at 25 cents each For three days' labor, each, at \$1 25 per day, taking up and putting down carpets, cleaning rooms, and transferring boxes from first to fifth story. For portage on 15 boxes and 1 portfolio containing charts, maps, note books, papers, letters, &c., from the Engineer's office, in Philadelphia, to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad depot—2 loads, at \$1 each For freight, by railroad, on the above from Philadelphia to Washington..... For portage on the above from the Washington Railroad depot to the Bureau of Topographical Engineers.....	5 25 3 75 7 50
17	8	John W. Lewis.....	For furnishing materials and making opening in partition, door, jams, trimming, &c., viz: For carpenter's work..... For materials..... For plasterer's work, \$3; laborer's work, \$3..... For painter's work..... For personal services and superintending.....	8 75 15 00 10 00 6 00 6 00 10 00
				47 00

1862.	9	American Telegraph Co....	For forwarding and receiving messages during the month, as per statement rendered.....	29 86
Jan. 1	1	L. J. Middleton.....	For half peck ice, delivered daily, (Sundays excepted,) from January 1 to December 31, 313 days, at 12½ cents per peck.....	19 56
1	2	Ruth A. Thompson.....	For washing towels and map covers from October 1 to December 31, 3 months, at \$2 per month.....	6 00
3	3	W. R. Palmer.....	For 25 maps of the Southern States, at \$1	25 00
21	4	D. Van Nostrand.....	For Jones's Sieges in Spain, 2 volumes.....	14 00
20	5	D. Van Nostrand.....	For one copy of Pasley on a Siege.....	12 00
March 12	6	Samuel Redfern.....	For 1 tub, 75 cents; 6 tumblers, \$1 50; 1 dozen boxes matches, 12 cents	2 37
			For 6 cakes soap, 38 cents; 1 broom, 31 cents	69
			For 1 dozen boxes matches, 12 cents; November 29, 2 papers Windsor soap, 75 cents.....	87
			For turpentine, 13 cents; 1 paper tacks, 6 cents; sponge, \$1.....	1 19
April 25	1	Joseph Gawler.....	For making walnut case.....	20 00
			For making 4 walnut rulers.....	1 50
26	2	R. A. Thompson.....	For washing towels during the first quarter of 1862	6 00
			For freight from Philadelphia on one package.....	50
26	3	Crosby & Nichols.....	For composition of Abbott's pamphlet on Mississippi river.....	7 00
			For composition of covers and title.....	1 91
			For overrunning.....	3 90
			For printing Abbott's pamphlet on Mississippi river.....	10 00
			For paper.....	27 00
			For covers, paper, \$3 76; for binding, \$5 33	9 09
May 29	4	John W. Lewis	For two benches.....	58 90
5	5	William Mann.....	For 7 pieces tracing cloth.....	3 80
5	6	John J. Whitney.....	For 6 pieces oil paper for copying letter book	50 00
7	7	Taylor & Maury.....	For 12 sheets mounting board, \$1 20; 17th, 12 sheets, do., at 12½ cents, \$1 50.....	75
			For Vega's Logarithms, \$2 50; 19th, Nautical Almanac, \$1 50	4 00
			For subscription to Civil Engineer, 1860, \$8 50; 11th, Vega's Logarithms, \$2 50.....	11 00
			For 1 parallel ruler, \$2; 2 sheets crayon paper, 20 cents	2 20
			For 3 copies Congressional Directory, \$1 12; 12th, 1 ream large waste paper, 75 cents.....	1 87
			For 1 roll tracing linen, \$10; 1 bottle ink, 50 cents; 1 blank book, \$1 25	11 75
			For 2 American Almanacs, 1861, \$3; April 10, 1 dozen blue and red pencils, \$1 75	4 75
			For 1 copying board, 25 cents; 14th, subscription to Civil Engineer and Architects' Journal, \$9 50.....	9 75
			For 24 dozen thumb tacks, \$1 75; July 5, 6 maps seat of war, \$6.....	7 75
			For 10 yards tracing paper, \$5 00; September 13, subscription to Annals des Ponts, 1861, \$12 50.....	17 50
7	8	American Telegraph Co.....	H. L. Abbott from F. W. Cunningham, Boston, 7 words.....	73 27
7	9	American Telegraph Co....	J. C. Woodruff to N. Muehler, Louisville, 7 words.....	90
			Do.....do.....do.....12 words	1 45
			Do.....do.....do.....12 words	1 65
7	10	American Telegraph Co.....	For forwarding and receiving messages during the month.....	3 10
7	11	American Telegraph Co....	J. C. Woodruff to Lieut. Col. Bache, Philadelphia, 7 words.....	5 79
			J. C. Woodruff to C. Megargee & Co., 5 words.....	30
			J. C. Woodruff to C. Megargee & Co., 5 words.....	30
8	12	John D. Defrees, Superin- tendent Pub. Printing.	For ruling 2,760 vouchers, at 25 cents per 100.....	60
			For ruling 920 pay roll, September 30, 1861.....	6 90
				2 30
			Deduct 15 per cent	9 20
				1 38
				7 82

Abstract of expenditures of the Topographical bureau, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. June 2	13	J. W. Willson.	For Johnson's Atlas	\$15 00
30	14	R. A. Thompson	For washing towels from April 1 to June 30, 1862, 3 months, at \$2 per month.....	\$6 00
			For putting down carpet, &c.....	1 00
30	15	W. G. Bitner	For one iron staple, 25 cents; one key for desk, 25 cents.....	7 00
			For opening doors and 1 key	50
30	16	Jour. of Franklin Institute..	For one year's subscription to Journal of Franklin Institute, from January to December, 1862, at \$5 per annum.....	1 50
			Total for the year.....	5 00
				624 20

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Ordnance office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. August 7	1	John C. Rives	For Daily Globe during 1st session 37th Congress.....	\$1 00
13	2	Noel & Boyd	For taking down 3 large blinds, cleaning and repainting; retrimming and putting up do.; furnishing 35 new slats for do.....	20 00
16	3	Sup't Public Printing	For ruling faint and red 920 pay rolls, No. 14, at 50 cents per 100	\$4 60
			Do.....200.....do.....No. 16.....do.....	1 00
			Do.....460 inspection and proof, of ordnance, at 50 cents per 100	2 30
			Do.....200 receipts for firearms.....do.....	1 00
			Do.....230 receipts.....do.....	1 15
			Do.....460 receipts for ordnance stores, (1).....do.....	2 30
			Do.....460.....do.....(2).....do.....	2 30
			Do.....230 inv. for ordnance and ordnance stores, (1), at 50 cents per 100.....	1 15
			Do.....460.....do.....do.....(2).....do.....	2 30
			For ruling 920 circular letters, at 25 cents per 100.....	2 30
			For ruling 500 return of ordnance, at 25 cents per 100	1 25
			For 1 5½ quire medium statement of contract, Russia ends and bands.....	11 00
			For 1 7-quire medium register of letters received	14 00
			For set of tags, \$2; 2 tags, War Department and requisitions, 50 cents.....	2 50
			For ruling 1,840 special requisitions, at 25 cents per 100	4 60
			For 36½ quire cap orders for supplies, printed, full sheep.....	24 37
			For binding 1 volume flat imperial Artillery for Land Service, half Russia	3 00
			For ruling 1,380 orders for supplies, at 25 cents per 100.....	3 45
			For set of tags, \$2; 2 division tags, at 50 cents	2 50
			For ruling 500 receipts, at 25 cents per 100.....	1 25
			Deduct 15 per cent.....	88 32
				13 25
Sept. 3	4	Noel & Boyd.....	For furnishing 2 large inside blinds, complete, at \$12.....	24 00
			For painting and trimming 1 large do.....	6 00
5	5	Edward C. Younger.....	For services as laborer from 19th to 31st August, both inclusive, at \$30 per month.....	57 00
6	6	William S. Mitchell.....	For 120 yards 4-4 matting, at 37½ cents, \$45; for sewing and laying same, \$12.....	3 50
			For furnishing and laying paper.....	2 50
			For 4 pieces matting binding, at 62½ cents.....	69 06
			For 124½ yards 4-4 matting, at 37½ cents, \$46 64; for sewing and laying same, \$12 42.....	3 50
			For furnishing and laying paper.....	2 50
			For 4 pieces matting binding, at 62½ cents.....	128 06

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Abstract of expenditures for the Ordnance office, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. Sept. 13	7	Presley Jackson.....	For moving furniture of 2 rooms.....	\$3 50
			Do.....do.....	3 50
			For taking up, shaking, and stowing away carpets.....	12 00
			For services as laborer for month of September, 1861.....	.....
30	8	Edward Younger.....	For having towels washed from July 1 to October 1.....	6 00
30	9	N. Mullikin.....	For matches, 25 cents; carrying boxes, 50 cents.....	75
			For sponge and saucer, 31 cents; soap, 50 cents.....	81
30	10	M. Adler.....	For amount paid packages by express.....	18 48
			For amount paid P. Jackson & I. Lee.....	5 50
			For amount paid for labor at different times, carrying boxes.....	4 00
			For amount paid Captain Benton.....	15 50
30	11	Blanchard & Mohun.....	For 5 reams extra superfine letter paper, at \$4.....	20 00
			For 2 dozen penholders, \$1; 2 pounds sealingwax, \$2.....	3 00
			For 6 balls thick twine, \$2 25; 6 balls cotton twine, 75 cents.....	3 00
			For 2,000 heavy white official envelopes, at \$6 per 1,000.....	12 00
			For 1,000 heavy white letter envelopes.....	4 00
			For engraving plate for envelopes.....	7 00
			For engraving 3,000 envelopes, at \$5 per 1,000.....	15 00
Nov. 1	1	Edward C. Younger.....	For services as laborer for the month of October.....	64 00
1	2	Joseph Gawler.....	For making 1 packing box.....	30 00
			Do.....2.....do.....	1 50
			Do.....1.....do.....	1 25
			For one arm chair and cushions.....	1 25
			For making walnut table.....	5 37
			For freight on 1 box from California.....	4 50
0	3	Adams Express Company...	For 1 walnut enamelled cloth-covered writing table.....	.....
12	4	James C. McGuire.....	For glazing 144 glass, 10 by 18, at 20 cents per light, in case.....	28 80
22	5	Parker & Spalding.....	For painting and graining same, best manner.....	18 00
			For 128 glass, 10 by 18, at 20 cents, in case.....	25 60
			For painting and graining same, best manner.....	16 00
23	6	Sup't Public Printing.....	For ruling faint and red 920 pay rolls, No. 14, at 50 cents per 100.....	4 60
			For 920 blank accounts, No. 18, at 25 cents per 100.....	2 30

[illegible]

Page	Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
14	11	Adams Express Company...			38 86
		Do.....1.....do.....do.....			3 95
		Do.....1.....do.....do.....			2 40
		Do.....1.....do.....do.....			2 90
		Do.....2.....do.....do.....			6 35
		Do.....1 box from New York.....do.....			4 00
		Do.....1 box from Philadelphia.....do.....			3 00
		Do.....1.....do.....do.....			2 47
		For transportation 1 box from Philadelphia—General Ripley.....			2 90
		Do.....1.....do.....do.....			2 37
		Do.....1.....do.....do.....			2 95
		Do.....1.....do.....do.....			3 40
		Do.....1.....do.....do.....			2 25
		Do.....1 box from New York.....do.....			2 35
		Do.....1 box from Philadelphia.....do.....			6 80
		Do.....2.....do.....do.....			75
		Do.....1 parcel from Louisville.....do.....			
14	12	N. Mullikin.....			23 77
		For having towels washed from January 1 to April 1.....			6 00
		For amount paid for carrying box of books to General Barry's office.....			50
		For amount paid for matches, 38 cents; mail bag, \$1; soap, 38 cents.....			1 76
14	13	M. Adler.....			8 26
		For amount paid to Major Dyer and Captain Benton for hack hire, &c.....			11 00
		For amount paid for freight by express.....			4 00
17	14	National Intelligencer.....			15 00
		For advertising in the National Intelligencer "Proposals for small arms for the United States service," 74 squares, daily, till May 15.....			30 00
		For twenty-five papers.....			1 00
June	2	Edward C. Younger.....			31 00
	2	J. W. Wilson.....			30 00
	6	William Miles.....			15 00
		For services as laborer during the month of May, at \$30 per month.....			
		For 1 copy Johnson's Atlas.....			1 00
		For cleaning room, washing windows, and taking up matting.....			1 50
		For moving furniture.....			2 50
30	18	Edward C. Younger.....			30 00
30	19	N. Mullikin.....			6 00
		For having towels washed from April 1 to July 1.....			88
		For matches, 38 cents; soap, 50 cents.....			
30	20	M. Adler.....			6 88
		For amount paid to Captain Benton for hack hire, as per voucher.....			2 50
		Total for the year.....			1,880 92

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the northwest executive building during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. July 24	1	Barnes & Mitchell.....	For 564 yards black cambric, at 12½ cents.....	\$70 50
			For 1 dozen black tape.....	75
			For 1½ dozen palm fans, at 75 cents.....	1 13
31 Aug. 24	2	Pompey Tinney.....	For services rendered in attendance on the water-closets, War Department, for the month of July, 1861.....	50
	3	James Kelly.....	For repairing ice-water pitcher.....	5 00
			For taking down two copper cistern-heads and repairing and fixing up the same.....	5 50
			For cleaning out copper cistern heads and copper gutter throughout.....	3 00
			For putting in 2 copper collars, at \$1 50 each.....	
27 31 Sept. 10	4	Robert H. Labille.....	For 20 days' services as laborer on the grounds of the northwest executive building, for the month of July, 1861, at \$1 25.....	25 00
	5	Pompey Tinney.....	For services rendered attending water-closets for the month of August.....	5 00
	6	J. Walters.....	For 90 bushels charcoal, at 12 cents.....	10 80
			For putting it in cellar.....	50
16 21 25	7	Wm. Lucas.....	For sweeping 78 stories, at 10 cents.....	11 30
	8	Geo. Walters.....	For 156 bushels charcoal, at 12 cents.....	7 80
	9	Geo. Walters.....	For 154 bushels charcoal, at 12 cents.....	18 72
			For putting it away in cellar.....	1 00
30 30 30 30	10	R. Magruder.....	For cleaning privies for the months of July, August, and September, 1861, inclusive.....	19 48
	11	Geo. W. Orme.....	For 40 pounds adamantine candles, at 26 cents.....	25 00
	12	John Titball.....	For cleaning 2 rooms, moving furniture of 4 rooms, cleaning passage, such as moving box, &c., &c.....	10 40
	13	Pompey Tinney.....	For cutting 55 cords of wood in three pieces, at \$1 25 per cord.....	4 00
			For packing the same, at 50 cents per cord.....	68 75
30	14	Parker & Spalding.....	For painting hearth and window sills in the Secretary's office.....	27 50
			For furnishing and lettering ten sign letter-box.....	1 50
			For lettering mail bag.....	1 00
			For glass and gazing seven 14 by 22 in Subsistence office.....	7 00
			For painting 2 rooms, three coats, enamelled white, the Secretary's office.....	30 00
			For 1 glass, 14 by 22 wide, \$1; 9 do., different rooms, \$9.....	10 00
			For painting 2 rooms, east end, second floor, two coats, white.....	16 00
			For furnishing boards and lettering 5 signs, Secretary's office.....	10 00
			For staining and varnishing 2 rails across passage, second floor.....	4 00
30	15	S. Noland.....	For services rendered as laborer, for the months of July, August, and September, 1861, at \$10 per month.....	80 50
				30 00

30	16	Washington Gas-light Co ..	For gas from July to date, 43,600 feet, at 35 cents Deduct.....	152 60 15 26
Oct.	19	P. Tinney	For cording and piling 145½ cords of wood for measurement, at 12½ cents per cord.....	137 34
	2	Wm. Rigges.....	For measuring 145½ cords of wood, at 6 cents.....	18 18
	3	Dickeson & King	For 125 cords oak wood, at \$7 75.....	8 73
	31	Charles Stewart.....	For 20½ cords hickory wood, at \$8 75.....	1,148 12
	31		For whitewashing front portico.....	9 00
	31		For whitewashing four ceilings.....	5 00
	31		For whitewashing garret ceiling.....	7 00
	31		For whitewashing water-closets.....	2 00
	31	Pompey Tinney	For services attending water-closets for the month of October, 1861.....	5 00
	31	Pompey Tinney	For cutting 20½ cords of hickory wood in three pieces, at \$1 50.....	30 75
	31		For packing the same, at 50 cents per cord.....	10 25
	31		For cutting 70 cords of oak wood in three pieces, at \$1 25.....	87 50
	31		For packing the same at 50 cents per cord.....	35 00
	31		For putting away 5 tons of coal, at 50 cents per ton.....	2 50
	31	James Kelly	For repairing water-cooler.....	50
	31		For repairing roof on south side.....	6 00
Nov.	22	Pompey Tinney	For putting away 25 tons of coal, at 50 cents per ton.....	12 50
	22		For 4 days' services as laborer, at \$1 25 per day.....	5 00
	25	Alexander Ray	For 25 tons Cumberland coal, at \$7 25.....	181 25
	30	Pompey Tinney	For services attending water-closets of War Department for the month of November, 1861.....	5 00
	30	Geo. W. Orne	For 4 dozen 3-hoop buckets, at 37 cents.....	2 25
	30		For 4 dozen brooms, at 37½ cents.....	2 25
	30		For 4 dozen duster brushes, at 37½ cents.....	2 25
	30		For 5 handle brushes, at 75 cents.....	3 75
	30		For 2 sweep brushes, at \$1 25.....	2 50
	30		For 40 pounds adamantine candles, at 25 cents.....	10 00
	30		For 4 dozen large Can's mats, at \$4	24 00
Dec.	10	Charles Mensel.....	For 4 badges for the watchmen of the War Department, at 75 cents each.....	47 00
	19	Pompey Tinney	For putting away 10 tons of coal, at 50 cents.....	3 00
	20	Stroh & Elliott	For 15 tons anthracite coal, at \$8 50	5 00
	31	Parker & Spaulding.....	For painting partition on stairs	127 50
	31		For staining and varnishing in telegraph room.....	2 50
	31		For 1 glass, 14 by 22 in No. 40, \$1; to 3 do. in General Meigs's room, \$3.....	5 00
	31		For painting closet in Major Lee's room.....	4 00
	31		For 2 glass, 14 by 22, room No. 2.....	2 75
	31		For 1 glass, 14 by 22; to one 8 by 10, 12 cents; to 1 do., 8 by 10, double thick, 25 cents.....	2 00
	31	S. Noland.....	For services rendered as laborer in the office of the Secretary of War, for the months of October, November, and December, '61.....	1 37
1862.	13	T. A. Robertson.....	For sweeping 9 chimneys, three stories each, at 10 cents per story.....	17 62
Jan.	14	M. Renehan.....	For shovelling snow from front of building, by the following men: Dennis Donovan, John Leary, and Peter Callahan, one day each, at \$1 25.....	30 00
	14			2 70
	14			3 75

Abstract of expenditures of the northwest executive building, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. Jan. 15	3	F. & A. Schneider	For repairing iron railing and fastening to the wall.....	\$8 50
			For 1 grate in chief clerk's room.....	4 00
25	4	M. Renahan	For shovelling snow by the following named men: Dennis Donovan, James Whelan, and Nicholas Dunphy, one day each, 3 days, at \$1 25 per diem.	\$10 50
31	5	Parker & Spaulding	For 1 glass, 13 by 15, enamelled, \$1 25; to 1 do., 16 by 24, \$1 25; to 2 do., 10 by 14, 62½ cents.....	3 12½
			For 1 glass, 10 by 18, 50 cents; 16th, to 23 glass, 14 by 22, at 87½ cents, \$20 12½; to 3 do., 13 by 15, enamelled, \$3 75.....	24 37½
			For 14 glass, 14 by 22, at 87½ cents, \$12 25; to 4 do., 12 by 20, \$2; to putting 4 windows, \$4.....	18 25
			For painting 4 large rooms, first floor, two coats, at \$18 each, double sash.....	72 00
			For painting 10 single rooms, two coats, at \$12 each.....	120 00
			For painting and touching up walls, \$15; to 1 room, second floor, \$10	25 00
Feb. 6	6	Martin Renahan.....	For laborer shovelling snow, 2½ days, at \$1 25.....	3 13
			For laborer shovelling snow, 6 days, at \$1 25.	7 50
28	7	Charles Stewart.....	For whitewashing 8 rooms, at \$1 25 each.....	10 00
			For washing 48 windows, at 25 cents.....	12 00
			For sweeping and cleaning rooms, and 2 laborers 6 days each, at \$1 25 per day.....	15 00
			For Pompey Tinney, four days' labor, at \$1 25 per day	5 00
			For cleaning stairway and passage	4 00
			For labor, cleaning 7 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	8 75
28	8	Pompey Tinney.....	For services attending water-closets, January and February, at \$5 per month.....	54 75
March 7	9	William G. Bitner	For new lock on desk and new punch, 88 cents; new cutter, 75 cents.....	10 00
			For opening drawer and 1 key, No. 18, 50 cents; 8th, opening door, 25 cents; 18th opening book-case, 25 cents.....	1 63
			For opening gate and 1 key, \$1; repairing two locks and 1 key, \$1; 28th, 1 key in the Secretary's room, 25 cents.....	1 00
			For repairing lock and 3 keys, water-closet, \$1 75; 22d, repairing 1 key and 3 door locks, \$1	2 25
			For repairing 2 bolts and hanging bell, \$1 50; 13th Dec, new spring on door, \$1 50.....	2 75
			For repairing knobs and 1 key, 75 cents; 28th new box and 1 key on desk, 25 cents.....	6 00
			For repairing door spring, No. 22, 50 cents; 10th, repairing 2 door locks, \$1; 3 new door keys, and rep'g locks, \$2 25.....	1 50
			For repairing door locks Nos. 13, 14, and 16, \$1 12; 16th, 4 new locks, \$8; repairing door knob, 25 cents	3 75
			For repairing door spring, 50 cts; 17th, new lock on door, 50 cents; 21st, repairing bell, \$2 50.....	9 37
			For repairing front door lock, 75 cents; 3d Feb'y, 3 keys on drawers, No. 1, 25 cents.....	3 50
			For opening and fitting bookcase key, No. 2, 50 cents; new lock on drawer, 75 cents; key on door, 50 cents.....	1 00
			For repairing door knobs, 25 cents; repairing lock and 1 key, telegraph office, 75 cents; new spring on door, \$1 50; repainting lock, 50 cents.	1 75
				3 00
				37 50

12	10	Geo. W. Orme.....	For 6 boxes honey soap, at 37 cents.....	2 25	32 25
			For 3 boxes adamantine candles, 40 pounds, 120, at 25 cents.....	30 00	11 25
21	11	William Miles.....	For labor of two men 4½ days, at \$1 25 each, removing books and furniture.....		5 00
12	1	Pompey Tinney.....	For services in attending to privy in War Department during the month of March, 1862.....		150 00
23	2	John F. Stanley.....	For services as laborer for 3 months, at \$600 per annum.....		
28	3	James Kelly.....	For water buckets, \$1 50; cleaning gutters and cistern-heads, \$5.....	6 50	
			For repairing roof on north, south, east, and west sides.....	20 00	
			For repairing dormer windows, \$6; buckets, 37½ cents.....	6 37½	
					32 37
23	4	John Phelan.....	For 9 days' services as laborer in cleaning out cellar rooms, yard, &c., at \$1 25.....		11 25
23	5	James Phelan.....	For 9 days' services as laborer in cleaning out cellar rooms, yard, &c., at \$1 25.....		11 25
23	6	Dennis Donovan.....	For 9 days' services as laborer in cleaning out cellar rooms, yard, &c., at \$1 25.....		11 25
25	7	Charles Stewart.....	For whitewashing 6 rooms at \$1 25 per room.....	7 50	
			For 2 days' cleaning up rooms, at \$1 25 each.....	2 50	
					10 00
25	8	J. W. Thompson & Co.....	For 585 pounds Barron furnace, to renew hot-air furnace, at 11 cents.....	64 35	
			For 8 bolts and nuts, \$4; bricks, mortar, and cement for do., \$6 75.....	10 75	
			For bricklayer's and laborer's time rebuilding, &c., 5½ days, at \$4 50.....	24 75	
			For cleaning out and removing lamp pipes, &c., &c.....	4 25	
			For gas-fitter's time, clearing pipes, and burners, &c.....	3 90	
			For 2 swinging gas brackets, for telegraph office, at \$3.....	6 00	
			For time changing chandeliers, and burners, &c.....	3 50	
			For 240 pounds lead pipe, at 12 cents, \$28 80; 18 pounds solder, at 30 cents, \$5 40.....	34 20	
			For 1 lead trap, \$3; 1 lead bend, \$2 25.....	5 25	
			For 50 holdfasts and clamps, \$3; putty, plaster, screws, &c., \$1 81.....	4 81	
			For mahogany washstand and varnishing.....	16 00	
			For marble top, backs, and sides.....	15 00	
			For 1 fancy wash basin, \$7 75; plated cock and furniture, \$8.....	15 75	
			For 48 feet gas pipe, at 25 cents, \$12; and time connecting for two extensions, \$5 50.....	17 50	
			For 2 3-lt chandeliers, at \$24, \$48; 8 feet brass stem and connexions, at 75 cents, \$6.....	54 00	
			For 2 ceiling plates, at 75 cents, \$1 50; 2 reading lamps, at \$14, \$28.....	29 50	
			For 2 mica shades, at \$1 62½, \$3 25; and time repairing leaks of gas, &c., \$4 95.....	8 20	
			For 3 locks and fitting with extra keys, (3 keys to each,) at \$3 25.....	9 75	
			For 12 brass numbers for keys, and putting on, at 25 cents.....	3 00	
			For mortar, cement, and time repairing pavement.....	2 50	
			For 1 finished stop-cock, \$2 75; and 4 pounds solder, at 30 cents, \$1 20.....	3 95	
			For plumber's assistance 1½ day, repairing pipes, &c., at \$3 50 per day.....	6 13	
			For 26 pounds galvanized iron for floor lining, at 30 cents, \$7 80; and 2 pounds pipe lead, at 7½ cents, 15.....	7 95	
			For repairing metre, \$3; 2 pounds solder, at 30 cents, 60 cents; and plumber's ¼ day, \$1 75.....	5 35	
			For 85 feet gas pipe, at 24 cents, \$21 25; extra fittings and time connecting, &c., \$5 50.....	26 75	
			For 1 3-lt chandelier, \$15; and 4 feet extra stem and connexion, at 75 cents, \$3.....	18 00	
			For 161 feet gas pipe, at 25 cents, \$40 25; and time making connexions, &c., &c., \$8 75.....	49 00	
			For 1 3-lt chandelier, \$20; and 1 3-lt chandelier, \$17.....	37 00	
			For 7 feet extra brass stem and connexion, at 75 cents, \$5 25; and 2 ceiling plates, \$1.....	6 25	
			For 2 swinging brackets, at \$3, \$6; and 2 mica shades, at \$1 62½, \$3 25.....	9 25	
			For reading-lamp and 8 feet tube, \$9; reading-lamp and 12 feet tube, \$13 50.....	22 50	
			For 12 pounds lead pipe at 12 cents, \$1 44; and solder, cement, and time altering metre connexion, \$2 73.....	4 17	
			For 1 swing urinal, \$16; lumber, hardware, and carpenter's work, \$10 85.....	26 85	
			For plumber's assistance, time fitting up basin and plumbing, 4½ days, at \$3 50.....	15 75	

Abstract of expenditures of the northwest executive building, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. April 25	9	John Alexander.....	For putting down 4 pieces of oil-cloth, \$1 50; Dec'r 14, to putting down oil-cloth in passages, \$3 75..... For repairing matting in lower hall, \$3 50; to 3 buff shades in upper hall, \$6..... For 25 pieces of gilt paper at \$1, \$25; 3½ pieces of gilt border, at \$2 50, \$8 75..... For 50 pieces of paper at 50 cents, \$25; 7 pieces of gilt and velvet border, \$2 50, \$17 50..... To sizing walls, \$3 75; to putting down 40 yards of matting at 12½ cents, \$5..... For 22 pieces of paper at 37½ cents, \$8 25; 3 pieces of border at \$1 25, \$3 75..... For scraping and sizing rooms, \$5 25; 25 pieces of gilt paper at \$1, \$25..... For 3 pieces of gilt border, at \$2 25, \$6 75; to sizing walls, 2 rooms, \$3 75..... For 25 pieces of paper at 37½ cents, \$9 37; 3 pieces of border, at \$2 25, \$6 75..... For 42 pieces of paper at 37½ cents, \$15 75; 6 pieces of border, at \$1 50, \$9..... For sewing and putting down 187 yards cocoa matting, lower hall, at 12½ cents..... For making 105 yards of carpet at 10 cents..... For putting down cocoa matting..... For sizing the passage walls..... For 145 pieces of paper at 37½ cents..... For 18 pieces of gilt border, at \$2 50..... For hanging 334 pieces of paper, at 25 cents..... For hanging 43½ pieces of border at 50 cents..... For 6 yards of oil-cloth, at \$1 37..... For taking up old oil-cloth and putting down new one..... For repairing 1 carpet..... For repairing paper in 1 room, first floor.....	\$5 25 9 50 33 75 42 50 8 75 12 00 30 25 10 50 16 12 24 75 23 37 10 50 2 50 1 50 54 37 45 00 83 50 21 75 8 25 3 00 1 50 10 00
26	10	Charles G. Ball.....	For 1 open Franklin stove, set up complete..... For 1 fine parlor grate and setting up complete..... For blue stone coping for ash-pit, setting and repairing round vault..... For one air-tight stove and setting up complete..... For removing wood from wood-cellar..... For No. 3 Chilson's warm-air furnace, setting pipe and register..... For cleaning out passage furnace..... For repairing sewer and pavement in cellar..... For repairing 12 fireplaces and marble mantels, at \$7..... For 1 marble mantel and setting..... For one large chimney-cowl and setting on chimney..... For 1 set of tiles for fireplace and setting..... For cartage of 10 loads dirt from building, at 37½ cents.....	14 60 40 00 22 25 15 00 6 00 200 00 10 00 8 00 84 00 40 00 12 00 12 00 3 75
26	11	William J. Williams.....	For repairing table.....	9 00
				\$459 61
				467 60

For making Venetian door, furnishing locks and hinges	7 00
For painting Venetian door	1 75
For alterations in wood work and repairs in telegraph office	6 50
For cords on 4 windows, \$1 50; 28th, 4 springs on windows, \$2 50	4 00
For making 4 trunks covered with morocco	32 00
For 1 walnut handrail and banister across upper hall	30 00
Do.....do.....do.....do	30 00
For repairing room, new washboard, &c.	3 00
For removing partition, fixing door, &c., telegraph office	4 00
For putting up wire racks, telegraph office	2 00
For repairing hoods for windows, \$4; putting signs over doors, \$1	5 00
For boarding up doorways in cellar	5 00
For railing and door across telegraph office, \$30; 1 case for do., \$13	43 00
For making table, telegraph office, \$2; 2 springs on doors, \$1 25	3 25
For hinges and lock on door, \$3; 13th, 2 hoods with slats, \$12	15 00
For putting, lock on door, \$2; taking down 2 hoods, \$1 50	3 50
For making pedestal for clock, 75 cents; making 4 window frames, \$20	20 75
For repairing pivot door, \$2; Dec'r 5th, repairing windows and doors, \$4	6 00
For putting sashes in 3 windows, \$1 50; cords on 4 pivot doors, \$2 50	4 00
For repairing mantel and washboard	2 00
For removing cases from second story and putting them up in first story	22 00
For repairing 10 rooms, first story, \$3 50 each	35 00
For cord on hall door, 75 cents; taking down railing in hall, \$1 25	2 00
For cord on 4 pivot doors, \$3; 4 window frames and sashes, \$10 each	43 00
For cord on front door, 75 cents; taking down 4 hoods, \$3	3 75
For cutting floor for hot-air pipes, \$1. repairing bookcase, \$5	6 00
For taking down hoods from windows	3 00
For fixing door and putting shelving in telegraph room	3 50
For making table 11 by 12 feet, for telegraph room	12 00
For 2 doors for upper hall	6 00
For taking down and putting up file cases in another room	18 00
For repairing 8 rooms in basement	24 00
For repairing 1 room on first floor	9 00
For cords on 2 pivot doors	1 50
For shelves in basement, telegraph room	8 00
For making door and frame, telegraph room	6 50
For 31-cks, \$6; 2 bolts, \$1 50; repairing 6 locks, cellar doors, \$8	15 50
For plastering and whitewashing 13 basement rooms	43 00
For putting in 2 tons of coal, at 50 cents per ton	1 00
For 5 days' labor sawing wood, at \$1 25	6 25
For sawing 10 cords hickory wood, at 75 cents	7 50
For putting in 5 tons of coal, at 50 cents per ton	2 50
For sawing 10 cords of oak wood, at 62 cents	6 20
For sawing 10 cords oak wood twice, at 62½ cents each cut	12 50
For packing same at 50 cents per cord	5 00
For sawing 5 cords hickory wood, twice, 75 cents, each cut	7 50
For putting in 5 tons coal, at 50 cents per ton	2 50
For washing 16 wi- dows, at 25 cents	4 00
For removing furniture from ground floor to second story	1 50
For dusting hall	25
26 12 Pompey Tinney	491 50
29 13 George Cook	50 95
	5 75

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Abstract of expenditures of the northwest executive building, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. April 29	14	Pompey Tinney.....	For sawing 5 cords oak wood twice, at 62½ cents each cut. For packing the same at 50 cents per cord.....	\$6 25 2 50
May 3 7	15 16	Pompey Tinney..... Wm. G. Bitner.....	For care of water-closets for month of April, 1862. For new spring on door, \$1 50; 17th, repairing door lock, No. 2, 50 cents. For key to desk, 25 cents; 12th, 6 door keys, \$3; repairing, 6 locks, \$2 25; two new boxes, door. For repairing 2 locks, 75 cents; 22d, 1 key to messenger's desk, and new lock, \$1. For repairing lock on bookcase, 50 cents; do. on east door, 50 cents; 28th, repairing lock and 1 key, 75 cents. For repairing locks and knobs, No. 11..... For new lock and 2 keys, \$2; 12th, padlock and hook on door, \$1..... For repairing lock and key, No. 14, \$1; 17th, hook on water-closet, 50 cents; repairing door and key, 75 cents. For 1 key to bookcase, No. 8, 50 cents; 25th, repairing lock, 25 cents; opening drawer, No. 28, 25 cents.....	\$8 75 5 00
7	17	Dennis Donovan.....	For 2½ days shovelling snow, month of March, at \$1 25 per day. For 3 days moving tents from grounds, at \$1 25 per day.....	18 75 3 13 3 75
7 8	18 19	Resin Magruder..... William Miles.....	For services rendered for cleaning out privy for the months of January, February, and March, 1862, at \$8 33½ per month. For washing and oiling 17 Venetian doors..... For cleaning paint in 1 room..... For moving books from the garret..... For washing 2 windows..... For moving stationery.....	25 00 4 00 1 00 75 50 50
8	20	Pompey Tinney.....	For cutting five cords oak wood twice, at 62½ cents each cut. For packing the same, at 50 cents per cord.....	6 75 6 25 2 50
June 8 2 2 3 3 16 17 28 30	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	John Pomeroy..... Pompey Tinney..... John F. Stanley..... Charles Stewart..... John Pomeroy..... Edward Woodland..... Pompey Tinney..... Edward Woodland..... Dickson & Kling.....	For services as watchman in office of the Secretary of War, from January 1 to March 31, 3 months, at \$50 per month. For services cleaning water-closets for month of May, 1862. For services as extra watchman, northwest executive building for month of April, 1 month, at \$50 per month. For whitewashing 3 entries and stairways..... For services as extra watchman in the office of the Secretary of War, for the month of April. For hauling 27 loads dirt from cellar northwest executive building, at 16 cents per load. For cleaning cellars, northwest executive building, throwing out rubbish, &c., 16 days at \$1 25 per day. For hauling 9 loads of dirt from premises northwest executive building..... For 2 tons furnace coal, at \$10..... For 2 tons furnace coal, at \$10..... For 5 cords hickory wood, at \$11..... For 5 cords hickory wood, at \$10.....	8 75 150 00 5 00 50 00 20 00 50 00 4 32 20 00 2 25

30	30	Parker & Spaulding.....	For 5 tons furnace coal, at \$9.....	45 00
			For 10 cords oak wood, at \$9 50.....	95 00
			For 10 cords oak wood, at \$9.....	90 00
			For 5 cords oak wood, at \$8.....	40 00
			For 5 cords oak wood, at \$8.....	40 00
			For making ventilating blind in Assistant Secretary's office, \$4; painting screen, 50 cents.....	4 50
			For graining case \$.; 24th, 2 glass, 14 by 22, first floor, \$2; March 5th, 6 do., 10 by 12, \$1 50.....	6 50
			For 2 glass, 14 by 22, General McClellan's office, \$2; 7th, 12 glass, 14 by 22, in basement, \$12.....	14 00
			For painting and glazing partition and doors across passage, second floor, 3 coats.....	22 00
			For painting and glazing partition across passage, attic story, 3 coats.....	18 00
			For painting two rooms, second floor, \$25; tin sign and lettering, war committee, \$4.....	29 00
			For black paint for marking, 25 cents; varnishing map racks, \$3; blacking mantel, \$1 50.....	4 75
			For 2 glass, 14 by 22, \$2; 16th painting two (?) rooms, basement, \$10.....	12 00
			For painting and glazing large partition across passage, Secretary's office.....	25 00
			For painting room No. 31, \$15; June 7th, 1 glass, 14 by 22, in No. 31, \$1.....	16 00
			For painting room No. 29, \$10; 1 sign corresponding clerks, \$3 50.....	13 50
			For painting 2 rooms, basement, shelving, &c.....	14 00
			For 4 glass, 14 by 22, \$4; 4 do., 10 by 16, at 37½ cents, \$1 50.....	5 50
30	31	Joseph Collins.....	For services rendered, cleaning gutters, &c, 2 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	184 75
30	32	Pompey Tinney.....	For services rendered, taking care of water-closets at northwest executive building, month of June.....	2 50
30	33	James Kelly.....	For repairing water-cooler, 75 cents; May 10th, watering pot, \$1 25.....	50 50
			For 25 feet flashing, for water-closets, at 14 cents.....	3 50
			For 2 cistern heads, at 75 cents, \$1 50; 9 feet spouting, at 14 cents, \$1 26.....	2 76
			For repairing roof of privy, \$2; repairing gutter and pipe, \$1 50.....	3 50
30	34	George Cook.....	For cleaning 60 windows, at 25 cents each.....	11 76
			For taking up 5 carpe's and cleaning them.....	15 00
			For taking up 4 matings and cleaning the floors.....	5 00
			For putting down 1 matting.....	1 50
			For whitewashing 4 fireplaces, at 25 cents.....	1 00
			For cleaning entry and moving chairs and tables and taking down partition in cellar.....	1 00
			For services as extra watchman, northwest executive building, from 1st to 31st May, 1863, 1 month.....	75
30	35	John Pomeroy.....	For services as extra watchman, northwest executive building, from 1st to 31st May, 1863, 1 month.....	24 25
30	36	John F. Stanley.....	For whitewashing cellar of northwest executive building.....	50 00
30	37	William Miles.....	For 2 barrels lime, at \$1 25 each.....	50 00
30	38	Resin Magruder.....	For 2 barrels lime, (slack,) at 75 cents each.....	15 00
			.....	4 00
			Total for the year.....	6,274 00

Abstract of expenditures of the northwest executive building, &c.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. April 29	14	Pompey Tinney.....	For sawing 5 cords oak wood twice, at 62½ cents each cut..... For packing the same at 50 cents per cord.....	\$6 25 2 50
May 3 7	15 16	Pompey Tinney..... Wm. G. Bitner.....	For care of water-closets for month of April, 1862..... For new spring on door, \$1 50; 17th, repairing door lock, No. 2, 50 cents..... For key to desk, 25 cents; 12th, 6 door keys, \$3; repairing, 6 locks, \$2 25; two new boxes, door..... For repairing 2 locks, 75 cents; 22d, 1 key to messenger's desk, and new lock, \$1..... For repairing lock on bookcase, 50 cents; do. on east door, 50 cents; 28th, repairing lock and 1 key, 75 cents..... For repairing locks and knobs, No. 11..... For new lock and 2 keys, \$3; 12th, padlock and hook on door, \$1..... For repairing lock and key, No. 14, \$1; 17th, hook on water-closet, 50 cents; repairing door and key, 75 cents..... For 1 key to bookcase, No. 8, 50 cents; 25th, repairing lock, 25 cents; opening drawer, No. 28, 25 cents.....	 2 00 6 25 1 75 1 75 75 3 00 2 25 1 00
7	17	Dennis Donovan.....	For 2½ days shovelling snow, month of March, at \$1 25 per day..... For 3 days moving tents from grounds, at \$1 25 per day.....	3 13 3 75
7 8	18 19	Resin Magruder..... William Miles.....	For services rendered for cleaning out privy for the months of January, February, and March, 1862, at \$8 33¼ per month..... For washing and oiling 17 Venetian doors..... For cleaning paint in 1 room..... For moving books from the garret..... For washing 2 windows..... For moving stationery.....	4 00 1 00 75 50 50
8	20	Pompey Tinney.....	For cutting five cords oak wood twice, at 62½ cents each cut..... For packing the same, at 50 cents per cord.....	6 25 2 50
June 8 2 2 3 3 16 17 28 30	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	John Pomeroy..... Pompey Tinney..... John F. Stanley..... Charles Stewart..... John Pomeroy..... Edward Woodland..... Pompey Tinney..... Edward Woodland..... Dickson & King.....	For services as watchman in office of the Secretary of War, from January 1 to March 31, 3 months, at \$50 per month..... For services cleaning water-closets for month of May, 1862..... For services as extra watchman, northwest executive building for month of April, 1 month, at \$50 per month..... For whitewashing 3 entries and stairways..... For services as extra watchman in the office of the Secretary of War, for the month of April..... For hauling 27 loads dirt from cellar northwest executive building, at 16 cents per load..... For cleaning cellars, northwest executive building, throwing out rubbish, &c., 16 days at \$1 25 per day..... For hauling 9 loads of dirt from premises northwest executive building..... For 2 tons furnace coal, at \$10..... For 2 tons furnace coal, at \$10..... For 5 cords hickory wood, at \$11..... For 5 cords hickory wood, at \$10.....	8 75 150 00 5 00 50 00 20 00 50 00 4 32 20 00 2 25

30	Parker & Spaulding.....	For 5 tons furnace coal, at \$9.....	45 00
		For 10 cords oak wood, at \$9 50.....	95 00
		For 10 cords oak wood, at \$9.....	90 00
		For 5 cords oak wood, at \$8.....	40 00
		For 5 cords oak wood, at \$8.....	40 00
30	Parker & Spaulding.....	For making ventilating blind in Assistant Secretary's office, \$4; painting screen, 50 cents.....	4 50
		For graining case \$2; 24th, 2 glass, 14 by 22, first floor, \$2; March 5th, 6 do., 10 by 12, \$1 50.....	6 50
		For 2 glass, 14 by 22, General McClellan's office, \$2; 7th, 12 glass, 14 by 22, in basement, \$12.....	14 00
		For painting and glazing partition and doors across passage, attic story, 3 coats.....	22 00
		For painting and glazing partition across passage, attic story, 3 coats.....	18 00
		For painting and glazing partition across passage, attic story, 3 coats.....	29 00
		For painting two rooms, second floor, \$25; tin sign and lettering, war committee, \$4.....	4 75
		For black paint for marking, 25 cents; varnishing map racks, \$3; blacking mantel, \$1 50.....	12 00
		For 2 glass, 14 by 22, \$2; 16th painting two (?) rooms, basement, \$10.....	25 00
		For painting and glazing large partition across passage, Secretary's office.....	16 00
		For painting room No. 31, \$15; June 7th, 1 glass, 14 by 22, in No. 31, \$1.....	13 50
		For painting room No. 29, \$10; 1 sign corresponding clerks, \$3 50.....	14 00
		For painting 2 rooms, basement, shelving, &c.....	5 50
		For 4 glass, 14 by 22, \$4; 4 do., 10 by 16, at 37½ cents, \$1 50.....	
31	Joseph Collins.....	For services rendered, cleaning gutters, &c, 2 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	2 00
32	Pompey Tinney.....	For services rendered, taking care of water-closets at northwest executive building, month of June.....	3 50
33	James Kelly.....	For repairing water-cooler, 75 cents; May 10th, watering pot, \$1 25.....	2 76
		For 25 feet flashing, for water-closets, at 14 cents.....	3 50
		For 2 cistern heads, at 75 cents, \$1 50; 9 feet spouting, at 14 cents, \$1 26.....	
		For repairing roof of privy, \$2; repairing gutter and pipe, \$1 50.....	15 00
34	George Cook.....	For cleaning 60 windows, at 25 cents each.....	5 00
		For taking up 5 carpets and cleaning them.....	1 50
		For taking up 4 matings and cleaning the floors.....	1 00
		For putting down 1 matting.....	1 00
		For whitewashing 4 fireplaces, at 25 cents.....	75
		For cleaning entry and moving chairs and tables and taking down partition in cellar.....	
35	John Pomeroy.....	For services as extra watchman, northwest executive building, from 1st to 31st May, 1862, 1 month.....	24 25
36	John F. Stanley.....	For services as extra watchman, northwest executive building, from 1st to 31st May, 1862, 1 month.....	50 00
37	William Miles.....	For whitewashing cellar of northwest executive building.....	50 00
38	Resin Magruder.....	For 2 barrels lime, at \$1 25 each.....	15 00
		For 2 barrels lime, (slack,) at 75 cents each.....	4 00
		Total for the year.....	6,274 00

455 00

184 75
2 50
5 00

11 76

24 25
50 00
50 00
15 00

4 00

6,274 00

Abstract of expenditures of the northwest executive building, &c.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. April 29	14	Pompey Tinney.....	For sawing 5 cords oak wood twice, at 62½ cents each cut. For packing the same at 50 cents per cord.....	\$6 25 2 50
May 3 7	15 16	Pompey Tinney..... Wm. G. Bitner.....	For care of water-closets for month of April, 1862. For new spring on door, \$1 50; 17th, repairing door lock, No. 2, 50 cents. For key to desk, 25 cents; 12th, 6 door keys, \$3; repairing, 6 locks, \$2 25; two new boxes, door. For repairing 2 locks, 75 cents; 22d, 1 key to messenger's desk, and new lock, \$1. For repairing lock on bookcase, 50 cents; do. on east door, 50 cents; 28th, repairing lock and 1 key, 75 cents. For repairing locks and knobs, No. 11. For new lock and 2 keys, \$2; 12th, padlock and hook on door, \$1. For repairing lock and key, No. 14, \$1; 17th, hook on water-closet, 50 cents; repairing door and key, 75 cents. For 1 key to bookcase, No. 8, 50 cents; 25th, repairing lock, 25 cents; opening drawer, No. 28, 25 cents.....	 2 00 6 25 1 75 1 75 75 3 00 2 25 1 00
7	17	Dennis Donovan.....	For 2½ days shovelling snow, month of March, at \$1 25 per day. For 3 days moving tents from grounds, at \$1 25 per day.....	3 13 3 75
7 8	18 19	Resin Magruder..... William Miles.....	For services rendered for cleaning out privy for the months of January, February, and March, 1862, at \$8 33¼ per month. For washing and oiling 17 Venetian doors. For cleaning paint in 1 room. For moving books from the garret. For washing 2 windows. For moving stationery.....	4 00 1 00 75 50 50
8	20	Pompey Tinney.....	For cutting five cords oak wood twice, at 62½ cents each cut. For packing the same, at 50 cents per cord.....	6 25 2 50
June 8 22 23 24 25 26 17 28 30	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	John Pomeroy..... Pompey Tinney..... John F. Stanley..... Charles Stewart..... John Pomeroy..... Edward Woodland..... Pompey Tinney..... Edward Woodland..... Dickson & King.....	For services as watchman in office of the Secretary of War, from January 1 to March 31, 3 months, at \$50 per month. For services cleaning water-closets for month of May, 1862. For services as extra watchman, northwest executive building for month of April, 1 month, at \$50 per month. For whitewashing 3 entries and stairways. For services as extra watchman in the office of the Secretary of War, for the month of April. For hauling 27 loads dirt from cellar northwest executive building, at 16 cents per load. For cleaning cellars, northwest executive building, throwing out rubbish, &c., 16 days at \$1 25 per day. For hauling 9 loads of dirt from premises northwest executive building. For 2 tons furnace coal, at \$10. For 2 tons furnace coal, at \$10. For 5 cords hickory wood, at \$11. For 5 cords hickory wood, at \$10.	8 75 150 00 5 00 50 00 20 00 50 00 4 32 20 00 2 25

30	30	Parker & Spaulding.....	For 5 tons furnace coal, at \$9.....	45 00
			For 10 cords oak wood, at \$9 50.....	95 00
			For 10 cords oak wood, at \$9.....	90 00
			For 5 cords oak wood, at \$8.....	40 00
			For 5 cords oak wood, at \$8.....	40 00
			For making ventilating blind in Assistant Secretary's office, \$4; painting screen, 50 cents.....	4 50
			For graining case \$; 24th, 2 glass, 14 by 22, first floor, \$2; March 5th, 6 do., 10 by 12, \$1 50.....	6 50
			For 2 glass, 14 by 22, General McClellan's office, \$2; 7th, 12 glass, 14 by 22, in basement, \$12.....	14 00
			For painting and glazing partition and doors across passage, second floor, 3 coats.....	22 00
			For painting and glazing partition across passage, attic story, 3 coats.....	18 00
			For painting and glazing partition across passage, \$25; tin sign and lettering, war committee, \$4.....	29 00
			For painting two rooms, second floor, \$25; tin sign and lettering, war committee, \$1 50.....	4 75
			For black paint for marking, 25 cents; varnishing map racks, \$3; blacking mantel, \$1 50.....	12 00
			For 2 glass, 14 by 22, \$2; 16th painting two (?) rooms, basement, \$10.....	25 00
			For painting and glazing large partition across passage, Secretary's office.....	16 00
			For painting room No. 31, \$15; June 7th, 1 glass, 14 by 22, in No. 31, \$1.....	13 50
			For painting room No. 29, \$10; 1 sign corresponding clerks, \$3 50.....	14 00
			For painting 2 rooms, basement, shelving, &c.....	5 50
			For painting 14 by 22, \$4; 4 do., 10 by 16, at 37 1/2 cents, \$1 50.....	
			For services rendered, cleaning gutters, &c, 2 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	2 00
			For services rendered, taking care of water-closets at northwest executive building, month of June.....	3 50
			For repairing water-cooler, 75 cents; May 10th, watering pot, \$1 25.....	2 76
			For 25 feet flashing, for water-closets, at 14 cents.....	3 50
			For 2 cistern heads, at 75 cents, \$1 50; 9 feet spouting, at 14 cents, \$1 26.....	15 00
			For repairing roof of privy, \$2; repairing gutter and pipe, \$1 50.....	5 00
			For cleaning 60 windows, at 25 cents each.....	1 50
			For taking up 5 carpe's and cleaning them.....	1 00
			For taking up 4 matings and cleaning the floors.....	1 00
			For putting down 1 matting.....	75
			For whitewashing 4 fireplaces, at 25 cents.....	
			For cleaning entry and moving chairs and tables and taking down partition in cellar.....	24 25
			For services as extra watchman, northwest executive building, from 1st to 31st May, 1862, 1 month.....	50 00
			For services as extra watchman, northwest executive building, from 1st to 31st May, 1862, 1 month.....	50 00
			For whitewashing cellar of northwest executive building.....	15 00
			For 2 barrels lime, at \$1 25 each.....	4 00
			For 2 barrels lime, (slack,) at 75 cents each.....	
			Total for the year.....	6,274 00

184 75
2 50
5 00

11 76

24 25
50 00
50 00
15 00

4 00

6,274 00

Abstract of expenditures of the northwest executive building, &c.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. April 29	14	Pompey Tinney.....	For sawing 5 cords oak wood twice, at 62½ cents each cut. For packing the same at 50 cents per cord.....	\$6 25 2 50
May 3 7	15 16	Pompey Tinney..... Wm. G. Bitner.....	For care of water-closets for month of April, 1862. For new spring on door, \$1 50; 17th, repairing door lock, No. 2, 50 cents. For key to desk, 25 cents; 12th, 6 door keys, \$3; repairing, 6 locks, \$2 25; two new boxes, door. For repairing 2 locks, 75 cents; 22d, 1 key to messenger's desk, and new lock, \$1. For repairing lock on bookcase, 50 cents; do. on east door, 50 cents; 28th, repairing lock and 1 key, 75 cents. For repairing locks and knobs, No. 11..... For new lock and 2 keys, \$2; 12th, padlock and hook on door, \$1..... For repairing lock and key, No. 14, \$1; 17th, hook on water-closet, 50 cents; repairing door and key, 75 cents. For 1 key to bookcase, No. 8, 50 cents; 25th, repairing lock, 25 cents; opening drawer, No. 28, 25 cents.....	 2 00 6 25 1 75 1 75 75 3 00 2 25 1 00
7	17	Dennis Donovan.....	For 2½ days shovelling snow, month of March, at \$1 25 per day..... For 3 days moving tents from grounds, at \$1 25 per day.....	3 13 3 75
7 8	18 19	Resin Magruder..... William Miles.....	For services rendered for cleaning out privy for the months of January, February, and March, 1862, at \$8 33¼ per month..... For washing and oiling 17 Venetian doors..... For cleaning paint in 1 room..... For moving books from the garret..... For washing 2 windows..... For moving stationery.....	4 00 1 00 75 50 50
8	20	Pompey Tinney.....	For cutting five cords oak wood twice, at 62½ cents each cut..... For packing the same, at 50 cents per cord.....	6 25 2 50
June 8 9 9 3 3 16 17 28 30	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	John Pomeroy..... Pompey Tinney..... John F. Stanley..... Charles Stewart..... John Pomeroy..... Edward Woodland..... Pompey Tinney..... Edward Woodland..... Dickson & King.....	For services as watchman in office of the Secretary of War, from January 1 to March 31, 3 months, at \$50 per month..... For services cleaning water-closets for month of May, 1862..... For services as extra watchman, northwest executive building for month of April, 1 month, at \$50 per month..... For whitewashing 3 entries and stairways..... For services as extra watchman in the office of the Secretary of War, for the month of April..... For hauling 27 loads dirt from cellar northwest executive building, at 16 cents per load..... For cleaning cellars, northwest executive building, throwing out rubbish, &c., 16 days at \$1 25 per day..... For hauling 9 loads of dirt from premises northwest executive building..... For 2 tons furnace coal, at \$10..... For 2 tons furnace coal, at \$10..... For 5 cords hickory wood, at \$11..... For 5 cords hickory wood, at \$10.....	8 75 150 00 5 00 50 00 20 00 50 00 4 32 20 00 2 25 20 00 20 00 55 00 50 00

30	Parker & Spaulding.....	45 00
	For 5 tons furnace coal, at \$9.....	45 00
	For 10 cords oak wood, at \$9 50.....	95 00
	For 10 cords oak wood, at \$9.....	90 00
	For 5 cords oak wood, at \$8.....	40 00
	For 5 cords oak wood, at \$8.....	40 00
30	Parker & Spaulding.....	453 00
	For making ventilating blind in Assistant Secretary's office, \$4; painting screen, 50 cents.....	4 50
	For graining case \$.....; 24th, 2 glass, 14 by 22, first floor, \$2; March 5th, 6 do., 10 by 12, \$1 50.....	6 50
	For 2 glass, 14 by 22, General McClellan's office, \$2; 7th, 12 glass, 14 by 22, in basement, \$12.....	14 00
	For painting and glazing partition and doors across passage, attic story, 3 coats.....	22 00
	For painting and glazing partition across passage, war committee, \$4.....	18 00
	For painting two rooms, second floor, \$25; tin sign and lettering, war committee, \$1 50.....	29 00
	For black paint for marking, 25 cents; varnishing map racks, \$3; blacking mantel, \$1 50.....	4 75
	For 2 glass, 14 by 22, \$2; 16th painting two (?) rooms, basement, \$10.....	12 00
	For painting and glazing large partition across passage, Secretary's office.....	25 00
	For painting room No. 31, \$15; June 7th, 1 glass, 14 by 22, in No. 31, \$1.....	16 00
	For painting room No. 29, \$10; 1 sign corresponding clerks, \$3 50.....	13 50
	For painting 2 rooms, basement, shelving, &c.....	14 00
	For 4 glass, 14 by 22, \$4; 4 do., 10 by 16, at 37 1/2 cents, \$1 50.....	5 50
31	Joseph Collins.....	184 75
32	Pompey Tinney.....	2 50
33	James Kelly.....	5 00
	For services rendered, cleaning gutters, &c, 2 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	2 00
	For services rendered, taking care of water-closets at northwest executive building, month of June.....	3 50
	For repairing water-cooler, 75 cents; May 10th, watering pot, \$1 25.....	2 76
	For 25 feet flashing, for water-closets, at 14 cents.....	3 50
	For 2 cistern heads, at 75 cents, \$1 50; 9 feet spouting, at 14 cents, \$1 26.....	11 76
	For repairing roof of privy, \$2; repairing gutter and pipe, \$1 50.....	15 00
34	George Cook.....	5 00
	For cleaning 60 windows, at 25 cents each.....	1 50
	For taking up 5 carpe's and cleaning them.....	1 00
	For taking up 4 matings and cleaning the floors.....	1 00
	For putting down 1 matting.....	75
	For whitewashing 4 fireplaces, at 25 cents.....	24 25
	For cleaning entry and moving chairs and tables and taking down partition in cellar.....	50 00
	For services as extra watchman, northwest executive building, from 1st to 31st May, 1862, 1 month.....	50 00
	For services as extra watchman, northwest executive building, from 1st to 31st May, 1862, 1 month.....	15 00
35	John Pomeroy.....	4 00
36	John F. Stanley.....	2 50
37	William Miles.....	1 50
38	Resin Magruder.....	6,274 00
	Total for the year.....	

Abstract of expenditures of the northwest executive building, &c.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. April 29	14	Pompey Tinney	For sawing 5 cords oak wood twice, at 62½ cents each cut. For packing the same at 50 cents per cord	\$6 25 2 50
May	15 16	Pompey Tinney Wm. G. Bitner	For care of water-closets for month of April, 1862. For new spring on door, \$1 50; 17th, repairing door lock, No. 2, 50 cents. For key to desk, 25 cents; 12th, 6 door keys, \$3; repairing, 6 locks, \$2 25; two new boxes, door. For repairing 2 locks, 75 cents; 22d, 1 key to messenger's desk, and new lock, \$1. For repairing lock on bookcase, 50 cents; do. on east door, 50 cents; 28th, repairing lock and 1 key, 75 cents. For repairing locks and knobs, No. 11. For new lock and 2 keys, \$2; 12th, padlock and hook on door, \$1. For repairing lock and key, No. 14, \$1; 17th, hook on water-closet, 50 cents; repairing door and key, 75 cents. For 1 key to bookcase, No. 8, 50 cents; 25th, repairing lock, 25 cents; opening drawer, No. 28, 25 cents.	\$8 75 5 00
7	17	Dennis Donovan	For 2½ days shovelling snow, month of March, at \$1 25 per day. For 3 days moving tents from grounds, at \$1 25 per day.	18 75 3 13 3 75
7 8	18 19	Resin Magruder William Miles	For services rendered for cleaning out privy for the months of January, February, and March, 1862, at \$8 33¼ per month. For washing and oiling 17 Venetian doors. For cleaning paint in 1 room. For moving books from the garret. For washing 2 windows. For moving stationery.	6 88 25 00 4 00 1 00 75 50 50
8	20	Pompey Tinney	For cutting five cords oak wood twice, at 62½ cents each cut. For packing the same, at 50 cents per cord.	6 75 6 25 2 50
June	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 30	John Pomeroy Pompey Tinney John F. Stanley Charles Stewart John Pomeroy Edward Woodland Pompey Tinney Edward Woodland Dickson & King	For services as watchman in office of the Secretary of War, from January 1 to March 31, 3 months, at \$50 per month. For services cleaning water-closets for month of May, 1862. For services as extra watchman, northwest executive building for month of April, 1 month, at \$50 per month. For whitewashing 3 entries and stairways. For services as extra watchman in the office of the Secretary of War, for the month of April. For hauling 27 loads dirt from cellar northwest executive building, at 16 cents per load. For cleaning cellars, northwest executive building, throwing out rubbish, &c., 16 days at \$1 25 per day. For hauling 9 loads of dirt from premises northwest executive building. For 2 tons furnace coal, at \$10. For 2 tons furnace coal, at \$10. For 5 cords hickory wood, at \$11. For 5 cords hickory wood, at \$10.	8 75 150 00 5 00 50 00 20 00 50 00 4 32 20 00 2 25 20 00 20 00 55 00 50 00

30	30	Parker & Spaulding.....	For 5 tons furnace coal, at \$9.....	45 00
			For 10 cords oak wood, at \$9 50.....	95 00
			For 10 cords oak wood, at \$9.....	90 00
			For 5 cords oak wood, at \$8.....	40 00
			For 5 cords oak wood, at \$8.....	40 00
			For making ventilating blind in Assistant Secretary's office, \$4; painting screen, 50 cents.....	4 50
			For graining case \$2; 24th, 2 glass, 14 by 22, first floor, \$2; March 5th, 6 do., 10 by 12, \$1 50.....	6 50
			For 2 glass, 14 by 22, General McClellan's office, \$2; 7th, 12 glass, 14 by 22, in basement, \$12.....	14 00
			For painting and glazing partition and doors across passage, attic story, 3 coats.....	23 00
			For painting and glazing partition across passage, \$25; tin sign and lettering, war committee, \$4.....	18 00
			For painting two rooms, second floor, \$25; varnishing map racks, \$3; blacking mantel, \$1 50.....	29 00
			For black paint for marking, 25 cents; varnishing two (?) rooms, basement, \$10.....	4 75
			For 2 glass, 14 by 22, \$2; 16th painting two (?) rooms, basement, \$10.....	12 00
			For painting and glazing large partition across passage, Secretary's office.....	25 00
			For painting room No. 31, \$15; June 7th, 1 glass, 14 by 22, in No. 31, \$1.....	16 00
			For painting room No. 29, \$10; 1 sign corresponding clerks, \$3 50.....	13 50
			For painting 2 rooms, basement, shelving, &c.....	14 00
			For 4 glass, 14 by 22, \$4; 4 do., 10 by 16, at 37 1/2 cents, \$1 50.....	5 50
			For services rendered, cleaning gutters, &c, 2 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	2 00
			For services rendered, taking care of water-closets at northwest executive building, month of June.....	3 50
			For repairing water-cooler, 75 cents; May 10th, watering pot, \$1 25.....	2 76
			For 25 feet flashing, for water-closets, at 14 cents.....	3 50
			For 2 cistern heads, at 75 cents, \$1 50; 9 feet spouting, at 14 cents, \$1 26.....	15 00
			For repairing roof of privy, \$2; repairing gutter and pipe, \$1 50.....	5 00
			For cleaning 60 windows, at 25 cents each.....	1 50
			For taking up 5 carpets and cleaning them.....	1 00
			For taking up 4 matings and cleaning the floors.....	1 00
			For putting down 1 matting.....	75
			For whitewashing 4 fireplaces, at 25 cents.....	24 25
			For cleaning entry and moving chairs and tables and taking down partition in cellar.....	50 00
			For services as extra watchman, northwest executive building, from 1st to 31st May, 1862, 1 month.....	50 00
			For services as extra watchman, northwest executive building, from 1st to 31st May, 1862, 1 month.....	15 00
			For whitewashing cellar of northwest executive building.....	3 50
			For 2 barrels lime, at \$1 25 each.....	1 50
			For 2 barrels lime, (slack,) at 75 cents each.....	4 00
			Total for the year.....	6,274 00

184 75
2 50
5 00

11 76

24 25
50 00
50 00
15 004 00
6,274 00

Abstract of expenditures of the northwest executive building, &c.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. April 29	14	Pompey Tinney.....	For sawing 5 cords oak wood twice, at 62½ cents each cut. For packing the same at 50 cents per cord.....	\$6 25 2 50
May 3 7	15 16	Pompey Tinney..... Wm. G. Bitner.....	For care of water-closets for month of April, 1862. For new spring on door, \$1 50; 17th, repairing door lock, No. 2, 50 cents. For key to desk, 25 cents; 12th, 6 door keys, \$3; repairing, 6 locks, \$2 25; two new boxes, door. For repairing 2 locks, 75 cents; 23d, 1 key to messenger's desk, and new lock, \$1. For repairing lock on bookcase, 50 cents; do. on east door, 50 cents; 28th, repairing lock and 1 key, 75 cents. For repairing locks and knobs, No. 11..... For new lock and 2 keys, \$2; 12th, padlock and hook on door, \$1..... For repairing lock and key, No. 14, \$1; 17th, hook on water-closet, 50 cents; repairing door and key, 75 cents. For 1 key to bookcase, No. 8, 50 cents; 25th, repairing lock, 25 cents; opening drawer, No. 28, 25 cents.....	 2 00 6 25 1 75 1 75 75 3 00 2 25 1 00
7	17	Dennis Donovan.....	For 2½ days shovelling snow, month of March, at \$1 25 per day..... For 3 days moving tents from grounds, at \$1 25 per day.....	3 13 3 75
7 8	18 19	Resin Magruder..... William Miles.....	For services rendered for cleaning out privy for the months of January, February, and March, 1862, at \$8 33¼ per month..... For washing and oiling 17 Venetian doors..... For cleaning paint in 1 room..... For moving books from the garret..... For washing 2 windows..... For moving stationery.....	4 00 1 00 75 50 50
8	20	Pompey Tinney.....	For cutting five cords oak wood twice, at 62½ cents each cut. For packing the same, at 50 cents per cord.....	6 75 2 50
June 8 2 2 3 3 16 17 28 30	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	John Pomeroy..... Pompey Tinney..... John F. Stanley..... Charles Stewart..... John Pomeroy..... Edward Woodland..... Pompey Tinney..... Edward Woodland..... Dickson & King.....	For services as watchman in office of the Secretary of War, from January 1 to March 31, 3 months, at \$50 per month..... For services cleaning water-closets for month of May, 1862..... For services as extra watchman, northwest executive building for month of April, 1 month, at \$50 per month..... For whitewashing 3 entries and stairways..... For services as extra watchman in the office of the Secretary of War, for the month of April..... For hauling 27 loads dirt from cellar northwest executive building, at 16 cents per load..... For cleaning cellars, northwest executive building, throwing out rubbish, &c., 16 days at \$1 25 per day..... For hauling 9 loads of dirt from premises northwest executive building..... For 2 tons furnace coal, at \$10..... For 2 tons furnace coal, at \$10..... For 5 cords hickory wood, at \$11..... For 5 cords hickory wood, at \$10.....	8 75 150 00 5 00 50 00 20 00 50 00 4 32 20 00 2 25 20 00 20 00 55 00 50 00

30	Parker & Spaulding.....	For 5 tons furnace coal, at \$9.....	45 00
30		For 10 cords oak wood, at \$9 50.....	95 00
30		For 10 cords oak wood, at \$9.....	90 00
30		For 5 cords oak wood, at \$8.....	40 00
30		For 5 cords oak wood, at \$8.....	40 00
			455 00
30	Parker & Spaulding.....	For making ventilating blind in Assistant Secretary's office, \$4; painting screen, 50 cents.....	4 50
		For graining case \$2; 24th, 2 glass, 14 by 22, first floor, \$2; March 5th, 6 do., 10 by 12, \$1 50.....	6 50
		For 2 glass, 14 by 22, General McClellan's office, \$2; 7th, 12 glass, 14 by 22, in basement, \$12.....	14 00
		For painting and glazing partition and doors across passage, attic story, 3 coats.....	22 00
		For painting and glazing partition across passage, war committee, \$4.....	18 00
		For painting two rooms, second floor, \$25; tin sign and lettering, war committee, \$1 50.....	29 00
		For black paint for marking, 25 cents; varnishing map racks, \$3; blacking mantel, \$1.....	4 75
		For black paint for marking, 25 cents; varnishing map racks, \$3; blacking mantel, \$1.....	12 00
		For 2 glass, 14 by 22, \$2; 16th painting two (?) rooms, basement, \$10.....	25 00
		For painting and glazing large partition across passage, Secretary's office.....	16 00
		For painting room No. 31, \$15; June 7th, 1 glass, 14 by 22, in No. 31, \$1.....	13 50
		For painting room No. 29, \$10; 1 sign corresponding clerks, \$3 50.....	14 00
		For painting 2 rooms, basement, shelving, &c.....	5 50
		For painting 2 rooms, basement, shelving, &c.....	
		For 4 glass, 14 by 22, \$4; 4 do., 10 by 16, at 37½ cents, \$1 50.....	
31	Joseph Collins.....	For services rendered, cleaning gutters, &c, 2 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	2 00
32	Pompey Tinney.....	For services rendered, taking care of water-closets at northwest executive building, month of June.....	3 50
33	James Kelly.....	For repairing water-cooler, 75 cents; May 10th, watering put, \$1 25.....	2 76
		For 25 feet flashing, for water-closets, at 14 cents.....	3 50
		For 2 cistern heads, at 75 cents, \$1 50; 9 feet spouting, at 14 cents, \$1 26.....	15 00
		For repairing roof of privy, \$2; repairing gutter and pipe, \$1 50.....	5 00
34	George Cook.....	For cleaning 60 windows, at 25 cents each.....	1 50
		For taking up 5 carpets and cleaning them.....	1 00
		For taking up 4 matings and cleaning the floors.....	1 00
		For putting down 1 matting.....	1 75
		For whitewashing 4 fireplaces, at 25 cents.....	
		For cleaning entry and moving chairs and tables and taking down partition in cellar.....	
		For services as extra watchman, northwest executive building, from 1st to 31st May, 1862, 1 month.....	24 25
		For services as extra watchman, northwest executive building, from 1st to 31st May, 1862, 1 month.....	50 00
		For whitewashing cellar of northwest executive building.....	50 00
		For 2 barrels lime, at \$1 25 each.....	15 00
		For 2 barrels lime, (slack,) at 75 cents each.....	4 00
			6,274 00
		Total for the year.....	

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the building at the corner of F and Seventeenth streets during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. July 24	1	W. S. Mitchell & Co.....	For 362 yards black cambric, at 12 cents..... For 5 yards black crape, at 75 cents..... For 4 dozen black tape, at 75 cents..... For 24 yards huck diaper, at 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents..... For 3 pieces tape, at 6 cents..... For making 2 dozen towels, at \$1 50.....	\$45 31 3 75 3 00 7 50 19 3 00
Aug. 12 19 19 20	2 3 4 5	W. W. Farr..... Henry C. Griffith..... Wm. T. Barr..... Wm. G. Bitner.....	For repairing clock..... For services as engineer in charge of steam ventilating apparatus from June 1 to July 31, 1861, 2 months, at \$75 per month..... For services as scavenger from April 1 to July 31, 1861, 6 nights per month for 4 months, 24 nights, at \$3 50..... For opening door..... For opening 2 padlocks and fitting 2 keys..... For fitting key to door and label..... For fitting key, 50 cents; May 2, repairing lock, 50 cents..... For fitting key, 50 cents; 18th, repairing lock and key, 50 cents..... For opening door, 25 cents; 23d, repairing lock, 50 cents..... For fitting 2 door keys.....	\$62 75 2 50 150 00 84 00 25 1 00 75 1 00 1 00 75 1 00
23	6	Thomas Curtis.....	For whitewashing 3 rooms, at \$2 50..... For whitewashing 4 rooms, at \$2..... For whitewashing 6 ceilings, at \$1 50.....	5 75 7 50 8 00 9 00
26 28	7 8	Richard Sewell..... John Wilson.....	For care of privy and water-closets from April 1 to July 31, 1861, 4 months, at \$10..... For 3 cords pine wood..... Do..... Do..... Do..... Do.....	15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00
30	9	Joseph Gawler.....	For draping building in mourning..... For taking down mourning..... For 6 cane seat chairs, at \$2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 00 2 50 15 75
31 31 31	10 11 12	John T. C. Clark..... Win T. Barr..... Samuel Redfern.....	For services of 3 laborers one and a half day each, taking ashes from cellar..... For services as scavenger from August 1 to date, 6 nights, at \$3 50..... For 4 balls lamp-wick, 25 cents; 1 pound candles, 18 cents; 21st, spigot, 38 cents..... For hand scrub, 37 cents; April 22, 10 pounds adamantine candles, \$2 50.....	38 25 5 62 21 00 9 87

Sept.	6	13	Wm. S. Mitchell & Co.....	For half dozen candlesticks, 75 cents; May 6, 4 spittoons, \$2 50.....	3 25
				For half dozen brooms, \$3; 1 whitewash brush, \$1 25.....	4 25
				For 1 gross German matches.....	2 75
				For 10 sponge, \$1; 24 pounds Castile soap, 69 cents; soap, 12 cents.....	1 81
				For 1 gross German matches.....	3 00
					18 74
	17			For 38½ yards oil-cloth, at \$1.....	38 67
	29			For 40 yards oil-cloth, at \$1 12½.....	45 00
				For cutting, fitting, and laying same.....	9 75
				For 38½ yards oil-cloth, at \$1 12½.....	43 31
				For cutting, fitting, and laying same.....	4 81
				For 39 yards 4-4 cocoa matting, at 75 cents.....	29 25
				For making and laying.....	5 85
	14		J. Walters.....	For 184 bushels charcoal, at 12 cents per bushel.....	176 64
	15		Charles G. Ball.....	For bricklayers' work, as per bill of items herewith:	22 08
				For taking up and relaying 391 yards of rough paving in floors, at 37½ cents per yard.....	146 62
				For 391 yards of pressed-brick paving, laid in mortar, at 45 cents per yard.....	566 95
				For cutting 2 large doors and setting lintels, at \$10 37½.....	20 75
				For cutting out and making 4 ventilating flues, at \$10.....	40 00
				For 6 air-registers, 9 by 14, at \$3 25.....	19 50
				For setting 7 registers, at 75 cents.....	5 25
				Repairs to steam-boilers, viz:	
				For 500 fire-brick, at \$7, \$35; half barrel fire-clay, \$1 50.....	33 50
				For 1 barrel lime, \$1 25; 1 load sand, 75 cents.....	2 00
				For workmanship, 20 days, masonry, at \$3.....	60 00
				For 13 days' labor, at \$1 50.....	19 50
				For hauling rubbish from building, 30 loads, at 37½ cents.....	11 25
				For pointing up cracks of 6 rooms and plastering over folding doors.....	16 00
	16		R. Sewell.....	For care of privy and water-closets from September 1 to date, 1 month.....	944 32
	30		W. G. Bitner.....	For repairing lock and new key.....	20 00
				For opening door and new key.....	75
				For 4 new door keys, at 50 cents.....	75
				For 12 new keys with engraved labels.....	2 00
				For 1 door key.....	13 50
				For 4 keys with engraved labels.....	75
					5 00
	30		Washington Gas Company..	For gas from July 1, 1861, to date, 9,200 feet, at 35 cents per 100 feet.....	22 75
				Deduct for prompt payment 10 per cent.....	32 20
					3 22
	19		Wm. T. Barr.....	For services as scavenger from September 1, 1861, to date, 6 nights, at \$3 50 per night.....	28 98
	30		Henry C. Griffith.....	For services as engineer in charge of steam-warming and ventilating apparatus from August 1, 1861, to date, 2 months, at \$75.....	21 00
	5	Nov.	Thomas Curtis.....	For whitewashing 1 room \$2; 2 ceilings, at \$1 50 each.....	150 00
	8		Wm. T. Barr.....	For services as scavenger from October 1, 1861, to date, 3 nights, at \$3 50.....	5 00
	8		Henry U. Griffith.....	For services as engineer in charge of steam-warming and ventilating apparatus from October 1, 1861, to date, 1 month.....	10 50
	8		S. P. Franklin.....	For 53 pieces paper, at 50 cents.....	75 00
				For 8 pieces of border, at \$1.....	26 50
				For hanging 53 pieces of paper, at 25 cents.....	8 00
				For hanging 8 pieces of border, at 50 cents.....	13 25
				For preparing walls.....	4 00
				For 53 pieces of paper, at 50 cents.....	6 00
				For 8 pieces of border, at \$1.....	26 50
					8 00

Abstract of expenditures of the building at the corner of F and Seventeenth streets, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. Nov. 8	4	S. P. Franklin—Continued..	For hanging 53 pieces of paper, at 25 cents.....	\$13 25
			For hanging 8 pieces of border, at 50 cents.....	4 00
			For preparing walls.....	6 00
			For 28 pieces of paper, at 50 cents.....	14 00
			For 4 pieces of border at \$1.....	4 00
			For hanging 28 pieces of paper, at 25 cents.....	7 00
			For hanging 4 pieces of border, at 50 cents.....	2 00
			For preparing walls.....	4 00
				\$146 50
23	5	Parker & Spaulding.....	For 2 glass 14 by 24, double thick, in skylight, at \$1 50.....	3 00
			For 3 glass 14 by 24, double thick, in skylight, at \$1 50.....	4 50
			For 2 glass 14 by 22, room No. 28, \$2; 1 do. 14 by 22, room No. 30, \$1.....	3 00
			For 3 glass 14 by 22, room No. 40, \$3; October 1, 25 pounds putty, at 5 cents, \$1 25.....	4 25
			For 3 glass 14 by 22, on first floor, double thick.....	3 00
			For painting, graining, and varnishing 6 rooms, 2 coats, at \$9.....	54 00
			For painting 2 rooms, 2 coats, for Ordnance department, for bookcase.....	12 00
			For 7 glass 14 by 24, in skylight, double thick, at \$1 25.....	8 25
			For 1 glass 14 by 22, in skylight, double thick.....	1 00
Dec. 1	6	Wm. T. Barr.....	For services as scavenger during the month of November, 1861, 3 nights, at \$3 50 per night.....	93 50
1	7	Henry C. Griffith.....	For services as engineer in charge of steam-warming and ventilating apparatus during the month of November, 1861.....	10 50
1	8	Richard Sewell.....	For care of privy and water-closets in yard during the month of August, 1861.....	75 00
			For care of privy and water-closets in yard and building during the month of November, 1861.....	10 00
			For cutting grass in yard during the summer of 1861, 3 times, at \$1.....	20 00
				3 00
1	9	John T. Hall.....	For services as fireman for steam-warming and ventilating apparatus during the month of November, 1861.....	33 00
20	10	William Elliott.....	For 142 tons anthracite coal delivered and stowed away in cellar, at \$8 50 per ton.....	50 00
31	1	L. J. Middleton.....	For ice delivered daily from January 1, 1861, to date, 208½ pecks, at 12½ cents.....	1,207 00
1862. Jan. 25	2	Thomas Burley.....	For whitewashing ceilings and cornice of 9 rooms, at \$2 each.....	26 06
			For whitewashing and repairing plastering of 13 rooms, at \$3.....	
				18 00
				39 00
31	3	Wm. G. Bitner.....	For 4 new door keys, at 50 cents.....	57 00
			For opening locks and 3 keys to desks.....	2 00
			For opening door and new key.....	1 00
			Do.....do.....	75
			For opening 2 doors and 2 new keys.....	75
			For opening 1 door and new key.....	1 50
				75
				6 75

Feb.	1	4	Parker & Spaulding.....	For painting 9 rooms, 2 coats, second floor, for Quartermaster General's offices, at \$9 each.....	81 00
				For 1 glass 12 by 20, double thick.....	75
March	1	5	Richard Sewall..	For care of water-closets from December 1, 1861, to date, 3 months, at \$20 per month.....	81 75
	1	6	Henry C. Griffith....	For services as engineer in charge of steam-warming and ventilating apparatus from Dec. 1, 1861, to date, 3 mos. at \$75 p. m..	60 00
	1	7	John T. Hall.....	For services as fireman for steam-warming and ventilating apparatus from Dec. 1, 1861, to date, 3 months, at \$50 per month.....	225 00
	11	8	S. P. Franklin.....	For 172 pieces paper, at 50 cents.....	150 00
				For 30 pieces paper, at \$1.....	86 00
				For hanging 172 pieces paper, at 25 cents.....	30 00
				For hanging 30 pieces border, at 50 cents.....	43 00
				For preparing walls.....	15 00
					27 00
April	24	1	John B. Turton	For taking down one of the inside pivot doors.....	201 00
				For putting new cord to pivot door back.....	1 00
				For putting up racks with 159 hooks in room No. 15.....	50
				For making and hanging one new cellar door.....	11 62
				For putting new spring to door of room No. 46.....	1 62
				For one cord to sash in room No. 18.....	1 25
				For two cords to sash in rooms No. 33 and No. 35.....	50
				For making and putting up rack with 22 brass hooks, for keys to hang on.....	1 00
				For taking down shelving and putting the same up in room, and furnishing and putting up uprights, &c.....	1 75
				For making platforms for desk in room No. 18, 3 by 2 long, 2 by 4 wide, and 4 inches high.....	6 50
				For taking down pivot door inside.....	1 62
				For furnishing and putting new spring on door No. 28.....	1 00
				For putting new cord to sash in room No. 30.....	1 25
				For putting two new cords to sash in paymaster's room.....	50
				For dressing of drawing boards.....	1 00
				For putting six strips 4 by 3 long, 3 inches wide, across the windows in room No. 104.....	30
				For putting seven new cords in the following rooms: Nos. 56, 64, 66, 68, 70, and 2 in No. 72.....	1 50
				For putting three new cords in room No. 4.....	3 50
				For putting one new cord in room No. 47.....	1 50
				For putting one spring to sash in room No. 30.....	50
				For putting cord to sash in room No. 74.....	75
				For taking down window shade.....	50
				For putting one cord to sash in room No. 78.....	1 00
				For putting new spring to window.....	50
				For fixing the seats to water-closets.....	75
				For taking down window shades in room No. 86.....	1 25
				For putting new cord to shade in room No. 85.....	1 00
				For making four new seats to water-closets below.....	50
				For casing a door.....	3 50
				For hanging up two pivot doors and putting in two new cords.....	25
				For putting two new cords to door on F street.....	2 00
				For putting new cord to pivot door back.....	50
				For putting new cord to window sash.....	50
				For putting spring on door.....	50
				For cutting out shelving in room No. 81.....	1 00
				For putting iron on the bottom of two doors.....	75
				For putting two new sills under doors in rooms Nos. 75 and 78.....	50
				For putting two new pieces on pivot door.....	1 25
				For repairing plastering in four rooms occupied by General Meigs.....	75
					10 00
					66 24

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

	Amount.
For what paid.	
For the following work and material furnished in fitting up the rooms occupied by the Ordnance bureau, as measured by John C. Harkness:	
For 730 feet, lineal, of 3 by 4 faced and jointed scantling inserted into the brick floors, leveled and secured in place, at 6 cents.....	\$43 80
For 480 feet, lineal, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ moulding, fitted to skirting of eight rooms, at 3 cents.....	14 40
For 174 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ superficial, 8-4 panel doors, at 30 cents, \$32 42 $\frac{1}{2}$; 9 pairs 4 by 4 butts put on, at 25 cents, \$2 25.....	54 67 $\frac{1}{2}$
For five mortice locks put on, at \$1, \$5; 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet of superficial 8-4 double door jambs, at 11 cents, \$6 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 95 $\frac{1}{2}$
For 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet superficial plain 6-4 door jambs, at 8 cents, \$5 34; 101 feet, lineal, rebut casings, at 4 cents, \$4 04.....	9 38
For 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet superficial plain 6-4 door jambs, at 8 cents, \$5 34; 101 feet, lineal, rebut casings, at 4 cents, \$4 04.....	24 16
For 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet superficial plain 6-4 door jambs, at 8 cents, \$5 34; 101 feet, lineal, rebut casings, at 4 cents, \$4 04.....	7 02
For 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet superficial plain 6-4 door jambs, at 8 cents, \$5 34; 101 feet, lineal, rebut casings, at 4 cents, \$4 04.....	2 64
For 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet superficial plain 6-4 door jambs, at 8 cents, \$5 34; 101 feet, lineal, rebut casings, at 4 cents, \$4 04.....	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	236 89 $\frac{1}{2}$
White pine for the above, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	\$46 57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skirting for do., at 2 cents	28 40
Dowels, at 25 cents	2 25
Hauling of lumber, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cord	3 27
Rebut mortise locks, at \$1 50.....	3 00
Putting on do., at \$1 25	5 00
For 4 flushed bolts for folding doors, and putting on do., at \$1 25	88 49 $\frac{1}{2}$
	325 39 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3 88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commission for measuring, 3 per cent., \$7 77—for half of do.....	
JOHN C. HARKNESS, Measurer.	
Estimated on the amount of work and material of the above, \$259 15.	
Doors, at \$3 per door.....	9 00
Windows, at 50 cents.....	1 50
Leaving out rooms, \$3.....	3 50
Rooms and pointing up walls.....	3 75
Plastering.....	10 00
9-inch flue from fifth story.....	1 50
Setting same, 75 cents.....	27 00
Building, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	8 00
	3 00

[illegible]

29	For machinist's labor repairing steam engine, 16½ hours, at 30 cents.....	4 95	39 60
30	For 26 grate bars, 890 pounds, at 3½ cents.....	34 63	
	.....	54 00	
	.....	6 50	
	.....	4 80	
	.....	75	
	.....	1 00	
	.....	1 50	
	.....	67 55	
	.....	206 25	
	.....	13 44	
	.....	5,160 80	
	Total for the year.....		

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for water-closets for Winder's Building during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. Sept. 9	1	Wm. T. Dove.....	For four privy apartments, three water-closets, one draught cock, one stop-water sink in each of the first four stories, viz: For 4th story.....\$1,075 00 For 3d, 2d, and 1st, each, \$675.....2,025 00	\$3,100 00 17 60
1862. April 24 25	1 2	John B. Turton..... Charles G. Ball.....	For furnishing and putting 8 glass, 10 by 40, in doors of water-closets, at \$2 20.....286 50 For building four 14 by 14 inch ventilating flues for water-closets in the first, second, third, and fourth stories.....35 00 For building one 9 by 9 inch flue from fifth story, for ventilating soil pipe.....	321 50 3,439 10
			Total for the year.....	

Abstract of expenditures of the building at the corner of F and Seventeenth streets, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. April 24	1	John B. Turton—Cont'd....	For the following work and material furnished in fitting up the rooms occupied by the Ordnance bureau, as measured by John C. Harkness: For 730 feet, lineal, of 3 by 4 faced and jointed scantling inserted into the brick floors, leveled and secured in place, at 6 cents..... For 480 feet, lineal, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ moulding, fitted to skirting of eight rooms, at 3 cents..... For 174 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ superficial, 8-4 panel doors, at 30 cents, \$52 42 $\frac{1}{2}$; 9 pairs 4 by 4 butts put on, at 25 cents, \$2 25..... For five mortice locks put on, at \$1, \$5; 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet of superficial 8-4 double door jambs, at 11 cents, \$6 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ For 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet superficial plain 6-4 door jambs, at 8 cents, \$5 34; 101 feet, lineal, rebut casings, at 4 cents, \$4 04..... For 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, lineal, of 6 by 1 band-mould, worked by hand, to match old do., at 12 cents..... For 20 beveled 6-4 feet lintel heads under band-mould, at 15 cents, \$3; 50 feet cubic sill, at 8 cents, \$4..... For 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet lintel of 5 thickness of 3 by 12, inserted over folding doors..... For 105 feet, superficial, 3-inch rough lintel and jambs to opening for new doors..... \$43 80 14 40 54 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 38 24 16 7 02 2 64 2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 236 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	
			For 1,035 feet assorted March white pine for the above, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents..... For 1,420 feet 3-inch joist and scantling for do, at 2 cents..... For 9 pairs of 4 by 4 butts and screws, at 25 cents..... For 28 pounds of assorted nails, at 5 cents, \$1 40; hauling of lumber, \$1 87..... For 2 rebut mortice locks without knobs, at \$1 50..... For 4 flushed bolts for folding doors, and putting on do., at \$1 25..... \$46 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 40 2 25 3 27 3 00 5 00 88 49 $\frac{1}{2}$	
			Commission for measuring, 3 per cent., \$7 77—for half of do..... 325 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$329 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
			being estimated on the amount of work and material of the above, \$259 15. JOHN C. HARKNESS, <i>Measurer</i> .	
26	2	Charles G. Ball	For cutting out 3 doors, at \$3 per door..... For paving round doors, at 50 cents..... For one 9 by 14 black register..... For setting register, 75 cents; clearing out rooms, \$3..... For walling up openings in even rooms and pointing up walls..... For resetting two registers, at 75 cents..... For cleaning out flue and building a 9-inch flue from fifth story..... For one 14 by 22 black register, \$7 25; setting same, 75 cents..... For eight loads of dirt carted from building, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents..... 9 00 1 50 3 50 3 75 10 00 1 50 27 00 8 00 3 00	67 25

26	3	W. M. Ellis & Bro.....	For machinist's labor repairing steam engine, 16½ hours, at 30 cents.....	4 95
			For 26 grate bars, 890 pounds, at 3½ cents.....	34 65
27	4	James Kelley.....	For 18 days' work on roof—one hand and boy at \$3 per day.....	54 00
			For 22 sheets of large tin, at 25 cents.....	5 50
			For 16 pounds solder, at 30 cents.....	4 80
			For coal and acid.....	75
			For tinning around flag staff.....	1 00
			For blower.....	1 50
29	5	McKnew & Marlow.....	For 25 tons anthracite coal, at \$8 25 per ton.....	206 25
30	6	James Skirving.....	For one No. 2 sol. Franklin stove.....	12 06
			For 9 pounds zinc, at 16 cents.....	1 44
			Total for the year.....	5, 160 80

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for water-closets for Winder's Building during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. Sept. 9	1	Wm. T. Dove.....	For four privy apartments, three water-closets, one draught cock, one stop-water sink in each of the first four stories, viz: For 4th story..... \$1,075 00 For 3d, 2d, and 1st, each, \$675..... 2,025 00	\$3,100 00
1862. April 24 25	1 2	John B. Turton..... Charles G. Ball.....	For furnishing and putting 8 glass, 10 by 40, in doors of water-closets, at \$2 20..... For building four 14 by 14 inch ventilating flues for water-closets in the first, second, third, and fourth stories..... 286 50 For building one 9 by 9 inch flue from fifth story, for ventilating soil pipe..... 35 00	17 60 321 50
			Total for the year.....	3,439 10

Abstract of expenditures of the building at the corner of F and Seventeenth streets, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. April 24	1	John B. Turton—Cont'd....	For the following work and material furnished in fitting up the rooms occupied by the Ordnance bureau, as measured by John C. Harkness: For 730 feet, lineal, of 3 by 4 faced and jointed scantling inserted into the brick floors, leveled and secured in place, at 6 cents..... For 480 feet, lineal, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ moulding, fitted to kirting of eight rooms, at 3 cents..... For 174 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ superficial, 8-4 panel doors, at 30 cents, \$52 42 $\frac{1}{2}$; 9 pairs 4 by 4 butts put on, at 25 cents, \$2 25..... For five mortice locks put on, at \$1, \$5; 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet of superficial 8-4 double door jambs, at 11 cents, \$6 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ For 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet superficial plain 6-4 door jambs, at 8 cents, \$5 34; 101 feet, lineal, rebut casings, at 4 cents, \$4 04..... For 201 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, lineal, of 6 by 1 band-mould, worked by hand, to match old do., at 12 cents..... For 20 beveled 6-4 feet lintel heads under band-mould, at 15 cents, \$3; 50 feet cubic sill, at 8 cents, \$4..... For 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet lintel of 5 thickness of 3 by 12, inserted over folding doors..... For 105 feet, superficial, 3-inch rough lintel and jambs to opening for new doors..... \$43 80 14 40 54 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 38 24 16 7 02 2 64 2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 236 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	
			For 1,035 feet assorted March white pine for the above, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents..... For 1,420 feet 3-inch joist and scantling for do, at 2 cents..... For 9 pairs of 4 by 4 butts and screws, at 25 cents..... For 28 pounds of assorted nails, at 5 cents, \$1 40; hauling of lumber, \$1 87..... For 2 rebut mortice locks without knobs, at \$1 50..... For 4 flushed bolts for folding doors, and putting on do., at \$1 25..... \$46 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 40 2 25 3 27 3 00 5 00 88 49 $\frac{1}{2}$	
			Commission for measuring, 3 per cent., \$7 77—for half of do..... being estimated on the amount of work and material of the above, \$259 15. JOHN C. HARKNESS, <i>Measurer</i> . 325 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$329 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
26	2	Charles G. Ball	For cutting out 3 doors, at \$3 per door..... For paving round doors, at 50 cents..... For one 9 by 14 black register..... For setting register, 75 cents; cleaning out rooms, \$3..... For walling up openings in even rooms and pointing up walls..... For resetting two registers, at 75 cents..... For cleaning out flue and building a 9-inch flue from fifth story..... For one 14 by 22 black register, \$7 25; setting same, 75 cents..... For eight loads of dirt carted from building, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents..... 9 00 1 50 3 50 3 75 10 00 1 54 27 00 8 00 3 00 67 25	

26	3	W. M. Ellis & Bro.....	For machinist's labor repairing steam engine, 16½ hours, at 30 cents.....	4 95
			For 26 grate bars, 990 pounds, at 3¼ cents.....	34 65
27	4	James Kelley.....	For 18 days' work on roof—one hand and boy at \$3 per day.....	54 00
			For 22 sheets of large tin, at 25 cents.....	5 50
			For 16 pounds solder, at 30 cents.....	4 80
			For coal and acid.....	75
			For tinning around flag staff.....	1 00
			For blower.....	1 50
29	5	McKnew & Marlow.....	For 25 tons anthracite coal, at \$8 25 per ton.....	206 25
30	6	James Skirving.....	For one No. 2 sol. Franklin stove.....	12 04
			For 9 pounds zinc, at 16 cents.....	1 44
			Total for the year.....	5, 160 80

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for water-closets for Winder's Building during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1861. Sept. 9	1	Wm. T. Dove.....	For four privy apartments, three water-closets, one draught cock, one slop-water sink in each of the first four stories, viz: For 4th story.....\$1, 075 00 For 3d, 2d, and 1st, each, \$675.....2, 025 00
1862. April 24 26	1 2	John B. Turton..... Charles G. Ball.....	For furnishing and putting 8 glass, 10 by 40, in doors of water-closets, at \$2 20..... For building four 14 by 14 inch ventilating flues for water-closets in the first, second, third, and fourth stories.....286 50 For building one 9 by 9 inch flue from fifth story, for ventilating soil pipe.....35 00
		Total for the year.....	\$3, 100 00 17 60 321 50 3, 439 10

Abstract of expenditures of the building at the corner of F and Seventeenth streets, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. April 24	1	John B. Turton—Cont'd....	For the following work and material furnished in fitting up the rooms occupied by the Ordnance bureau, as measured by John C. Harkness: For 730 feet, lineal, of 3 by 4 faced and jointed scantling inserted into the brick floors, leveled and secured in place, at 6 cents..... For 480 feet, lineal, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ moulding, fitted to skirting of eight rooms, at 3 cents..... For 174 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ superficial, 2-4 panel doors, at 30 cents, \$52 42 $\frac{1}{2}$; 9 pairs 4 by 4 butts put on, at 25 cents, \$22 25..... For five mortice locks put on, at \$1, \$5; 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet of superficial 2-4 double door jambs, at 11 cents, \$6 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ For 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet superficial plain 6-4 door jambs, at 8 cents, \$5 34; 101 feet, lineal, rebut casings, at 4 cents, \$4 04..... For 201 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, lineal, of 6 by 1 band-mould, worked by hand, to match old do., at 12 cents..... For 20 beveled 6-4 feet lintel heads under band-mould, at 15 cents, \$3; 50 feet cubic sill, at 8 cents, \$4..... For 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet lintel of 5 thickness of 3 by 12, inserted over folding doors..... For 105 feet, superficial, 3-inch rough lintel and jambs to opening for new doors..... \$43 80 14 40 54 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 38 24 16 7 02 2 64 2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 236 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	
			For 1,035 feet assorted March white pine for the above, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents..... For 1,420 feet 3-inch joist and scantling for do, at 2 cents..... For 9 pairs of 4 by 4 butts and screws, at 25 cents..... For 28 pounds of assorted nails, at 5 cents, \$1 40; hauling of lumber, \$1 87..... For 2 rebut mortice locks without knobs, at \$1 50..... For 4 flushed bolts for folding doors, and putting on do., at \$1 25..... \$46 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 40 2 25 3 27 3 00 5 00 83 49 $\frac{1}{2}$	
			Commission for measuring, 3 per cent., \$7 77—for half of do..... 325 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$329 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
			being estimated on the amount of work and material of the above, \$259 15. JOHN C. HARKNESS, <i>Measurer</i> .	
26	2	Charles G. Ball	For cutting out 3 doors, at \$3 per door..... For paving round doors, at 50 cents..... For one 9 by 14 black register..... For setting register, 75 cents; cleaning out rooms, \$3..... For walling up openings in seven rooms and pointing up walls..... For resetting two registers, at 75 cents..... For cleaning out flue and building a 9-inch flue from fifth story..... For one 14 by 22 black register, \$7 25; setting same, 75 cents..... For eight loads of dirt carted from building, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents..... 9 00 1 50 3 50 3 75 10 00 1 50 27 00 8 00 3 00 67 25	

26	3	W. M. Ellis & Bro.....	For machinist's labor repairing steam engine, 16½ hours, at 30 cents.....	4 95	39 60
			For 26 grate bars, 990 pounds, at 3½ cents.....	34 65	
27	4	James Kelley.....	For 18 days' work on roof—one hand and boy at \$3 per day.....	54 00	
			For 22 sheets of large tin, at 25 cents.....	5 50	
			For 16 pounds solder, at 30 cents.....	4 80	
			For coal and acid.....	75	
			For tinning around flag staff.....	1 00	
			For blower.....	1 50	
29	5	McKnew & Marlow.....	For 25 tons anthracite coal, at \$8 25 per ton.....	206 25	67 55
30	6	James Skirving.....	For one No. 2 sol. Franklin stove.....	12 06	
			For 9 pounds zinc, at 16 cents.....	1 44	
			Total for the year.....	13 44	
					5,160 80

Winder's Building during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. Sept. 9	1	Wm. T. Dove.....	For four privy apartments, three water-closets, one draught cock, one stop-water sink in each of the first four stories, viz: For 4th story..... \$1,075 00 For 3d, 2d, and 1st, each, \$675..... 2,025 00	\$3,100 00 17 60
1862. April 24	1	John B. Turton.....	For furnishing and putting 8 glass, 10 by 40, in doors of water-closets, at \$2 20.....	286 50
25	2	Charles G. Ball.....	For building four 14 by 14 inch ventilating flues for water-closets in the first, second, third, and fourth stories.....	35 00
			For building one 9 by 9 inch flue from fifth story, for ventilating soil pipe.....	321 50
			Total for the year.....	3,439 10

Abstract of expenditures of the building at the corner of F and Seventeenth streets, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. April 24	1	John B. Turton—Cont'd....	For the following work and material furnished in fitting up the rooms occupied by the Ordnance bureau, as measured by John C. Harkness: For 730 feet, lineal, of 3 by 4 faced and jointed scantling inserted into the brick floors, leveled and secured in place, at 6 cents..... For 480 feet, lineal, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ moulding, fitted to skirting of eight rooms, at 3 cents..... For 174 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ superficial, 2-4 panel doors, at 30 cents, \$32 42 $\frac{1}{2}$; 9 pairs 4 by 4 butts put on, at 25 cents, \$2 25..... For five mortice locks put on, at \$1, \$5; 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet of superficial 2-4 double door jambs, at 11 cents, \$6 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ For 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet superficial plain 6-4 door jambs, at 8 cents, \$5 34; 101 feet, lineal, rebut casings, at 4 cents, \$4 04..... For 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, lineal, of 6 by 1 band-mould, worked by hand, to match old do., at 12 cents..... For 20 beveled 6-4 feet lintel heads under band-mould, at 15 cents, \$3; 50 feet cubic sill, at 8 cents, \$4..... For 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet lintel of 5 thickness of 3 by 12, inserted over folding doors..... For 105 feet, superficial, 3-inch rough lintel and jambs to opening for new doors..... \$43 80 14 40 54 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 38 24 16 7 02 2 64 2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 236 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	
			For 1,035 feet assorted March white pine for the above, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents..... For 1,420 feet 3-inch joist and scantling for do, at 2 cents..... For 9 pairs of 4 by 4 butts and screws, at 25 cents..... For 28 pounds of assorted nails, at 5 cents, \$1 40; hauling of lumber, \$1 87..... For 2 rebut mortice locks without knobs, at \$1 50..... For 4 flushed bolts for folding doors, and putting on do., at \$1 25..... \$46 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 40 2 25 3 27 3 00 5 00 88 49 $\frac{1}{2}$	
			Commission for measuring, 3 per cent., \$7 77—for half of do..... being estimated on the amount of work and material of the above, \$259 15. JOHN C. HARKNESS, <i>Measurer</i> . 325 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$329 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
26	2	Charles G. Ball	For cutting out 3 doors, at \$3 per door..... For paving round doors, at 50 cents..... For one 9 by 14 black register..... For setting register, 75 cents; cleaning out rooms, \$3..... For walling up openings in even rooms and pointing up walls..... For resetting two registers, at 75 cents..... For cleaning out floor and building a 9-inch flue from fifth story..... For one 14 by 22 black register, \$7 25; setting same, 75 cents..... For eight loads of dirt carted from building, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents..... 9 00 1 50 3 50 3 75 10 00 1 50 27 00 8 00 3 00 67 25	

26	3	W. M. Ellis & Bro.....	For machinist's labor repairing steam engine, 16½ hours, at 30 cents.....	4 95
			For 26 grate bars, 990 pounds, at 3½ cents.....	34 65
27	4	James Kelley.....	For 18 days' work on roof—one hand and boy at \$3 per day.....	54 00
			For 22 sheets of large tin, at 25 cents.....	5 50
			For 16 pounds solder, at 30 cents.....	4 80
			For coal and acid.....	75
			For tinning around flag staff.....	1 00
			For blower.....	1 50
29	5	McKnew & Marlow.....	For 25 tons anthracite coal, at \$8 25 per ton.....	206 25
30	6	James Skirving.....	For one No. 2 sol. Franklin stove.....	12 06
			For 9 pounds zinc, at 16 cents.....	1 44
			Total for the year.....	5,160 80

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for water-closets for Winder's Building during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1861. Sept. 9	1	Wm. T. Dove.....	For four privy apartments, three water-closets, one draught cock, one stop-water sink in each of the first four stories, viz: For 4th story... \$1,075 00 For 3d, 2d, and 1st, each, \$675..... 2,025 00
1862. April 24	1	John B. Turton.....	For furnishing and putting 8 glass, 10 by 40, in doors of water-closets, at \$2 20.....
25	2	Charles G. Ball.....	For building four 14 by 14 inch ventilating flues for water-closets in the first, second, third, and fourth stories..... 286 50 For building one 9 by 9 inch flue from fifth story, for ventilating soil pipe..... 35 00
			Total for the year.....

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the building corner of F and Fifteenth streets during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1861. Dec. 31	1	Dickson & King.....	To 20 cords oak wood, at \$10.....	\$200 00
31	2	Pompey Tinney.....	To sawing 10 cords of wood for building corner F and Fifteenth streets, once, at 62½ cents.....	\$6 25
			To sawing 10 cords of wood for building corner F and Fifteenth streets, twice, at \$1 25.....	12 50
31	3	Parker & Spaulding.....	To painting entire building corner F and Fifteenth streets, inside, two coats.....	185 00
			To washing wood work and scrubbing floors, &c.....	13 00
			To 7 glass, 16 by 24, at \$1 25, \$8 75; 10 do., 12 by 16, at 37½ cents, \$3 75; 5 do., 12 by 22, at 75 cents, \$3 75.....	16 25
			To 2 glass, 12 by 18, \$1; 10 do., 28 by 36, at \$2, \$20; 4 do., 15 by 24, at \$1 25, \$5.....	26 00
			To 7 glass, 13 by 24, at \$1, \$7; 12 glass, 8 by 24, at 50 cents, \$6.....	13 00
31	4	Alexander Ray.....	To 20 tons lump George's creek coal, at \$7 75.....	253 25
1862. Jan. 4	5	F. J. & W. M. Galt.....	To 2 cords bakers' pine wood, 4 pieces, at \$ 10.....	20 00
25	6	W. G. Bitner.....	To 27 door keys.....	13 50
			To 3 keys on case.....	1 00
			To 5 door catches.....	1 25
			To repairing 2 door locks.....	75
			To new knob on door.....	50
			To 3 new boxes on door.....	1 50
			To 2 keys on closet.....	50
Mar. 12	7	Alexander Ray.....	To 7 tons Cumberland lump coal, at \$8.....	19 00
April 7	1	Patrick O'Callaghan.....	To cleaning ash-pit.....	56 00
12	2	Pompey Tinney.....	To sawing wood 5 days, at \$1 25.....	9 00
			To packing wood.....	6 25
			To putting in 2 tons of coal.....	2 50
			To sawing wood 5 days, at \$1 25.....	1 00
			To 3 months' services as day watchman, at \$900 per annum.....	6 25
18	3	Robert E. Doyle.....	To 3 months' services as watchman, at \$600 per annum.....	2 50
18	4	Joseph H. Hilton.....	To 3 months' services as watchman, at \$600 per annum.....	1 00
18	5	William Kelly.....	To 3 months' services as watchman, at \$600 per annum.....	6 25
18	6	Thomas W. Belt.....	To 3 months' services as watchman, at \$600 per annum.....	2 50
18	7	F. R. May.....	To 3 months' services as watchman, at \$600 per annum.....	1 00
18	8	Francis Armstrong.....	To 3 months' services as laborer, at \$600 per annum.....	6 25
18	9	John Melson.....	To 3 months' services as laborer, at \$600 per annum.....	16 00
26	10	Pompey Tinney.....	To sawing 5 cords of wood, at 62½ cents.....	225 00
7	11	John Alexander.....	To 115 pieces gilt paper, at \$1.....	150 00
May				150 00
				3 12

7	Joseph Whitney.....	To 16 pieces gilt paper and velvet border, \$2 50.....	40 00
12	Wm H. Barry.....	To 137 pieces paper, at 50 cents.....	68 50
13	Wm. J. Williams.....	To 29 pieces border, at \$1.....	29 00
9		To 187 pieces paper, at 37½ cents.....	70 12
		To 18 pieces border, at 75 cents.....	13 50
		To 197 pieces paper, at 25 cents.....	46 75
		To 17 pieces border, at 75 cents.....	12 75
		To 60 pieces ceiling paper, at 37½ cents.....	22 50
		To 160 yards of cotton, at 18½ cents.....	30 00
		To sewing and tacking 160 yards of cotton, at 6½ cents.....	10 00
		To scraping and sizing 17 rooms, 2 ceilings, and 2 passages.....	72 50
		To taking down 3 sets of curtains, and taking up 2 carpets.....	3 50
		To hanging 712 pieces paper, at 25 cents.....	178 00
		To hanging 80 pieces of border, at 50 cents.....	40 00
		To 1½ yards green baize, at \$1.....	18 00
		To 6 packs brass tacks, at \$1 75.....	10 50
		To covering 5 doors with green baize.....	12 50
		To 289 yards of cocoa matting, at 75 cents.....	36 13
		To 6 small door cocoa mats, at \$2 25.....	8 00
		To 1 large extra door mat.....	
		To putting down 289 yards cocoa matting, at 12½ cents.....	1,080 00
		To 4 buff window shades, at \$2.....	15 00
			120 00
7	Joseph Whitney.....	To work rendered as scavenger, 3 months, at \$5 per month.....	15 00
12	Wm H. Barry.....	To 4 months' services as laborer at building corner F and Fifteenth streets, from January 1 to April 30, 1862, at \$30 per month.....	120 00
13	Wm. J. Williams.....	To 1,500 feet moulding, at 3 cents, \$45; repairing handrails, \$5.....	50 00
9		To 2 locks, \$4; putting up partition, 20 feet by 12, with door, &c., \$30.....	34 00
		To boarding up opening, 6 feet by 8, and door frame, \$5 50; repairing out houses, \$6.....	11 50
		To putting up partition in hall, with door and window.....	30 00
		To putting up partition in cellar, with door and window.....	12 50
		To putting lock on front door, \$2 50 5 springs on doors, \$6.....	8 50
		To 1 lock, \$1 50; repairing windows and doors, \$5.....	6 50
		To putting springs on door, \$1; 1 lock for door, \$1 50.....	2 50
		To putting on 3 locks, \$3; putting up shelving, \$14; putting up hooks, \$3 75.....	20 75
		To putting up shelf for water-cooler, 75 cents; April 3, putting up rack for guns, \$6.....	6 75
15	J. S. Harvey & Co.....	To 20 tons red ash coal, at \$9.....	183 00
16	W. W. Corcoran.....	To rent of house corner of F and 15th streets, Washington city, for 3 months, ending March 31, 1862, at \$3,500 per annum.....	140 00
17	Charles G. Ball.....	To 2 portable grates, \$7; 28th, 5 Union air-tight stoves, \$40.....	875 00
		To 1 No. 6 Troy air-tight, \$5; 1 No. 2, air-tight, H. B. & Co., \$8.....	47 00
		To 1 No. 18 half stove, \$20; 67 pounds pipe, 10½ cents; 9 elbows, \$1 44; 7 flanges, \$1 75.....	13 00
		To 91 pounds zinc, \$14 56; cutting holes and putting up, \$13 50; 8 coal hods, \$8.....	33 91
		To 8 coal shovels, \$2; 8 pokers, \$2; 30th, 2 hearth brushes, \$1 25.....	36 06
		To 1 No. 18 Cannon stove, \$18; pipe, zinc, and putting up, \$8 50.....	5 25
		To lining and blacking 14-inch stove, \$3; lining, blacking, and putting up hall stove, extra pipe, and 2 sheets tin \$10.....	26 50
		To 4 fenders, \$16; 3 coal hods, \$3; 3 coal shovels, 75; 9 pounds zinc, \$1 44.....	13 00
		To 2 shovels, \$2; 10th, 16 pounds zinc, \$2 56; 1 pan for stove, 25 cents.....	21 19
		To 1 faucet cork and repairing water-cooler, \$1; 25th, 1 No. 2 O. P. grate.....	4 81
		To 2 pokers, \$1 75; 29th, 1 R. J. cylinder, lining grate-rest, blacking, and repairing; 1 crank to church base, \$12; 14 pounds pipe, \$2 24; 1 elbow, 16 cents; putting up, &c., \$1.....	15 00
		To 9 pounds zinc, \$1 44; Feb'y 3, 4 coal hods, \$4; 8th, 2 portable grates, \$10; 1 portable grate, \$4 50.....	17 15
		To whitewashing inside of building, \$50; repairing plastering of walls, \$20.....	19 94
			70 00

Abstract of expenditures of the building corner of F and Fifteenth streets, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862. May 19	17	Charles G. Ball—Continued	To sweeping chimneys, \$7 70; to cleaning ash vault and carting dirt from building, \$30 To 4 iron fronts and grates for fireplaces, \$32; furnishing tile and setting, \$48 To furnishing fire-brick and recasing 7 large fireplaces, \$84; cutting out for do., \$9 To taking up and relaying 12 hearths, \$12; setting grate and material, \$5 To 1 new grate and setting, \$21; repairing chimney tops, \$30 To 1 large portable grate, \$4 50; repairs to marble mantel, \$20	\$37 70 80 00 93 00 17 00 51 00 24 50
June 2	18	W. H. Barry.....	To 1 month's services as laborer.....	\$626 01
30	19	Dickson & King.....	To 5 cords oak wood, at \$8	30 00
30	20	W. W. Corcoran.....	To rent of house on the corner of F and Fifteenth streets, for 3 months, from April 1 to June 30, 1862, both inclusive, at \$3,500 per annum.	40 00
30	21	R. E. Dingle.....	To 3 months' services as day watchman, at \$900 per annum	875 00
30	21	J. H. Hilton.....	To 3 months' services as watchman, at \$600 per annum	225 00
30	21	F. R. May.....	To 3 months' services as watchman, at \$600 per annum	150 00
30	21	William Kelly.....	To 3 months' services as watchman, at \$600 per annum	150 00
30	21	Thomas W. Belt.....	To 3 months' services as watchman, at \$600 per annum	150 00
30	21	John Melson.....	To 3 months' services as laborer, at \$800 per annum	150 00
30	21	Francis Armstrong.....	To 3 months' services as laborer, at \$600 per annum	150 00
30	22	King & Burchell.....	To 6 brooms, at 37½ cents, \$2 25; 2 No. 1 hair brooms, \$5	225 00
			To 1 dozen buckets, \$4 50; 9 pounds adamantine candies, at 25 cents, \$2 25	150 00
			To 1 snow broom, 87 cents; 2 wood hods, at \$2, \$4	150 00
			To 2 scrub brushes, at 45 cents, 90 cents; 12 pounds soap at 10 cents, \$1 20	150 00
			To 2 hand dusters, at 50 cents	150 00
			Total for the year	21 97
				7,046 10

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	
July 12	1	Benjamin Pike & Sons.....	For 1 very best oak barometer.....	\$20 00
			For 1 four-foot thermometer.....	10 00
			For repairs new table and new scale.....	5 00
			For boxes.....	1 00
			For 2,500 copies General Order No. 75, (fine note, 2 pp. brev.) per Gen. Buckingham.....	
			For 1 No. 2 chest refrigerator.....	7 75
			For carriage for use of Secretary of War.....	2 50
			Do.....do.....	5 50
			For carriage for use of office of Secretary of War, at 9 a. m.....	7 75
			Do.....do.....3¼ p. m.....	1 50
			Do.....do.....do.....	1 50
			Do.....do.....do.....	2 00
			Do.....do.....do.....	1 00
			Do.....do.....do.....	5 00
			Do.....do.....do.....	2 00
			Do.....do.....do.....	1 50
			For 3 months' services attending on telegraph office, at \$5 per month.....	38 60
July 17	5	S. S. Noland.....	For 12 mahogany boxes, at \$1 87½ each, \$22 50; 1 walnut case, \$27.....	15 00
July 18	6	Charles Edmonston.....	For 1 pine table, \$3 30; cutting old case, 50 cents; 1 walnut table, \$48 12.....	
			For 1 walnut case, \$24; repairs to cases and putting locks on same, \$12.....	49 50
			For 3 duplicate keys to desk, \$1; 4 dozen chairs, at \$9 per dozen, \$36, and strips for same, at \$2.....	51 92
			For putting up table for mirror, \$1; 1 walnut case, \$22 62.....	36 00
			For 1 walnut table, \$31; 1 oak extension table, 14 feet, \$28.....	39 00
			For 63 feet shelving in closet, \$8 40; 1 photograph box, \$1 50.....	23 62
			For 1 wood box, \$4 50; 1 tool box, \$2 50; brush handle, 37 cents; lounge, \$20; railing, 25 cents.....	59 00
			For 3 cases, at \$2 50 each, \$7 50; 2 cases in attic, \$68 62; lumber for same, \$16 45.....	9 90
			For casters, screws, &c., \$16 12; 11 days' work, &c., \$27 50.....	27 62
			For repairing case, shelving, &c., \$5 75; hanging map, altering map stand, &c., \$11.....	92 57
			For 1 month's labor cleaning rooms, &c., from June 30 to July 31.....	43 62
July 31	7	Samuel J. Datcher.....	For services as assistant messenger in office of Secretary of War, 1 month.....	16 75
July 31	8	Thomas G. Warren.....	For 1 dozen placards, (notice).....	449 50
July 31	9	Henry Polkinhorn.....		8 00
				50 00
				1 50

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Aug. 2	1	Victor Bielaski	For 16 days' services as a laborer in the office of the Secretary of War, at \$30 per month	\$15 48
3	2	John P. Wolf	For omnibus tickets, 12 cents; camphor for carpets, 12 cents	20 24
			For postage stamps for Secretary of War and Assistants, \$5; foreign postage, 48 cents	5 48
			For moving boxes, 50 cents; omnibus tickets, \$1 58	2 08
			For car tickets, 50 cents; foreign postage, 37 cents; spring clips, 30 cents, and car tickets, 30 cents	1 47
5	3	Wm. O. Berry	For 3 sets of tin letter-files	
9	4	Joyce & Lenman	For 6 months' shoeing one horse	9 27
9	5	Thomas Irwin	For hire of carriage for use of the Secretary of War during the month of July, 1862, 31 days, at \$7 per day	5 04
9	6	Wm. G. Bitner	For 1 key to desk No. 20, 25 cents; 3 keys to water-closet, \$1 50	7 00
			For repairing lock and key	217 00
			For repairing hose, 25 cents; repairing lock and key, 75 cents; hanging 2 bells, \$10	
			For new lock to drawer, 75 cents; repairing door lock, 25 cents	11 00
			For altering 2 bells, \$5; opening drawer, 25 cents	1 00
			For 3 locks on drawers	5 25
			For repairing hose, 25 cents; 3 labels to keys, water-closet, \$2 25	2 25
			For repairing 2 locks in library	2 50
			For 2 keys in casement, \$1; opening box and repairing lock No. 20, 50 cents	1 00
			For opening drawers, 25 cents	1 50
			For repairing lock and key, north door, 50 cents; opening and repairing lock, 25 cents	1 75
			For repairing hose-pipe and key, 75 cents; opening lock, 25 cents	75
				1 00
11	7	James R. Roche	For amount paid for hack hire on official business, by order of chief clerk	30 75
12	8	Sunday Morning Chronicle	For advertising orders of E. M. Stanton, (April 5, 1862, to June 28, 1862)	1 75
12	9	Samuel C. & E. Wroe	For carriage at 10 a. m., \$1 50; 3 1/2 p. m., 3 50; 7 p. m., \$1	9 75
			Do..... 6 a. m., \$4; 4 1/2 p. m., \$2; 5 p. m., \$2; 9 1/2 p. m., \$2	12 00
			Do..... 10 a. m., \$1 50; 1 1/2 p. m., \$2 50; July 7, 11 a. m., \$4	10 00
			Do..... 9 1/2 a. m., \$5 50; 5 1/2 p. m., \$5; July 12, 12 1/2 p. m., \$4; 7 1/2 p. m., \$6	8 00
			Do..... 8 a. m., \$6; 15th, 12 m., \$2; 16th, 3 1/2 p. m., \$1 50	20 50
			Do..... 10 1/2 a. m., \$2; 11 p. m., \$1; 19th, 5 1/2 a. m., \$1; 8 p. m., \$4 50	9 50
			Do..... 9 p. m., \$1; 26th, 1 1/2 p. m., \$1 50; 6 p. m., \$1	8 50
			Do..... 11 a. m., \$2 50; 31st, 9 1/2 a. m., \$3 50	3 50
				6 00
14	10	Philp & Solomons	For quarto blank book, 75 cents; war map, mounted, \$2; 1 on sheet, \$1; 1 Mississippi Valley, 75 cents	78 00
			For map Key to Eastern Virginia, 50 cents; bottle ink, 25 cents	4 50
			For samples supplied 18 gross pens, \$18; 9 penholders, 15 cents; 1 ream letter paper, \$1	75
			For half ream cap, \$1 37; 1 1/2 ream note paper, \$4 50; 200 quills, \$2; 1 Draper's ink, 8 cents	19 15
			For 1 Whitney's ink, 8 cents; 1 bottle ink, 25 cents; 1 bottle carmine ink, 8 cents; spool tape, 12 cents	7 95
				53

2 92	2 02	8 60	7 01	14 35	7 75	7 00	12 40	3 00	37 75	30 04	6 50	8 37	5 75	17 00	21 81	6 75	3 56	8 00	8 50	15 62	11 25	8 00	9 50	24 25	4 62	4 50	7 00	15 43	12 70	4 30	38 00	12 37	9 00	6 25	24 00	8 45	20 83	7 00	12 00	3 79	8 58	4 62	7 00	8 80	20 50	560 32
------	------	------	------	-------	------	------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	------	------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	------	------	-------	------	------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	--------

For 1 box wax, 50 cents; 1 bottle mucilage, 17 cents; 5 balls twine, 75 cents; 5 dozen pencils, \$1 50.
For 1 dozen red and blue pencils, \$2; 4 pieces rubber, 2 cents; 2 pieces waste, 2 cents.
For 1 silk braid, 2 cents; 9 penknives, \$7 50; 1 eraser, 21 cents; 5 scissors, 85 cents; 1 ivory folder, 2 cents.
For 4 dozen sheets card blotting, \$1; 1 ream copy paper, 1 cent; 6 paper weights, \$6.
For 6 erasers, \$1 25; 12 pieces rubber, 10 cents; 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1; 12 gross pens, \$12.
For 12 spools tape, \$1 50; 1 ivory folder, 25 cents; 5 reams thin wrapping, \$3; 1 gold pen, silver case, \$3.
For 2 reams envelope paper, \$5 50; 1,000 white official envelopes, \$1 50.
For 12 boxes Perry's large blue barrel pens, \$6; 2 dozen holders, 40 cents; 6 letter-clips, \$6.
For 1 dozen ivory-tipped pencils, \$1; 1 pen-cleaner, \$1; 1 sponge cup, \$1.
For 1 ream envelope paper, \$2 75; 10 reams note paper, \$30; 5 reams wrapping paper, \$5.
For 1 ream envelope paper, 4 cents; 5 reams note paper, plain, \$15; 5 reams note, ruled, \$15.
For 4 reams cap copying paper and printing from plate, \$1 87.
For 1,000 official envelopes and printing from plate, \$6 50; 3 flat rubber rulers, \$1 20.
For 1,000 official envelopes, \$1 50; 6 dozen lead pencils, \$1 80; 6 erasers, \$1 25; 6 dozen penholders, \$1 20.
For 3 round ebony rulers, \$1 50; 2 inkstands, \$3; 4 reams letter paper, No. 8, ruling, \$4.
For 10 inkstands, assorted, \$10; 2 inkstands, \$3; 3 gross pens, \$3; 6 reams plain note, \$18.
For 250 envelopes for cards, 6 cents; 500 envelopes, No. 6, 75 cents; 3 gross pens, \$3; 6 reams plain note, \$18.
For 4 memorandums, each \$1 80 and \$1 20; 250 envelopes, 6 cents; 2 quarts Linnere's ink, \$2.
For 6 boxes large notarial seals, \$1 50; 250 letter envelopes, \$6 50.
For 6 boxes large notarial seals, \$1 50; 500 envelopes made of hardware paper, \$6.
For 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1; 6 boxes notarial seals, \$1 50; 12 boxes Perry's large blue barrel pens, \$6.
For 2,000 official envelopes and printing from plate, \$13; 500 envelopes and printing, \$2 62.
For 2 gross pens, \$2; 2,000 envelopes, 50 cents; 6 wire files, \$2 25; 1,000 official envelopes and printing, \$6 50.
For 2 Foley's gold pens, No. 9, and silver and ebony holders, \$7; 1 box pens, No. 163, \$1.
For 1 blank book, \$1; 6-bladed shell knife, \$3 50; 6 penknives, \$5.
For 1 box white wafers, 50 cents; 5 reams extra thick cap, ruled margin and faint, to order, \$23 75.
For 12 reference files, \$2; 2 board clips, \$1 50; 2 bronze clips, 62 cents; 1 memorandum book, 50 cents.
For 12 boxes visiting cards, \$3; 1 box white wafers, 50 cents; 6 bottles mucilage, \$1.
For 1 dozen erasers, \$2 50; 4 reams met'm. and ruling, \$4; 2 holders, 40 cents; 1 dozen pieces rubber, 10 cents.
For 6 wax tapers, 18 cts; 1 calendar, 75 cts; 10 bottles copying ink, \$10; 1,000 env., 6, and print'g, \$4 50.
For 1,000 envelopes, official, \$1 50; 1 ream Eng. letter, \$1; 3 reams note paper, \$9; 2 reams wrapping, \$1 20.
For 2 dozen rubber bands, \$1; 1 dozen pencils, 30 cents; 1 Diary, \$2; 1 gross pens, \$1.
For 5 reams extra large wrapping paper, \$35; 12 boxes large notarial seals, \$3.
For 3 packs Bristol-board cards, \$1 12; 2 reams note paper, \$6; 6 board clips, \$5 25.
For 1 large board clip, \$1; 1,000 official envelopes and printing, \$5 50; 500 official envelopes, 75 cents.
For 1,000 letter envelopes, 25 cents; 1,000 printed from plate, \$3 50; 1 ream letter ditto, \$3 50; 2 reams letter ditto, \$7.
For 3 reams note paper printed, U. S. military route, \$13 50; 1 ream letter ditto, 25 cts; 24 sheets card blotting, 50 cts.
For 1,000 official env. and print'g, \$6 50; 4 doz. pencils, \$1 20; 1 bottle ink, 25 cts; 24 sheets card blotting, 50 cts.
For 2 boxes pens, \$2; 1 dozen packs cards, \$3; 5 reams ruled note, \$15; 1 knife, 83 cents.
For 1 gold pen and silver case, \$3 50; 1 mail book to order, \$2; 2 paper weights, \$1 50.
For 1 ebony inkstand, \$6 50; 12 spools tape, \$1 50; 2 pen-racks, \$1; 5 reams wrapping, \$3.
For 4 reams copying paper, 4 cents; 1,000 note envelopes, 25 cents; 2 inkstands, \$2; basket, \$1 50.
For 1 gold pen and ebony holder, \$3 25; knife, 83 cents; 2 extra fine knives, \$4 50.
For 1 eyelet machine, \$3 50; 1 box eyelets, 37 cents; 1 sponge-cup and sponge, 75 cents.
For 12 boxes Perry's large blue barrel pens, \$6; 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1.
For 6 dozen holders, \$1 20; 12 dozen pencils, \$3 60; 2 boxes pens, \$2; 2 reams plain letter, \$2.
For 1 copying press, \$12; 6 cap board clips, \$6; 1 gross pens, \$1; memorandum book, to order, \$1 50.
For 1 dozen hasp files, \$1 50; 3 rulers, \$1 50; 3 ditto, flat, \$1 50; 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1; penknife, 83 cts.
For 2 boxes Eng. barrel pens, \$6; knife hone, 75 cents; 1 ream note paper, \$3; 4 reams letter, \$4.
For 24 pieces rubber, 20 cents; 2 dozen elastic bands, \$1; 2 gross pens, \$2; 2 large copying brushes, \$1.
For 5 reams thin wrapping, \$3; 1 dozen knives, \$10; half ream red blotting, 1 cent; 1,000 white official env., \$1 50.
For 2,000 letter envelopes, assorted, 50 cents; large sponge and sponge-cup, \$1; 50 sheets card blotting, \$1 04.
For 1,000 letter env. and printing pamphlets, \$5 25; 2 gross pens, \$2; 5 reams note paper, \$15; 2 reams letter, \$2.

14 Philp & Solomons.....

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Aug. 14	11	Philp & Solomons—Cont'd..	For 6 pair shears, \$7 50; 6 doz. packs visiting cards, \$15; 1 doz. bronze paper scales, \$3; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	\$26 50
			For 1,000 envelopes and printing pamphlets, \$5 25; glass inkstand, \$1; 1 en. rubber ruler 62 and 75 cents.....	7 62
			For 6 rulers, \$3; inkstand, \$1 25; map of southern sea-coast, \$1; 2 war maps, 50 cents; 2 maps, 50 cents.....	6 25
			For 1 pearl penknife, 84 cts; letter copying book, \$2 75; date calendar, 75 cts; 1 case extra eyelets, 37 and 50 cts...	5 21
			For 6 mem. books, 75 cents; 6 ditto, assorted, \$2 25; 250 white letter env., 6 cents; 24 boxes large not. seals, \$5...	9 06
			For 6 reams letter, \$6; 3 reams letter, \$3; 1 doz. quarts copying ink, \$12; 1 doz. Maynard and Noyes's ink, \$3.....	24 00
			For 1 doz. carmine ink, \$1; 6 botts. mucilage, \$1; 6 botts. Spalding's glue, \$1 50; 1 ex. large copying press, \$13 50.	17 00
			For 1 let. copying book, \$3; 1 doz. erasers, \$2 50; 1 doz. iv. holders, 25 cts; 4,000 let. env. and print'g pam., \$21...	26 75
			For 2,000 letter env., plain, 50 cts; 2,000 official env. and printing pamphlets, \$13; 1,000 ditto, plain, \$1 50.....	15 00
			For 2 boxes rubber bands, \$6; 2 date calendars, \$1 50; 1 ream note, \$3; 100 envelopes, 3 cents	10 53
			For 1 ream envelope paper, \$2 75; 12 balls twine, \$3; 1,000 plain letter envelopes, 25 cents.....	6 00
			For 6 rubber propelling pencils and leads, \$3 75; 6 pen-racks, \$2 40; 2,000 official env. and print'g pamphlets, \$13...	19 15
			For 40 doz. sheets card blotting, \$10; extra fine pearl penknife, \$2 50; ditto ditto, \$2 50	15 00
			For 1 letter copying book, \$3 25; 1 scrap book, \$2; 1 ditto, 62 cents.....	5 87
			For 6 reams letter, \$6; 6 reams ruled cap, \$12; 6 dozen pencils, \$1 80; 10 gross pens, \$10.....	29 80
			For 4 doz. packs visiting cards, \$7; 2 doz. packs ditto, \$6; 3 doz. holders, 60 cents; 3 baskets, \$4 50.....	18 10
			For 6 reams commercial note, ruled, \$18; 1 doz. bottles mucilage, \$2; 6 reams, 8mo., note, \$18.....	38 00
			For 6 blank books, \$4 50; 1 doz. key rings, \$1 25; 2 gross pens, \$2.....	7 75
			For 1 extra blank book, \$1 50—\$1 25; 2 packs cards and printing from Secretary's plate, \$1 50	4 25
			For gold barrel pen, \$3 50; 12 gross pens, \$12; 6 boxes Perry's large blue barrel pens, \$3	18 50
			For 1 doz. red and blue pencils, \$2; 1 inkstand, \$1 25; 2 inkstands, \$1; 5 sheet-oiled paper, 75 cents.....	5 00
			For 5 reams thin wrapping paper, \$3; 1 rubber ruler, 37 cents; 500 envelopes, 13 cents	3 50
			For 1 scrap book, 75 cents; extra fine penknife, \$8 50; 1 sponge-cup and sponge, \$1.....	10 25
			For 1 extra thick ivory folder, \$1; 1 extra large gold pen and holder, \$3 50; 1 penknife, 83 cents	5 33
			For 6 reams note paper, \$18; 6 gross pens, \$6.....	24 00
			For 2 reams envelope paper, \$5 50; 2,000 letter envelopes and printing pamphlets, \$11 50	17 00
			By 6 rubber propelling pencils and leads returned	441 00
				3 75
Aug. 14	12	Philp & Solomons....	For 1 pearl knife, 83 cents; engraved impression note paper for Secretary, \$5; 1 eyelet machine, \$2 50.....	8 33
			For 1 war map, 50 cts; 3 doz. silk taste, 3 cts; 1 r'm env. pap., \$2 75; 2 r'ms letter, \$2; 2 r'ms note, \$6; 1 rub. folder, 38..	11 66
			For 1 box seals, 25 cts; 6 r'ms letter, \$6; 6 doz. pencils, \$1 80; 12 oz. tape, \$2 40; 6 r'ms note, \$18; 1 doz. car. ink, \$1.	29 45
			For 2 r'ms plain let. paper, \$2; 2 pieces sponge, 75 cts; calendar, 75 cts; 14 gr. pens, \$14; 1 Week Diary, \$1 75	20 00
			For 1 doz. rub. pencils, \$1 25; 50 notices, No admit. off'l bus., \$2; 1 doz. q'ts blk ink, \$3; 1 quarto Diary, \$1 50	7 75
			For 8 r'ms cap paper, \$22; 15 r'ms note, \$45; 2 r'ms env. paper, \$5 50; 4,000 off'l env. & print'g from plate, \$25...	98 50
				\$137 25

		For 20 gross pens, \$20; 2 lbs. wax, \$2; 1 Colton's Atlas, \$15; 1 doz. silk taste, \$1 50; 1 pencil, \$7 50; 1 cash book, \$2 50; 2 inkstands, \$1 75; taper stand, \$1 25	51 50
		For 1 Dictionary, \$1 75; memorandum book, \$1 25; large portfolio, \$5; rubber ruler, 75 cents	8 75
		For 2 gold barrel pens, \$1 2; 1 ditto, \$5; 2 r'ns letter paper, \$2; printing heading on same, U. S. M. R. R., \$3	23 00
		For 2 reams note paper, \$3, and print'g U. S. M. R. R., \$3; rubber and gold pencil, \$3; 5 portfolios, \$5; 2 000 official envelopes and printing, \$13	33 00
		For 1 demy blank book to order, \$3; 4 inkstands, \$1; 7 doz., \$8; 2 doz., \$1; 4 doz. holders, 83 cts; 4 rub. holders, \$1 50.	21 30
		For 6 pen-racks, \$3; 1 full bound copying book, \$3 50; 8 doz. rubber bands, \$4; 1 doz. red and blue pencils, \$2	12 50
		For half doz. red and half doz. blue pencils, \$2; 5 r'ns thin wrapping, \$3; 2-quire blank books, \$7; 4 3-qr. ditto, \$3	15 00
		For 4 4-qr. bl'k books, \$1; 2 5-qr. ditto, \$2 50; 1 r'm ex. note paper, \$2; 8 p'ks ex. env., \$1 10; eng. plate let. h'd'g, \$3	15 60
		For 6 r'ns letter paper with engraved heading, \$30; printing only 1 1/2 r'm letter from plate, \$3; copying book, \$2 25	38 25
		For 2 000 white official env., \$3; 6 cap letter clips, \$5; pieces rubber, 10 cts; 10 portfolios, \$3 25; 3 ditto, \$2 63	16 98
		For 2 1/2 doz. red & blue pencils, \$5 50; 6 spools tape, 75 cts; 2 copy'g books, \$3 50; mount'g chart, \$2 50	12 25
		For 1 1/2 doz. red and blue pencils, \$3 50; 1 doz. carmine ink, \$1; 2 portfolios, \$1; 2 ditto, \$1 50	6 00
		For 18 spools tape, \$2 25; 4 Depart. Directories, \$2; superroyal book, to order, \$5; 500 cards & print'g f'm plate, \$5	15 75
		For 1,500 envelopes, \$2 25; engraving plate for note heading, \$5; 6 r'ns note paper printed from plate, \$42	49 25
		For 2 r'ns inch letter, \$18, and note paper, \$22, printed in half sheets from plate; 12 tit. env., \$1; 4 war maps, \$2	43 00
		For 1 Diary, 75 cts; 2 mammoth gold pens, \$3; 2,000 official env. printed from plate, Assistant Sec'y of War, \$130; 3,000 ditto Secretary of War, \$19 50	158 25
		For 6 Cong. Directories, \$1; red inkst'ds, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75; 4 rec. b'ks, full b'd sh'p, \$2; 2,000 let. env. 50 cts.	21 25
		For 10 doz. pencils, \$3, and letter book, \$2 25; brass-edged ruler, \$1; sponge-cup, 75 cts; cap portfolio, \$1	8 00
		For 1,000 mem. cards, printed, \$10; sponge-cup & sponge, \$1; 6 boxes Perry's large blue bar. pens, \$3; tit. env., \$2	16 00
		For 4 doz. penhold's, 80 cts; 12 doz. rub. bands, 60 cts; 12 gr. pens, \$3; 4 r'ns thin wrap'g, \$2 40; 2 doz. car. ink, \$2	23 20
		For 2 r'ms letter, headed Off'l Mil. R. R., \$5; 2 r'ms note, ditto, \$9; 1 flat ruler, 50 cts; 1 doz. pieces rubber, 10 cts.	14 60
		For 2 Arthur's cap folios, \$2; 6 r'ns letter paper, headed from plate, \$30; 2 r'ms note, ditto, \$14; 1 gr. rub. pens, \$3	49 00
		For 4 adhesive letter files, \$3; 3 rulers, \$2 25; 5 inkstands, \$3; 2 quart. ink, \$1 50; 5 doz. penholders, \$1	17 50
		For 5 doz. packs cards, \$7 50; 6 sheets oiled paper, \$1 50; knife, 84 cts; 12 bottles copying ink, \$12; 1 call bell, \$2	23 84
		For 2 r'ms letter, headed Mil. Sup. R. R., \$5; 2 r'ms note, ditto, \$10; half ream note paper, \$1 50; 1 doz. iv. holders, 25 cents; 1 dozen erasers, \$2 50	20 25
		For 1 box white wafers, 50 cents; 500 envelopes, 25 cents; 1 lb. rubber, 10 cents; 6 inkstands, \$3 75; 6 pen-racks, \$4 50; 1 lb. wax, 50 cents; 24 gross pens, \$24	36 60
		For 2 doz. card blotting, 50 cents; 6 sponge-cups and sponge, \$3; 6 dozen pencils, \$1 80; 8 r'ns copying paper, 8 cts; cash book, \$2 25	10 63
		For 2 doz. boxes paper seals, \$3; 3 r'ms plain note, headed from plate, \$21; 2 quires bill paper, 50 cents	27 50
		For 6 r'ms letter paper, printed from plate, \$30; 6 r'ms note, ditto, \$42; 8,000 letter env., printed from plate, \$42	114 00
		For 2 r'ms letter paper, half sheets, printed from plate, \$18; 2 r'ms note, half sheets, printed from plate, \$22	40 00
14	Andrew J. Joyce	For 1 spoke and setting 1 tire, \$1 50; 2 straps on apron fall, 50 cents; setting 1 tire and 10 bolts, \$2 25	4 25
		For 1 sheckle bolt, 25 cents; 2 tire bolts and drilling, 50 cents; 1 new bottom main plate, \$2 50	3 25
		For 3 bolts, 75 cents; 1 b'dy bolt, 75 cents; 2 bolts, 50 cents; 1 goose-neck on guide stay, 25 cents	2 25
		For repair fifth wheel, 25 cents; repairing transom plate, 25 cents; 1 bolt, 25 cents; 6 bolts, \$1 50	2 25
		For 4 new wheels, tire-bolts, &c., \$35; new back panel, \$7 50; new bottom main plate, \$2 50	45 00
		For repairing body-bolt, 75 cents; repairing shaft irons and lugs, \$1; 1 new box clip, \$1 50	3 25
		For 1 new check loop, 25 cents; 4 new rails, \$2; leather under fifth wheel and setting, 75 cents	3 00
		For 2 bolts, 50 cents; repairing door and sills, \$1 50; 1 new axle-bed, \$2 50; 2 bolts, 50 cents	5 00
		For 2 lock plates, \$1; 1 bolt, 25 cents; 1 whip-socket, \$1 25; replace trimming on panel, \$2	4 50
		For new canvass curtains, \$18; new sun curtains, \$3 50; repairing front seat, 25 cents; repairing front curtains, \$1	23 75
		For restuffing 4 cushions, \$2; 2 new safety-straps, 50 cents; 2 leathers on shafts, \$1	3 50
		For 4 straps, 50 cents; painting and varnishing carriage, \$15; setting step-piece and repairing stay, 75 cents	16 25
14	G. M. Wight	For repairing desk	1 25
		For 1 iron bedstead	5 00
		For 1 cotton top mattress	4 00

1,117 44

115 25

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Aug. 14	11	Philp & Solomons—Cont'd.	For 6 pair shears, \$7 50; 6 doz. packs visiting cards, \$15; 1 doz. bronze paper scales, \$3; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	\$26 50
			For 1,000 envelopes and printing pamphlets, \$5 25; glass inkstand, \$1; 1 en. rubber ruler 62 and 75 cents.....	7 62
			For 6 rulers, \$3; inkstand, \$1 25; map of southern sea-coast, \$1; 2 war maps, 50 cents; 2 maps, 50 cents.....	6 25
			For 1 pearl penknife, 84 cts; letter copying book, \$2 75; date calendar, 75 cts; 1 case extra eyelets, 37 and 50 cts....	5 21
			For 6 mem. books, 75 cents; 6 ditto, assorted, \$2 25; 250 white letter env., 6 cents; 24 boxes large not. seals, \$6....	9 06
			For 6 reams letter, \$6; 3 reams letter, \$3; 1 doz. quarts copying ink, \$12; 1 doz. Maynard and Noyes's ink, \$3.....	24 00
			For 1 doz. carmine ink, \$1; 6 botts. mucilage, \$1; 6 botts. Spalding's glue, \$1 50; 1 ex. large copying press, \$13 50.	17 00
			For 1 let. copying book, \$3; 1 doz. erasers, \$2 50; 1 doz. iv. holders, 25 cts; 4,000 let. env. and print'g pam., \$21....	26 75
			For 2,000 letter env., plain, 50 cts; 2,000 official env. and printing pamphlets, \$13; 1,000 ditto, plain, \$1 50.....	15 00
			For 2 boxes rubber bands, \$6; 2 date calendars, \$1 50; 1 ream note, \$3; 100 envelopes, 3 cents.....	10 53
			For 1 ream envelope paper, \$2 75; 12 balls twine, \$3; 1,000 plain letter envelopes, 25 cents.....	6 00
			For 6 rubber propelling pencils and leads, \$3 75; 6 pen-racks, \$2 40; 2,000 official env. and print'g pamphlets, \$13....	19 15
			For 40 doz. sheets card blotting, \$10; extra fine pearl penknife, \$2 50; ditto ditto, \$2 50.....	15 00
			For 1 letter copying book, \$3 25; 1 scrap book, \$2; 1 ditto, 62 cents.....	5 87
			For 6 reams letter, \$6; 6 reams ruled cap, \$12; 6 dozen pencils, \$1 80; 10 gross pens, \$10.....	29 80
			For 4 doz. packs visiting cards, \$7; 2 doz. packs ditto, \$6; 3 doz. holders, 60 cents; 3 baskets, \$4 50.....	18 10
			For 6 reams commercial note, ruled, \$18; 1 doz. bottles mucilage, \$2; 6 reams, 8mo., note, \$18.....	38 00
			For 6 blank books, \$4 50; 1 doz. key rings, \$1 25; 2 gross pens, \$2.....	7 75
			For 1 extra blank book, \$1 50—\$1 25; 2 packs cards and printing from Secretary's plate, \$1 50.....	4 25
			For gold barrel pen, \$3 50; 12 gross pens, \$12; 6 boxes Perry's large blue barrel pens, \$3.....	18 50
			For 1 doz. red and blue pencils, \$2; 1 inkstand, \$1 25; 2 inkstands, \$1; 5 sheets oiled paper, 75 cents.....	5 00
			For 5 reams thin wrapping paper, \$3; 1 rubber ruler, 37 cents; 500 envelopes, 13 cents.....	3 50
			For 1 scrap book, 75 cents; extra fine penknife, \$8 50; 1 sponge-cup and sponge, \$1.....	10 25
			For 1 extra thick ivory folder, \$1; 1 extra large gold pen and holder, \$3 50; 1 penknife, 83 cents.....	5 33
			For 6 reams note paper, \$18; 6 gross pens, \$6.....	24 00
			For 2 reams envelope paper, \$5 50; 2,000 letter envelopes and printing pamphlets, \$11 50.....	17 00
			By 6 rubber propelling pencils and leads returned.....	441 00
				3 75
14	12	Philp & Solomons...	For 1 pearl knife, 83 cents; engraved impression note paper for Secretary, \$5; 1 eyelet machine, \$2 50.....	8 33
			For 1 war map, 50 cts; 3 doz. silk taste, 3 cts; 1 r'm env. pap., \$2 75; 2 r'ms letter, \$2; 2 r'ms note, \$6; 1 rub. folder, 38....	11 66
			For 1 box seals, 25 cts; 6 r'ms letter, \$6; 6 doz. pencils, \$1 80; 12 doz. tape, \$2 40; 6 r'ms note, \$18; 1 doz. car. ink, \$1.	29 45
			For 2 r'ms plain let. paper, \$2; 2 pieces sponge, 75 cts; calendar, 75 cts; 14 gr. pens, \$14; 1 Week Diary, \$1 75.....	20 00
			For 1 doz. rub. pencils, \$1 25; 50 notices, No admit. off'l bus., \$2; 1 doz. q'ts bl'k ink, \$3; 1 quarto Diary, \$1 50.....	7 75
			For 8 r'ms cap paper, \$22; 15 r'ms note, \$45; 2 r'ms env. paper, \$5 50; 4,000 off'l env. & print'g from plate, \$26....	98 50
				\$137 25

For 20 gross pens, \$20; 2 lbs. wax, \$2; 1 Colton's Atlas, \$15; 1 doz. silk taste, \$1 50; 1 pencil, \$7 50; 1 cash book, \$2 50; 2 inkstands, \$1 75; taper stand, \$1 25	51 50
For 1 Dictionary, \$1 75; memorandum book, \$1 25; large portfolio, \$3; rubber ruler, 75 cents	8 75
For 2 gold barrel pens, \$1 2; 1 ditto, \$5; 2 r'ns letter paper, \$2; printing heading on same, U. S. M. R., \$3	22 00
For 2 reams note paper, \$3, and print'g U. S. M. R., \$3; rubber and gold pencil, \$3; 5 portfolios, \$5; 2,000 official envelopes and printing, \$13	33 00
For 1 demy blank book to order, \$3; 4 inkstands, \$1; 7 do., \$8; 2 do., \$1; 4 doz. holders, 83 cts; 4 rub. holders, \$1 50.	21 30
For 6 pen-racks, \$3; 1 full bound copying book, \$3 50; 8 doz. rubber bands, \$4; 1 doz. red and blue pencils, \$2	12 50
For half doz. red and half doz. blue pencils, \$2; 5 r'ns thin wrapping, \$3; 2-quire blank books, \$7; 4 3-qr. ditto, \$3.	15 00
For 4 4-qr. bl'k books, \$1; 2 5-qr. ditto, \$2 50; 1 r'm ex. note paper, \$1; 8 p'ks ex. env., \$1 10; eng. plate let. h'd'g, \$5.	15 60
For 6 r'ns letter paper with engraved heading, \$30; printing only 1 1/4 r'm letter from plate, \$3; copying book, \$2 25.	38 25
For 2,000 white official env., \$3; 6 cap letter clips, \$5; pieces rubber, 10 cts; 10 portfolios, \$3 25; 3 ditto, \$2 63	16 98
For 2 1/4 doz. red & blue pencils, \$5 50; 6 spools tape, 75 cts; 2 copy'g books, \$3 50; mount'g chart, \$2 50	12 25
For 1 1/4 doz. red and blue pencils, \$2 50; 1 doz. carmine ink, \$1; 2 portfolios, \$1; 2 ditto, \$1 50	6 00
For 18 spools tape, \$2 25; 4 Depart. Directories, \$2; superroyal book, to order, \$5; 500 cards & print'g f'm plate, \$3.	15 75
For 1,500 envelopes, \$2 25; engraving plate for note heading, \$5; 6 r'ns note paper printed from plate, \$12	49 25
For 2 r'ns inch letter, \$18, and note paper, \$22, printed in half sheets from plate; 12 til. env., \$1; 4 war maps, \$2	43 00
For 1 Diary, 75 cts; 2 mammoth gold pens, \$3; 2,000 official env. printed from plate, Assistant Sec'y of War, \$130; 3,000 ditto Secretary of War, \$19 50	158 25
For 6 Cong. Directories, \$1; red inkst'ds, \$1 25, \$1 25, \$1 75; 4 rec. b'ks, full b'd sh'p, \$2; 2,000 let. env. 50 cts.	21 25
For 10 doz. pencils, \$3, and letter book, \$2 25; brass-edged ruler, \$1; sponge-cup, 75 cts; cap portfolio, \$1	8 00
For 1,000 mem. cards, printed, \$10; sponge-cup & sponge, \$1; 6 boxes Perry's large blue bar. pens, \$3; til. env., \$2.	16 00
For 4 doz. penhold's, 80 cts; 12 doz. rub. bands, 60 cts; 12 gr. pens, \$3; 4 r'ns thin wrap'g, \$2 40; 2 doz. car. ink, \$2.	23 20
For 2 r'ns letter, headed Off'l Mil. R. R., \$5; 2 r'ns note, ditto, \$3; 1 flat ruler, 50 cts; 1 doz. pieces rubber, 10 cts.	14 60
For 2 Arthur's cap folios, \$2; 6 r'ns letter paper, headed from plate, \$30; 2 r'ns note, ditto, \$14; 1 gr. rub. pens, \$3.	49 00
For 4 adhesive letter files, \$3; 3 rulers, \$2 25; 5 inkstands, \$3; 2 quart. ink, \$1 50; 5 doz. penholders, \$1	17 50
For 5 doz. packs cards, \$7 50; 6 sheets oiled paper, \$1 50; knife, 84 cts; 12 bottles copying ink, \$12; 1 call bell, \$2.	23 84
For 2 r'ns letter, headed Mil. Sup. R. R., \$3; 2 r'ns note, ditto, \$10; half ream note paper, \$1 50; 1 doz. iv. holders, 25 cents; 1 dozen erasers, \$2 50	20 25
For 1 box white wafers, 50 cents; 500 envelopes, 25 cents; 1 lb. rubber, 10 cents; 6 inkstands, \$3 75; 6 pen-racks, \$4 50; 1 lb. wax, 50 cents; 24 gross pens, \$24	36 60
For 2 doz. card blotting, 50 cents; 6 sponge-cups and sponge, \$5; 6 dozen pencils, \$1 80; 8 r'ns copying paper, 8 cts; cash book, \$2 25	10 63
For 2 doz. boxes paper seals, \$3; 3 r'ns plain note, headed from plate, \$21; 2 quires bill paper, 50 cents	27 50
For 6 r'ns letter paper, printed from plate, \$30; 6 r'ns note, ditto, \$42; 8,000 letter env., printed from plate, \$42	114 00
For 2 r'ns letter paper, half sheets, printed from plate, \$18; 2 r'ns note, half sheets, printed from plate, \$22	40 00
For 1 spoke and setting 1 tire, \$1 50; 2 straps on apron fall, 50 cents; setting 1 tire and 10 bolts, \$2 25	4 25
For 1 sheckle bolt, 25 cents; 2 tire bolts and drilling, 50 cents; 1 new bottom main plate, \$2 50	3 25
For 3 bolts, 75 cents; 1 b'dy bolt, 75 cents; 2 bolts, 50 cents; 1 goose-neck on guide stay, 25 cents	2 25
For repair fifth wheel, 25 cents; repairing transom plate, 25 cents; 1 bolt, 25 cents; 6 bolts, \$1 50	2 25
For 4 new wheels, tire-bolts, &c., \$35; new back panel, \$7 50; new bottom main plate, \$2 50	45 00
For repairing body-bolt, 75 cents; repairing shaft irons and lugs, \$1; 1 new box clip, \$1 50	3 25
For 1 new check loop, 25 cents; 4 new rails, \$2; leather under fifth wheel and setting, 75 cents	3 00
For 2 bolts, 50 cents; repairing door and sills, \$1 50; 1 new axle-bed, \$2 50; 2 bolts, 50 cents	5 00
For 2 lock plates, \$1; 1 bolt, 25 cents; 1 whip-socket, \$1 25; replace trimming on panel, \$2	4 50
For new canvass curtains, \$18; new sun curtains, \$3 50; repairing front seat, 25 cents; repairing front curtains, \$1.	22 75
For restuffing 4 cushions, \$2; 2 new safety-straps, 50 cents; 2 leathers on shafts, \$1	3 50
For 4 straps, 50 cents; painting and varnishing carriage, \$15; setting step-piece and repairing stay, 75 cents	16 25
For repairing desk	1 25
For 1 iron bedstead	5 00
For 1 cotton top mattress	4 00

1,117 44

115 25

14	Andrew J. Joyce	13
16	G. M. Wight	14

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.				
Aug. 16	14	G. M. Wight—Continued...	For 1 hair pillow.....	\$2 00
			For 1 pair sheets.....	2 00
			For 1 pair pillow cases.....	75
			For 1 large comforter.....	3 00
			For 1 lounge.....	22 00
16	15	Thomas Higginson.....	For services as messenger from June 21 to date, at \$50 per month.....	\$40 00
18	16	John Lee.....	For services 2½ days self and man cleaning rooms and whitewashing, for telegraph rooms.....	66 66
18	17	Sunday Morning Chronicle.	For advertising proposals for stationery, 3 times.....	5 00
19	18	H. Semken.....	For repairing regulator, \$6; repairing clock, \$5.....	12 75
20	19	Evening Star.....	For advertising proposals for stationery, 8 squares, 12th, 18th, 26th, and 28th.....	11 00
			For advertising official, 2 squares, 1 time.....	16 00
			For advertising ordered, 2 squares, 106 times.....	2 00
			For advertising official, 9½ squares, 3 times.....	53 50
			For advertising proposals for stationery, 11 sq., June 26, 30, July 7, 12, \$22; adv. official order, 24 sq., \$2 75.....	9 50
			For taking up hall carpet and shaking the same, scrubbing oil-cloth, and cleaning paint.....	24 75
20	20	William Miles.....	For taking up hall carpets.....	9 00
			For taking up 3 rooms of matting, at 25 cents.....	4 00
			For scrubbing 3 floors, at 25 cents.....	75
			For washing 1 window.....	75
			For taking up and shaking hall linen.....	25
			For 1 washstand.....	50
21	21	Boteler & Wilson.....	For 1 marble-top washstand.....	2 50
			For 1 gilt-frame glass.....	18 00
			For 1 walnut-frame glass.....	6 00
			For 1 walnut washstand.....	2 50
			For 1 oak lounge in leather.....	6 00
			For 2 walnut washstands.....	21 00
			For 201 feet gas-pipe and fitting, at 25 cents.....	12 00
21	22	J. W. Thompson & Co.....	For gas fitter and assistant's time, 5½ days, breaking out and connecting, at \$4.....	50 25
			For 1 large 2-light pendant.....	22 00
			For 2 reading lamps and tubes, at \$8 75.....	11 50
			For 11 1-light brackets and putting up, at \$1 75.....	17 50
			For 2 Argand burners and chimneys, at \$1 25.....	19 25
			For 11 tees and mica shades, and fitting, and frames, at \$1 62½.....	2 50
				17 87
				68 00
				105 75
				15 25
				15 00
				11 00
				12 75
				5 00
				66 66
				\$40 00

23	J. Edmonston.....	For 20 pounds lead pipe, at 12 cents, \$2 40; and 2 pounds solder, at 30 cents, 60 cents.....	3 07
		For 1 plumber and assistant's time, removing and resetting metre and connexions.....	4 00
		For 288 feet gas-pipe and fitting, at 25 cents.....	72 00
		For 15 fittings and plugs for outlets, at 30 cents, \$4 50; 2 globe valves for gas-pipe, at \$4, \$8.....	12 50
		For 18 hooks, at 4 cents, 72 cents; gas-filter and assistant's time altering, cutting out, &c., 8 days, at \$4, \$32.....	32 72
		For 8 1-light brackets and putting up, at \$1 75.....	14 00
		For 4 1-light 3-joint brackets and putting up, at \$2 75.....	11 00
		For 0 bowl-spring and repairing urinal in Secretary's room.....	7 59
		For box wax tapers.....	75
		For reading lamp, tube, and mica shade.....	12 00
		For 9 pounds lead pipe, at 12 cents, \$1 08; 3 pounds solder, at 30 cents, 90 cents.....	1 48
		For plumber and assistant's time, repairing, 1 day.....	4 00
		For reading lamp repairs in Secretary's room.....	2 75
		For 1 fishtail burner, wire frame, and time fitting and repairing.....	1 50
		For 1 crank for water-closet, \$1 75; 3 pounds solder, at 30 cents, 90 cents; plumber and assistant's time, 1 day, \$4.....	6 55
		For 1 pair hose couplings and time repairing hose.....	2 00
		For 3 pounds solder, at 30 cents, 90 cents; and 4 pounds putty, at 6½ cents, 25 cents.....	1 15
		For 1 stopcock, &c., \$3; and plumbers and assistants 1½ day, at \$4, \$5.....	8 00
23	J. Edmonston.....	For 1 mortice lock.....	1 50
		For 2 iron hooks.....	25
26	Wm. A. H. Blanck, agent Hope's Express.	For freight on Herring's safe from New York.....	12 00
27	Sup't Public Printing.....	For ruling, red and faint, 1,000 vouchers at 50 cents per 100.....	5 00
		For binding 100 volumes Biennial Register, at 50 cents.....	50 00
		For set of tags, \$2; 2 titles, 50 cents.....	2 50
		For ruling 250 account current, at 25 cents per 100.....	62
		For ruling 1,000 railroad bills, at 25 cents per 100.....	2 50
		For 1 7-quire demy applications for office, printed.....	14 00
		For 17 division tags, at 25 cents.....	4 25
		For 17 division tags, at 25 cents.....	4 25
		For 1 7-quire medium record of prisoners of war, printed.....	17 50
		For 2 6-quire medium record of prisoners of war, printed, at \$15 per volume.....	30 00
		For 2 5-quire medium record of prisoners of war, printed, at \$12 50 per volume.....	25 00
		For 5 sets of tags, at \$2.....	10 00
		For ruling, red and faint, 1,000 vouchers, at 50 cents per 100.....	5 00
30	Anna Datcher.....	Deduct 15 per cent.....	170 62
			25 59
26	Anna Datcher.....	For washing towels 1 quarter, from May 31 to August 31.....	10 00
		For washing 1 day for Judge Turner.....	50
30	Adolphe Voigt.....	For 1 month's service as assistant messenger.....	10 50
30	Victor Bielaski.....	For 1 month's services as laborer in office of the Secretary of War.....	30 00
30	M. T. Parker.....	For painting and lettering 73 tin plates, at 18½ cents each.....	30 00
31	T. G. Warren.....	For services as an extra messenger in the office of the Secretary of War, for August, 1862, 1 month.....	13 50
31	Thomas Higginson.....	For 1 month's services as messenger in the office of the Secretary of War.....	50 00
			50 00

338 37

1021 75

12 00

11 06

16 22

9 00

02 29

40 00

145 03

10 50

30 00

30 00

13 50

50 00

50 00

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.	
Aug. 31	32	John P. Wolf.....	For amount paid small bills by direction of disbursing clerk, \$2; car tickets, 10 cents For car tickets, 10 cents; hack hire, \$1; car tickets, 10 cents; car tickets, 10 cents For car tickets 10 cents; foreign postage, 24 cents; car tickets, \$1 25 For pins, 50 cents; car tickets, 10 cents; car tickets purchased for use of office, \$5.....	\$2 10 1 40 1 59 5 69
Sept. 5	1	John Gregson.....	For 6 months' living of bay horse, at \$18 per month.....	
6	2	Wm. Peters.....	For services rendered in removing books, &c., from northwest executive building to building corner of F and 17th streets, 6 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	
6	3	Wm. Herbert.....	For services rendered in removing books, &c., from northwest executive building to building corner of F and 17th streets, 7 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	
6	4	Isaac Johnson...	For services rendered in removing books, &c., from northwest executive building to building corner of F and 17th streets, 7 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	
6	5	Wm. Miles.....	For services rendered in removing books, &c., from northwest executive building to building corner of F and 17th streets, 8 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	
6	6	Joseph Collins.....	For services rendered in removing books, &c., from northwest executive building to building corner of F and 17th streets, 8 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	
6	7	Richard Smith.....	For services rendered in removing books, &c., from northwest executive building to building corner of F and 17th streets, 8 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	
8	8	James P. Williams.....	For services rendered in superintending the removal of books, &c., from northwest executive building to building corner of F and 17th streets, and putting away and regulating the same, 8 days, at \$50 per month.....	
8	9	Thomas H. Harkness.....	For postage on letters, &c., from June to August 31, 1862.....	
8	10	John G. Dale.....	For freight on 1 cask merchandise per "City of New York".....	
			For brokerage.....	
			For general order storage, \$1; and for cartage, 75 cents.....	
9	11	C. W. Boteler & Son.....	For 1 box Ems. soap, \$2 12; 2 ice-pitchers, \$11 and \$5 50; 6 wisps, \$1 50; 2 dusters, \$1..... For 1 bucket, 40 cents; 1 box Ems. soap, 95 cents; 3 spittoons, \$2 38; 1 box Ems. soap, \$2 12..... For 1 ice-pitcher \$7 50; 6 tumblers, \$1 25; 1 pitcher, 83 cents; 5 baskets, \$3 12; 1 basket..... For 2 paper baskets, 75 cents; 1 Ems., 75 cents; 1 box Ems. soap, \$2 12; 6 paper baskets, \$4 50..... For 1 box Ems. soap, \$2 12; 1 ice-pitcher, \$7 50; 4 chamber sets, \$2 50, \$3..... For 1 tin bucket, \$1 50; 1 slop jar, \$1 75; and can, \$1 75; 2 painted buckets, 75 cents; 2 band spittoons, \$3 50..... For 1 dozen tumblers, \$2 50; 1 p. wh. spittoon, \$1 50; 2 door mats, \$3; 1 box Ems. soap, \$2 12..... For 1 slop jar, \$1 75; 1 bucket, 50 cents; 4 dozen tumblers, \$1 25; 1 ice-pitcher, \$7 50; 1 water-bucket, \$1 75..... For 1 pair spittoons, \$1 50; 6 tumblers, \$1; 1 ice-pitcher, \$7 50; 1 water can, \$2..... For 1 bucket, \$1 75; 3 boxes Ems. soap, \$4 50; 3 soap boxes, \$1 88; 2 white spittoons, \$2 50; 2 brown spittoons, \$1 For 1 pair white spittoons, \$2 50; 4 brown spittoons, \$2.....	21 12 5 85 13 75 8 12 18 12 9 25 9 12 12 75 12 00 11 63 4 50
				8 79
				108 00
				7 50
				8 75
				8 75
				10 00
				10 00
				10 00
				13 33
				4 89
				8 79
				126 21

6 75

33 50

2 75
5 00
3 00
13 30
6 30
1 25
16 80

12	Samuel C. & E. Wroe	For carriage, \$2; 5th, do., \$2; 12th, do., \$2 75	9 00
12	Samuel C. & E. Wroe	For carriage, \$1; 2d, do., \$1; 3d, do., \$3; 4th, do., \$2; 5th, do., \$2	7 50
12	Samuel C. & E. Wroe	For carriage, \$2; 8th, do., \$1; 9th, do., \$2 50; 11th, do., \$1; 12th, do., \$1	17 00
12	Samuel C. & E. Wroe	For carriage, \$2 50; 14th, do., \$2; 26th, do., \$3; 30th, do., \$6	
13	William Miles	For 3 days' services removing books, &c., from northwest executive building to building corner of F and 17th streets, at \$1 25 per day	
13	Silliman & Dana	For subscription to American Journal of Science for 1862	
18	John W. Forney, prop'r	For advertising "to builders," 3 times in "Philadelphia Press,"	
19	H. J. Raymond & Co., prop's	For advertising "to builders," 19 lines, 7 times in "New York Times,"	
19	W. W. Harding, prop'r	For advertising "proposals for northwest executive building," 18 lines, 6 times in "Philadelphia Inquirer,"	
19	Joseph Collins	For services rendered in removing books, &c., from northwest executive building to Winder's building, 1 day.	
20	Jas. Gordon Bennett, pro'r	For advertising to builders, &c., 16 lines in New York Herald	
21	Philp & Solomons	For 1 box pens, \$1; 1/2 ream letter paper, headed, \$1 25	\$2 25
		For 20 reams letter paper, ruled and headed from plate, \$100; 20 reams note, do., do., \$140	240 00
		For engraving heading for letter, \$6; do. for note, \$5	11 00
		For 20 Shipman's adhesive files, 500 p'r each, \$40; 6 penknives, \$5; 1 patent eraser, 50 cents	45 50
		For 1 gross pens, \$1; 100 circulars, printed passes for press, \$4	5 00
		For 100 circulars, printed, \$4; 28 Shipman's adhesive files, \$56	60 00
		For engraving stand, \$15; engraving stand, \$10; 1 pound wax, 50 cents; 3 dozen assorted holders, 60 cents	26 10
		For 8 boxes pens, \$3; 12 ink, \$3; 4 reams waste paper, \$2 40; 4 dozen pencils, \$1 20	14 60
		For 2 dozen boxes paper seals, \$6; 1,000 letter envelopes, 25 cents; 6 boxes Perry's pens, \$3	9 25
		For 6 pieces of sponge, \$2 25; 12 inkstands, assorted, \$12; 6 pen-racks, \$3; 6 reams note paper, \$18	35 25
		For 3 dozen taste, 3 cents; 1 box eyelets, 38 cents; 1 box rubber, 10 cents; 12 dozen rubber bands, \$1 50; 2 reams letter paper, \$2	7 01
		For 1 penknife, 83 cents; 1 writing pad, \$2 50; 1 pair shears, \$1 75; 1 war map, 50 cents; war map, 75 cents	6 33
		For 10 reams letter paper, headed from plate	50 00
		For 1,000 official envelopes, headed, from plate, \$6 50; 1,000 do. chief clerk, \$6 50	13 00
		For 1 box pens, \$1; 1 blank book, \$1 50	2 50
		For 15 reams wrapping paper, \$9; 2 dozen carmine, \$2; 2 reams cap, \$5 50; 1 dozen key rings, \$1 50	18 00
		For 4 dozen holders, 80 cents; 1 package pens, \$1 25; 2 dozen packs cards, \$6; 12 glass pen-cleaners, \$12	20 05
		For 1 box white wafers, 25 cents; 6 rubber holder, \$2 25; 3,000 letter envelopes, 75 cents; 12 paper weights, \$4 50	7 75
		For 9 bottles craton ink, \$2 25; 6 dozen pencils, \$1 80	4 05
		For 6 gross Perry's large blue barrel pens, \$36; 6 gross Gillot's Magnum Bonum, \$36	72 00
		For 6 Congressional Directories, \$2 25; 1,000 official envelopes and printing, \$6 50; 6 Congressional Directories, \$2 25	11 00
		For 500 white letter envelopes, printed from plate	2 62
		For 1 demy 4to record, cloth index, \$1 25; 12 dozen tape, \$2 40; 6 dozen taste, 6 cents	3 71
		For 6 dozen needles, 15 cents; Hallack's International Law, \$8	8 15
		For 4 reams ruled letter paper, \$4; 1,000 official envelopes, printed from plate, \$5 50	10 50
		For 5,000 letter envelopes, \$1 25; 1 ream card blotting paper, \$10; 1 quire pink, 1 cent	11 26
		For 5 dozen packs visiting cards, \$6 25; 3 pairs large shears, \$9; 6 gross pens, \$6	21 25
		For 5 holders, \$1; 12 mucilage, \$2; 1,000 extra white official envelopes, printed from plate, \$6 50	9 50
		For 3 pairs shears, \$4 50; 1 Lloyd's map of Virginia, \$2 50	7 00
		For 1 map, m't'd, \$2 50; 1 ream note paper, printed from plate, \$7; 1,000 official envelopes, printed from plate, \$6 50	16 00
		For 1 knife, \$2; 1 hand eyelet machine, \$2 50; 4 boxes eyelets, \$1 50	6 00
		For 12 bottles Lawrence's Fluid, \$9; 2 do., \$1 50	10 50
		For 1 box pens, \$1; 5 reams note paper, printed from plate, \$35	36 00
		For 2,500 white envelopes, No. 11, printed from plate	19 25
		For 5 reams note paper, plain, printed from plate, \$35; 5 reams note, ruled and printed from plate, \$35	70 00
		For 5 reams note paper, plain, printed from plate, 1/4 sheets, \$55; 10 reams letter, ruled and printed from plate, \$50	105 00
		For 5 reams letter paper, plain and printed from plate	45 00
		For 1,500 official envelopes, printed from plate, \$9 75; 2,000 envelopes, printed from plate, \$13	22 75

1,065 13

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Sept. 26	22	James P. Williams.....	To one day's work, removing books, &c., from the northwest building to the Winder's building.....	\$1 50
27	23	George S. Gideon.....	To printing 100 copies of statement of arms purchased from April 12 to December 31, 1861—rule and figure.....	\$120 00
			To printing and ruling 100 letters, nominating for appointment.....	3 00
			To printing 100 copies of statement of unfulfilled orders for cannon—rule and figure.....	15 00
			To printing 500 copies blank oath of allegiance.....	8 00
			To printing 100 copies of statement of existing contracts for projectiles—rule and figure.....	10 00
			To printing 100 copies of statement of projectiles on hand.....	12 00
27	24	John Alexander.....	To making 73 yards carpet, at 12½ cents, \$9 12; putting down carpet, \$3 75.....	12 87
			To repairing matting in hall.....	2 75
			To stretching matting in hall.....	3 75
			To putting down 4 yards matting, at 12½ cents, \$5; moving furniture, \$1 50.....	6 50
			To putting down 4 yards matting, at 12½ cents, \$5; moving furniture, \$1 50.....	6 50
			To putting down linen carpet in hall.....	5 00
			To 2 pieces of binding, at 75 cents, \$1 50; binding of rooms, \$2 50.....	4 00
			To 14 yards of matting, at 37½ cents, \$5 25; 1 piece of binding, 75 cents.....	6 00
			To repairing matting carpet.....	1 50
27	25	Joseph L. Savage.....	To 1 border trimmer.....	75
			To 1 waste paper basket, \$1 87; 3 do., do., at 62½ cents, \$1 88.....	3 75
			To 2 scrubbing brushes, at 37½ cents, 75 cents; 1 do., with handle, 75 cents.....	1 50
			To 1 paper basket.....	87
27	26	Joseph L. Savage.....	For 6 baskets, at 62½ cents, \$3 75; 1 ditto, \$1 25; 3 pair candlesticks, at 50 cents, \$1 50.....	6 50
			For 2 fire carriers, at 62½ cents.....	1 25
			For 1 pair tongs and shovel, \$1 75; 1 feather duster, 75 cents.....	2 50
			For 6 wisp brooms, at 25 cents, \$1 50; 1 brush, \$1 25.....	2 75
			For 6 wisp brooms, at 37½ cents, \$2 25; 1 looking-glass, \$2 50; 2 brushes, \$2.....	6 75
			For 1 ice-pitcher.....	13 00
			For 3 dust pans, at 25 cents, 75 cents; 3 dusters, at 75 cents, \$2 25.....	3 00
			For 2 dusters, at \$2 50, \$5; 1 duster, \$1 50.....	6 50
27	27	Hudson Taylor.....	For p'k large cards, 50 cts; 2 desk ink racks, \$3 50; 4 desk racks, \$6; 6 thick glass inkst'ds, \$6; 2 office bells, \$5 75. For 350 large cards, bristol board, and printing—400 smaller (admit) cards, do. do. and printing, \$1 50; 2 doz. quarto boxes, at 25 cents, \$6..... For half dozen index boxes, 50 cents, \$3; 6 broad cap index boxes, 85 cents, \$5 10; 2 broad cap do., thick, \$3; 2 quarto boxes, cloth sides, \$1.....	21 75 23 50 12 10

27	28	Franck Taylor.....	For 10 medium quarto seconds, at 50 cts., \$5; 10 copies Cong. Directories, \$5; 1 banker's case, \$3 50; 1 do., \$6 75. For marking one of the above..... For 3 Russia record books, \$6; 100 large boxes made to order, \$65; 3 full Russia record books, \$6..... For 2 Year Book of Facts, '61 and '62, \$2 50; subscrip'n to 4 Eng. Reviews, \$8; sub. to N. A. Rev. for '62, \$5..... For 3 full bound record books, at \$2 50, \$7 50; Lippincott's Gazette of the World, \$6..... For 1 copy, each, Halleck, Campbell, and Burns, \$3; 7 sheets parchment, \$5; 4 pin-cushions, \$2..... For 3 maps Eastern Virginia, 50 cents, \$1 50; 1 Halleck's International Law, \$7 50..... For 4 packs of cards and printing, (official).....	23 75 37 77 00 15 50 13 50 10 00 9 00 3 00
29	29	Joseph Gawler.....	For United Service Journal, 1861, \$15 50; Revues des deux Mondes, 1861, \$21..... For Howard's Sup. Reports, vol. 24, \$5 50; Thier's Consulat, vol. 19, \$1 50..... For Franklin Journal, 1861, \$5; Almanach de Gothea, 1862, \$1 75..... For Almanach Imperial, 1861..... For British Alc. and Companion, 1862, \$1 75; Colton's Atlas, \$16..... For record book, full Russia, with lock..... For record book, 6 quires, \$1 50; record book, 4 quires, \$1..... For British Army List, small, 75 cents; Navy List, \$1; Royal Kalendar, 1862, \$2 12..... For Hart's British Army List, \$7; Blackwood's Magazine, \$3..... For Living Age, \$6; Annuaire de la Marine, 87 cents..... For English Year Book, 1862..... For Vignettes to Thiers, 37 cents; Annuaire des deux Mondes, \$3 75.....	36 50 7 00 6 75 3 25 17 75 11 00 2 50 3 87 10 00 6 87 1 75 4 12
29	29	Edwin Green.....	For making desk-fall and shelf for table, \$4; making 4 sets of pigeon holes, \$7..... For recovering writing desk with canvas..... For repairing chair, 37 cents, and making 4 book-rests, 1 dollar each.....	11 00 3 00 4 37
30	30	C. B. Richard & Boas.....	For a fall-leaf desk..... For a writing table, \$13; 2 writing tables, 13 dollars each, \$26..... For a writing table..... For sloping top for table..... For 1 writing table, \$13; 4 oak dining chairs, \$8.....	15 00 39 00 13 00 4 00 21 00
30	30	Victor Bielaski.....	For 1 case ex. steamer Saxonia, from Hamburg, 1 public store package.....	25
30	30	Adolphe Voigt.....	For cartage, 50 cents; brokerage, forwarding, and commission, 2 dollars.....	2 50
30	30	J. Edmonston.....	For services as laborer in the office of the Secretary of War during the month of September.....	2 75
30	30	T. G. Warren.....	For services as laborer in the office of the Secretary of War during the month of September.....	30 00
30	30	Henry Polkinhorn.....	For altering saddle, 50 cents; for halter strap, 50 cents..... For one month's services as extra laborer in office Secretary of War..... For 2,000 copies General Order, No. 99, (drafting,) 5 pages..... For 500 copies official war bulletins, 2 pages..... For 500 copies instructions to commandants, &c., letter paper..... For 25 copies placard, (resolutions, No. 44)..... For 500 copies General Order No. 105, note paper..... For 2,000 copies order respecting volunteers and militia, note paper..... For 1,000 copies appointment of provost marshals, letter..... For 300 copies (notice) examination of assistant surgeons..... For 30 copies specifications for building, 3 pages, cap..... For 500 copies (notice) examinations of assistant surgeons..... For 1,000 copies General Order No. 121, 3 pages..... For 1,000 copies General Order No. 121, (reprinted)..... For 300 copies instructions to marshals, &c., letter.....	1 00 50 00 30 00 6 00 7 00 5 00 5 00 16 00 12 00 3 00 12 00 5 00 10 00 6 00 4 00
209	47			209 47
111	36			111 36
18	37			18 37
92	00			92 00
2	75			2 75
30	00			30 00
30	00			30 00
1	00			1 00
50	00			50 00
121	00			121 00

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Sept. 30	37	William Kane.....	For 3 gold-barrel pens, No. 3, at \$3 75 each, \$11 25; 2 gold pens with holders, 3 dollars each, \$6.....	\$17 25
			For 2 gold pens without holders, at two dollars and fifty cents each.....	5 00
30	38	John P. Wolf.....	For storing coal, 1 dollar; freight, 1 dollar; hack hire, \$1.....	3 00
			For foreign postage, 48 cents; cartage, 1 dollar; postage stamps office Secretary, 5 dollars.....	6 48
			For plated badge for extra watchman, Pomeroy & Stanley.....	1 87
30	39	Anna Datcher.....	For washing towels 1 month, from August 31 to September 30.....	11 35
			Total first quarter, from July to October, 1862.....	3 33
				6,686 42
			<i>Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	
Oct. 1	1	Thomas Higginson.....	For one month's services as messenger in the office of Secretary of War.....	50 00
17	2	Thomas Irwin.....	For use of hack from 1st to 30th September, both inclusive, 30 days, at 7 dollars per day.....	210 00
20	3	Samuel O. & E. Wroe.....	For carriage hire September 1, \$6 50; September 2, \$1; September 4, \$2 50.....	10 00
			Do.....September 6, \$6; September 7, \$2 50; September 17, \$3 50.....	12 00
			Do.....September 19, \$1; September 20, \$3; September 22, \$2; September 30, \$1.....	7 00
22	4	Bull & Tuttle.....	For advertising in the Baltimore Clipper proposals to builders for enlarging the northwest executive building.....	29 00
23	5	Tribune Association.....	For advertising to builders sealed proposals for enlarging northwest executive building, War Department, 17 lines, 6 times.....	6 00
25	6	Wm. Miles.....	For labor performed shaking carpets, moving furniture, &c.....	10 20
			For washing 10 double windows, at 50 cents each, \$5; washing 8 single windows, at 25 cents each, \$2.....	7 00
			For shaking 5 carpets, at 50 cents each, \$2 50; putting down 2 carpets, \$1 50; washing floors and cleaning paint, 5 rooms, at 25 cents each, \$1 25.....	5 25
31	7	Jackson Edmonston.....	For 1 bolt, 25 cents; 1 brass lock, \$1 50; 1 corkscrew, 25 cents; 2 papers carpet tacks, 16 cents.....	15 25
			For 8 papers of pins, 50 cents; 1 sponge, \$1 50; 6 brooms, 37½ cents apiece, \$2 25.....	2 16
				4 25
31	8	T. G. Warren.....	For services as laborer in the office of the Secretary of War for the month of October, 1862.....	6 41
31	9	Adolphe Voigt.....	For one month's services as extra messenger in office of Secretary of War, month of October, 1862.....	50 00
31	10	Thomas Higginson.....	For services as messenger in office of the Secretary of War for month of October, 1862.....	30 00
1	11	Victor Bielaski.....	For one month's services as laborer in office of Secretary of War.....	50 00
1	12	Wm. Miles.....	For cleaning 7 rooms, at 25 cents each, \$1 75; taking up 7 matings, at 25 cents each, \$1 75.....	30 00
			For taking up ball matting, washing, and shaking, 6 dollars; moving to Winder's building, 6 dollars.....	3 50
				12 00

6	13	Thomas Irwin.....	For shaking 3 room carpets, 3 dollars; do. library carpet, 2 dollars; do. library matting, 2 dollars.....	7 00
7	14	Robert P. Smith.....	For cleaning 7 fireplaces, 2 dollars; washing windows, 50 cents.....	25 00 217 00
			For hire of hack and horses for use of Secretary of War for the month of October, 1862, 31 days, at 7 dollars per day.....	35 00
			For 6 maps of Frederick county, Md., at 5 dollars each, 30 dollars; 1 do. of Kent county, Md., 5 dollars.....	15 00
			For 1 map of Cecil county, Md., 5 dollars; 2 do. of Adams county, Pa., at 5 dollars each, 10 dollars.....	24 00
			For 2 maps of Adams co., Pa., (incomplete,) at 3 dolls. each, 6 dollars; 6 do. of York, Pa., at 3 dolls. each, 18 dolls..	35 00
			For 6 maps of Dauphin county, Pa., at 5 dollars each, 30 dollars; 1 do. of Allegheny county, Pa., at 5 dollars.....	10 00
			For 2 maps of Philadelphia and vicinity, at 5 dollars each.....	7 00
			For 1 map of Pennsylvania.....	5 00
			For 1 map of Washington county, Ohio.....	5 00
			For 1 map of Jefferson county, Ohio.....	136 00
12	15	Francis Lamb.....	For 1 gilt frame and glass, portrait of General Scott.....	3 50
			For box and packing picture, 1 dollar; cord, 25 cents.....	1 25
Nov. 19	16	Samuel C. & E. Wroe.....	For carriage, \$4; 8th, do., \$1; 18th, do., \$5; 25th, do., \$2.....	12 00
			For carriage, \$2; 27th, do., \$2.....	4 00
20	17	Jackson Edmonston.....	For amount paid for removing desk, &c., from War Department to Winder's building.....	1 00
			For amount paid street car for use on office business.....	50
			For amount paid for cleaning gutter, \$1 25; do. for 10 papers of tacks, at 8 cents each, 80 cents.....	2 05
28	18	Campbell & Son.....	For 4 pairs candlesticks, brass, \$1 25 per pair.....	5 00
			For 3 pairs candlesticks, brass, 75 cents per pair.....	2 25
29	19	Adolphe Voigt.....	For services as messenger in the office of Secretary of War during the month of November, 1862.....	7 25
29	20	T. G. Warren.....	For one month's services as laborer.....	30 00
29	21	Victor Bielaski.....	For services as messenger in the office of Secretary of War during the month of November, 1862.....	50 00
Dec. 1	22	Thomas Higginson.....	For one month's services as messenger in the office of Secretary of War.....	30 00
1	23	James Kelly.....	For 39 pounds stove-pipe, at 20 cents.....	50 00
			For taking down old stove and pipe and fixing up the same, \$5; and for five files, \$1 50.....	14 30
2	24	George W. Orne.....	For 1 mat, \$1 50; 33 sperm candles, \$13 20.....	14 70
			For 1 dozen brooms, \$3 75; 36 dozen soap, at 10 cents, \$3 60.....	7 25
			For 3 floor mats, \$1 17; 4 dozen oak buckets, \$3.....	4 17
			For 6 patent candles, at 50 cents.....	3 00
			For 33 sperm candles, at 40 cents.....	13 20
			For one box and money book.....	2 50
2	25	Blanchard & Mohun.....	For 1 set Opinions Attorneys General, 8 volumes.....	24 00
			For 1 box white wafers, 38 cents; 1 volume Precaution, \$1 50.....	1 88
			For 2 thermometers, \$3 75; 4 gutta-percha penholders, \$1 50.....	5 25
			For 6 blank books, \$4 50; 50 seal wafers, 25 cents.....	4 75
			For 5 quires heavy blotting board, \$5; Brightley's Digest, \$3 50.....	11 50
			For 3 quires Desp's cap, 8 cents; 1½ reams foolscap, 75 cents.....	83
			For 5 reams letter paper, \$7 50; 3 reams note paper, \$6.....	13 50
			For 6 sheets blotting paper, 12 cents; 1 quire copy paper, 2 cents.....	14
			For 1 quire envelope paper, 25 cents; 450 large envelopes, \$4 70.....	4 95
			For 550 small envelopes, \$1 10; 17 gross of pens, \$17.....	18 10
			For 100 quills, 5 cents; 4 dozen pencils, \$1 60; 6 penholders, 10 cents.....	1 75
			For 2 ivory holders, 16 cents; 18 penknives, \$18.....	18 16
			For 1 pair scissors, 4 cents; 1 bottle carmine, 8 cents.....	12
				44 92

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.		Blanchard & Mohun—Cont'd		
Dec. 2	25	Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.		
		For 1 pound wax, 30 cents; 1 pound rubber, \$1; 4 dozen tape, \$1 60.....		\$2 90
		For 1 dozen silk braid, 50 cents; 1 pound twine, 40 cents.....		90
		For 1 bottle mucilage, 25 cents; 1 blank book, 25 cents.....		50
		For 1 pack blank cards, 25 cents; 2 racks, 8 cents; 2 memorandum books, 50 cents.....		83
		For 4 rulers, 32 cents; 1 dozen bands, 15 cents.....		47
		For 2 memorandum books, 50 cents; 2 portfolios, \$1 66; eyelets and sp. cup, 29 cents.....		2 45
		For 1 dozen gold pens, \$1 50; 10 dozen red tape, 2 spools, \$4.....		19 00
		For 1 razor strop, \$1 25; memorandum book, 25 cents; 10 reams letter paper, headed, \$30.....		31 50
		For 10 reams ruled letter paper, headed, \$30; 5 reams note paper, headed, \$20.....		50 00
		For 5 reams plain note paper, headed, \$20; 5 reams plain note paper, \$10.....		30 00
		For 5 reams ruled letter paper, \$7 50; 12 gross pens, \$1 75; 6 inkstands, \$6.....		25 50
		For 6 sponge cups, 25 cents; 1 scrap book, \$1 75.....		2 00
		For 1 quire superroyal paper, ruled to pattern.....		2 00
		For 5 reams letter paper, \$7 50; 3 calendars, \$2 25.....		9 75
		For 1 gold pen and case, \$3 50; 2 reams envelope paper, \$8.....		11 50
		For 3 knives, \$3; 2 dozen carmine, \$2; 2 dozen white rubber, \$3.....		8 00
		For 6 dozen elastic bands, 90 cents; 2 dozen taste, \$1.....		1 90
		For 60 dozen tape, at 40 cents, \$24; 6 balls twine, \$2 25.....		26 25
		For 6 inkstands, \$4 50; 1 dozen holders, \$1; 1 dozen erasers, \$1.....		6 50
		For 2 dozen penholders, 40 cents; 8 dozen drawing pencils, \$8.....		8 40
		For 2 reams law paper, at \$6.....		12 00
		For 6 reams, 18 pound, flat cap, ruled to pattern, at \$6 50.....		39 00
		For 2,500 No. 10 envelopes, \$12 50; 1 blank book, \$1 25.....		13 75
		For 1 knife, \$1; 5 gross pens, 5; 6 dozen holders, \$1 20.....		7 20
		For 12 packs blank cards, \$3; gold pen and handle, \$3.....		6 00
		For 500 No. 10 envelopes, headed, \$30; 500 card envelopes, 50 cents.....		30 50
		For 1 paper-tearer, 18 cents; gold pen and holder, \$2 50.....		2 68
		For 6 paper weights, \$2 25; 3 Phineas's inkstands, \$3.....		5 25
		For 2 gross pens, \$2; 2 Phineas's inkstands, \$2.....		4 00
		For 12 pieces of sponge, \$1 50; 3 dozen curly tie envelopes, \$2 25.....		3 75
		For 2 calendars, \$1 50; 3 knives, \$3; 12 gutta-percha pencils, \$6.....		10 50
		For 5 quires bill paper, \$1 50; 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 directory of New York, \$3 25.....		5 75
		For 3 directories, each, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Boston.....		8 00
		For 1 calendar, 75 cents; 50 dozen visiting cards, \$1 50.....		2 25
		For 25 clo' lined envelopes, \$1; 2 ivory pencils, \$1 50.....		2 50
		For 5 dozen packs visiting cards, \$10; 5 reams note paper, headed, \$20.....		30 00
		For 4 reams waste paper, \$3; 4 dozen rubber pencils, \$5.....		8 00

2	26	National Republican.....	For 12 dozen rubber bands, \$1 80; 4 dozen drawing pencils, \$4.....	5 80
			For 2 dozen red and black pencils, \$4; 8 gross steel pens, \$8.....	12 00
			For 1 De Hart's Court Martial, \$3 50; 1 Brightley's Digest, \$6 50.....	10 00
			For 6 pairs scissors, 25 cents; 6 dozen blotting boards, \$1 50.....	1 75
			For 5 reams note paper, ruled, \$10; 3 8-quire medium blank books, \$24.....	34 00
			For 2 memorandum books, 50 cents; 1 barrel gold pen and holder, \$3.....	3 50
			For 1 gold pen and holder, \$3; 1 8-quire record book, \$6 50.....	9 50
			For 2 2-quire folio books, \$2 50; 1 cash book, 75 cents.....	3 25
			For 1 ream letter paper, \$1 50; 1 ream note, \$2; 1 ream foolscap, 50 cents.....	4 00
			For 1 ream legal record cap, \$5; 2 inkstands \$2 50.....	7 50
			For 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 dozen pencils, 40 cents; 3 pieces rubber, 38 cents.....	1 78
			For 1,000 official envelopes, \$5; 1,000 letter, \$2; 6 blotting board, 12 cents.....	7 12
			For 1 long ruler, 50 cents; 1 bottle mucilage and brush, 29 cents; 12 penholders, 20 cents.....	99
			For 1 eraser, 8 cents; 2 pieces taste, 8 cents; 1 punch, \$1.....	1 16
			For 3 paper weights, \$2 25; 1 bottle carmine, 8 cents; 2 bottles fluid, \$1.....	3 33
			For 1 drawing pen, \$1 50; 2 clips, \$1 50; 3 knives, \$3.....	6 00
			For 1 glass pen-cleaner and brush, \$1; 6 sheets oil paper, \$1.....	2 00
			For 1 office bell, \$2; index book, 50 cents.....	2 50
			For 3 index books, made to order.....	3 00
			For 5 quires extra note paper, 50 cents; 100 envelopes, 10 cents.....	60
				\$656 19
			For advertising "Official Notice," 2½ squares, 105 times.....	65 63
			Do..... "Order No. 1," 3¼ squares, 1 time.....	3 50
			Do..... "Order Commissioners," 4 squares, 1 time.....	4 00
			Do..... "Order for Contracts," 9 squares, 1 time.....	9 00
			Do..... "President's General Orders," 18 squares, 1 time.....	18 00
			Do..... "Order Contract for Arms," 11 squares, 3 times.....	11 00
			Do..... "Proposals for Stationery," 12 squares, weekly, 4 weeks.....	24 00
			Do..... "List of Contracts," 24 squares, 1 time.....	24 00
			Do..... "Proposals for Enlarging War Office," 3 squares.....	6 00
			Do..... "List of Contracts," 20½ squares, 1 time.....	20 50
			Do..... do..... 22.....do.....	22 00
			Do..... do..... 12.....do.....	12 00
			Do..... do..... 14.....do.....	14 00
			Do..... do..... 10½.....do.....	10 50
			Do..... do..... 12½.....do.....	12 50
			Do..... do..... 9.....do.....	9 00
			Do..... do..... 14½.....do.....	14 50
			Do..... do..... 12.....do.....	12 00
			Do..... do..... 9.....do.....	9 00
			Do..... do..... 8½.....do.....	8 50
				309 63
			For back hire from 1st to 30th November, 1862, 30 days, at 7 dollars per day.....	210 00
			For 12 dozen matches.....	5 25
			For 4 Nos. R. Record, say Nos. 19, 20, 15.....	2 00
			For 4.....do..... 21, 22, 23, 24.....	2 00
				4 00
			For carriage hire paid on office business to public printer, Capitol, &c.....	2 50
			For whitewashing 9 rooms, at 1 dollar per room, 9 dollars, and ditto hall, 3 dollars.....	12 00
			For whitewashing 3 ceilings, at 1 dollar each.....	3 00
				15 00
			For carriage, \$1; 4th, for carriage, \$2; 5th, for carriage, \$1 50.....	4 50
			Do..... \$4; 7th.....do.....\$2; 7th.....do.....\$1.....	7 00
3	27	Thomas Irwin.....		
3	28	Thomas C. Burns.....		
4	29	James Sheely.....		
6	30	James R. Roche.....		
10	31	Charles Stewart.....		
15	32	Samuel C. & E. Wroe.....		

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Dec. 15	32	Sam'l C. & E. Wroe—Con..	For carriage, \$2 50; 10th, for carriage, \$6; 11th, for carriage, \$1 50.....	\$10 00
			Do.....\$2; 14th.....do.....\$4; 15th.....do.....\$4 50.....	10 50
			Do.....\$2 50; 17th.....do.....\$1; 18th.....do.....\$1.....	4 50
			Do.....\$4; 24th.....do.....\$2 50; 25th.....do.....\$1 50.....	8 00
			Do.....\$4; 27th.....do.....\$4; 28th.....do.....\$3 50; July 30, do., \$1 50.....	13 00
			Do.....\$3; Nov. 20.....do.....\$1; Nov. 21.....do.....\$1.....	5 00
15	33	Samuel C. & E. Wroe.....	For carriage for James R. Roche on public business.....	1 00
			Do.....\$4; Nov. 4th, for carriage, \$2; Nov. 7th, for carriage, \$2 50.....	8 50
			Do.....\$1; Nov. 19th.....do.....\$3; Nov. 20th.....do.....\$5.....	9 00
16	34	Jackson Edmonston.....	For 1 brass lock for drawer.....	75
			For 1 brush for A. E. Johnston.....	19
			For 7 papers carpet tacks, 56 cents; for salt, 36 cents.....	92
			For 2 pounds gum arabic, at 75 cents per pound.....	1 50
			For 4 rollers for chest, and screws.....	25
16	35	J. Disturnell.....	For 5 Blue Books for 1863.....	3 61
24	36	E. S. Renwick.....	For 12 fine cupboard locks, at \$1 25.....	7 50
			For 4 safe mortice locks, at \$8 25 each.....	15 00
			For telegraphing in reference to latter.....	33 00
			For 1 month's service as messenger in office Secretary of War, from Nov. 30 to Dec. 31, at 50 dollars per month.....	1 05
31	37	Thomas Higginson.....	For services rendered as assistant messenger from the 30th of November to 31st December, 1862.....	49 05
31	38	Adolph Voigt.....	For services as laborer in office of Secretary of War month of December, 1862.....	50 00
31	39	Victor Bielaski.....	For half month's labor in office Secretary of War, at 50 dollars per month, from 15th to 31st December.....	30 00
31	40	George H. Datcher..	For opening drawers and 2 keys, 1 dollar; repairing lock and knob, 50 cents.....	30 00
31	41	Wm. G. Bitner.....	For repairing lock No. 8, 50 cents; repairing door knob, 25 cents.....	25 60
			For opening drawers, 1 door key, and new pair knobs.....	1 50
			For repairing door lock and knob and repairing desk.....	75
			For repairing lock and opening desk, 50 cents; new padlock, 50 cents.....	1 25
			For repairing lock on water-closet.....	1 00
			For repairing chair, 25 cents; repairing door lock, 50 cents.....	1 00
			For 1 key on drawers, 25 cents; opening drawer and 1 key, 50 cents.....	75
			For new lock and 1 key on desk.....	1 00
			For 2 new door keys, 1 dollar; opening door and 1 new lock, 2 dollars.....	3 00
			For new lock on water-closet, and repairing lock and 1 key.....	3 25

31	42	Thomas Irwin.....	For 1 door key on water-closet, 50 cents; repairing pump, \$2 50.....	3 00
31	43	Joseph W. Nairn.....	For 2 keys on water-closet, \$1; repairing bell, \$1 50.....	2 50
			For repairing padlock and 2 keys, 75 cents; repairing bell, 1 dollar.....	1 75
			For repairing bookcase, 25 cents; repairing lock and key and opening door, 75 cents.....	1 00
			For 1 new knob on door No. 10, 75 cents; hasp and staple on padlock, 75 cents.....	1 50
			For repairing bolt, 75 cents, and repairing press, 50 cents.....	1 25
			For repairing lock No. 31, 50 cents, and 1 key to water-closet, 50 cents.....	1 00
			For hanging bell, \$5, and repairing lock No. 1, 50 cents.....	5 50
			For 3 keys on water-closet, \$1 50, and repairing lock No. 3, 50 cents; do. No. 4, 50 cents.....	2 50
			For repairing lock No. 8, 38 cents, and do. No. 10, 37 cents.....	75
			For repairing drawer and key, 50 cents, and new lock on drawer, 75 cents.....	1 25
			For repairing lock and 1 key, No. 12, 75 cents, and do. No. 13, 62 cents.....	1 37
				38 12
				217 00
				15 62
31	44	William Miles.....	For washing windows in Mr. Rice's room twice, \$1; cleaning plaster off the floor, \$1.....	2 00
			For taking down paper, 50 cents, and cleaning paint, \$1 25.....	1 75
			For cleaning linen off the floor, 50 cents, and putting down carpet, \$1 50.....	2 00
			For shaking carpet, \$1; putting down do., \$1 50; washing windows, \$2 50.....	5 00
			For washing 6 windows, at 25 cents, \$1 50; 4 ditto, at 25 cents, \$1.....	2 50
			For cleaning lime off bricks, washing paint, and taking down doors.....	1 50
			For shaking matting, washing hall, and bringing papers.....	6 00
				20 25
31	45	William Miles.....	For making fires and cleaning 7 rooms one month.....	15 00
31	46	Anna Datcher.....	For washing towels quarter ending December 31.....	10 00
			For making 6 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen.....	4 50
				14 50
31	47	Samuel C. & E. Wroe.....	For carriage, \$1; Dec. 3, for carriage, \$3; Dec. 5, for carriage, \$1.....	5 00
			Do.....\$2; Dec. 7, for carriage, \$2; Dec. 13, for carriage, \$5.....	9 00
			Do.....\$2; Dec. 17, for carriage, \$4; Dec. 18, for carriage, \$7.....	13 00
			Do.....\$2; Dec. 23, for carriage, \$4 50; Dec. 30, for carriage, \$1.....	7 50
				34 50
31	48	John D. Wolf.....	For car tickets, 100, \$5; 4 yards crash, at 25 cents per yard, \$1.....	6 00
			For car tickets, 20 cents; postage stamps, 300, \$9.....	9 20
			For freight, \$1 75; 2 brushes, 50 cents each, \$1; candles, &c., \$1 43.....	4 18
			For hack for A. E. H. Johnson to Capitol, \$2; car tickets, 100, \$5.....	7 00
			For postage stamps for Secretary and Assistants, \$12, (400); freight, \$2.....	14 00
			For freight, Adams Express Company, Hon. J. Holt, \$1 75; do. office Secretary of War, \$1 25.....	3 00
			For hack hire public business, A. E. H. Johnson.....	4 25
			For brushes, &c., \$2 50; freight to express office, 25 cents; do., 25 cents.....	3 00
			For cash paid carriers of newspapers, direction Assistant Secretary.....	2 50
				53 13
				3,002 48
1863.			End second quarter, from October, 1862, to January, 1863.....	
Jan. 22	1	John W. Forney.....	For printing one thousand copies of the Report of the Secretary of War and General Halleck.....	150 00

Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Jan. 31	2	Thomas Irwin	For hire of carriage for use of Secretary of War, 31 days, at \$7 per day.....	\$217 00
31	3	George H. Datcher	For 1 month's services as messenger in office Secretary of War from Dec. 31 to Jan. 31, at \$50 per month.....	50 00
31	4	Thomas Higginson	For 1 month's services as messenger in office of Secretary of War.....	50 00
31	5	Anna Datcher.....	For washing towels from Dec. 31 to January 31, at \$5 per month.....	5 00
Feb. 2	6	Adolph Voigt	For services rendered to the office of the Secretary of War from January 1 to February 1, 1863.....	30 00
2	7	Victor Bielaski	For services rendered as extra messenger for the month of January, 1863.....	30 00
4	8	H. Blau.....	For laying a carpet, \$2; making up old carpet and laying, \$5.....	\$7 00
			For laying 127½ yards cocoa matting, at 8 cents, \$10 16; and repairing webbing, \$1 50.....	11 66
4	9	J. T. Lloyd.....	For 4 maps of the Lower Mississippi, pocket edition, linen backs, at \$2.....	8 00
			For 2 maps of the Lower Mississippi, on rollers, at \$2 50.....	5 00
7	10	Wm. T. Mitchell & Co.	For 2 blankets, \$1 50, \$3; 16 yards linen duck, at 40 cents, \$6 40.....	2 40
			For 80 yards matting, at 57, \$45 60; 23½ yards imperial matting, at 50 cents, \$11 63.....	57 23
			For 2 pieces binding, at 62½ cents, \$1 25; 9 yards do. do., at 68 cents, \$6 19.....	7 44
			For 1 blanket, \$2 50; 40½ yards Brussels carpet, at \$2, \$81.....	83 50
			For making and laying 40½ yards carpet, at 15 cents, \$6 07; thread, 63 cents.....	6 70
			For 49 yards Brussels carpet, at \$2, \$98; 57½ yards Brussels carpet, at \$1 50, \$85 88.....	183 88
			For 55½ yards Brussels carpet, at \$2, \$110 50; 2 rugs, at \$12 50, \$25.....	135 50
			For 52½ yards Brussels carpet, at \$2, \$107; 38½ yards Brussels carpet, at \$2, \$77 50.....	184 50
			For 64 yards Brussels carpet, at \$2, \$128; 36 yards huck, towelling, 37½, \$13 50.....	141 50
			For 3 dozen towels, at \$3 50, \$10 50; 10 spools cotton, at 10 cents, \$1.....	11 50
			For 24 pieces linen tape, at 12½ cents, \$3; 53 yards Brussels carpet, at \$2, \$106.....	109 00
10	11	Boteler & Wilson.....	For 1 library table.....	12 00
			For 2 gilt frame glasses.....	12 00
			For 1 gilt frame glass.....	6 00
			For 1 gilt frame mirror.....	30 00
			For 1 gilt frame mirror.....	14 00
10	12	G. M. Wight.....	For 1 oak desk, \$35; 1 oak revolving chair, \$10.....	45 00
			For 5 oak arm chairs, at \$3, \$15; to covering chair-seat, \$1 50.....	16 50
			For 1 large marble-top washstand, \$22; 1 oak desk, \$22.....	44 00
			For 6 spittoons, at 75 cents, \$4 50; 2 buckets, \$1 50, \$3; 1 toilet set, \$2 50.....	10 00
			For C. W. Boteler's bill, \$6 50; Sibley & Guy's bill, \$7 30.....	13 80
				129 3

13	G. M. Wight.....	For 1 oak revolving chair, \$11 50; 1 oak revolving chair, \$11 50.....	23 00
		For 1 arm office chair, \$6 50; 4 oak arm chairs, at \$4 50, \$18.....	24 50
		For 1 large revolving chair, \$16; 3 oak arm chairs, \$4 50, \$13 50.....	29 50
		For 2 oak cane-seat and book office chairs, \$6 50, \$13; 1 marble-top washstand, \$18.....	31 00
		For 1 oak pedestal desk, \$35; 1 large revolving chair and cushion, \$16.....	51 00
10	G. M. Wight.....	For 1 walnut office table, \$22; 2 large revolving chairs, at \$16, \$32.....	54 00
		For covering 2 chair seats, \$3; 4 camp stools, at \$2, \$8.....	11 00
		For 1 desk, \$35; 1 solid walnut office table, \$48.....	83 00
		For 1 lounge covered with leather, \$39; 1 arm chair, stuffed seat, \$8.....	38 00
		For 1 arm chair, stuffed seat, \$7 50; 1 pedestal desk \$38.....	45 50
		For 1 pedestal desk, \$38; 1 pedestal office table, \$40.....	78 00
		For 6 large library chairs, at \$6.....	36 00
		For 1 night desk.....	25 00
		For 1 extra top for high desk.....	5 00
13	C. W. Boteler & Son.....	For 1 pitcher, \$5 50; 1 dozen large tumblers, \$3.....	8 50
		For 6 brown spittoons, \$3; ice pitcher, \$6; 4 dozen tumblers, \$1 50.....	10 50
		For 2 spittoons, \$2; soap, \$75; coal shovel, 25 cents; 4 door mats, \$8.....	11 50
		For 4 dusters, \$10; 6 paper baskets, \$4 50; 6 brown spittoons, \$2 50; 2 hair brushes, \$3.....	20 00
		For 1 white spittoon, \$2; 1 brown spittoon, \$1; 1 coal hod, \$1 50.....	4 50
		For 2 dozen rubber spittoons, \$48; 6 brown spittoons, \$3.....	51 00
14	Thomas O Burns.....	For 1 dozen fancy soap.....	105 50
17	Edwin Green.....	For 2 arm chairs, \$4; a large screen, \$7 50; a large screen, \$7 50.....	3 00
		For repairing and varnishing wash table, \$4; repairing, and varnishing, and covering screen with silk, \$4 50.....	19 00
18	Samuel McKnight.....	For 52 pounds wax candles, at 45 cents per pound.....	27 50
19	Cincinnati Gazette Co.....	For advertising inviting proposals for coal, 1 1/2 square, 1 week.....	23 40
20	F. A. Lutz.....	For 1 horse cover, \$6; 1 rug, \$3; 1 whip, \$1 50; 1 hitch strap, 75 cents.....	5 25
		For 1 carriage collar, \$3 50; 1 set harness, \$28; 1 whip, \$1 50; stuffing harness saddle, 50 cents.....	11 25
21	Samuel C. & E. Wroe.....	For carriage, \$1; 6th Jan'y, for carriage, \$1; 25th for carriage, \$2 50.....	44 75
20	M. W. Galt & Bro.....	For repairing and adjusting clock.....	7 00
		For repairing and adjusting clock, \$8; to 1 marble clock, \$50.....	66 00
23	Joseph L. Savage.....	For 1 lantern, \$1; 3 waste baskets, each 62 1/2 cents and 87 1/2 cents, \$4 50; 2 fire stands, at \$1 50, \$3; 2 sets tongs and shovels, each \$6 and \$3.....	26 50
		For 2 wire fenders, \$3 50, \$7; 2 perforated fenders, \$3, \$6; 1 ash bucket, \$1 50; 1 axe, \$1 38; 4 coal hods, \$1 75, \$7.....	22 88
		For 1 house bucket, 75 cents; 2 feather dusters, each 75 cents and \$1, \$3 50; 2 sweeping brushes, at \$1 50, \$3.....	7 25
		For 2 dusters, at 75 cents, \$1 50; 1 coal hod, \$1 50; 1 hair broom, \$1 50; feather duster \$1 25.....	5 75
		For 1 pair tongs and shovel.....	2 00
24	L. J. Middleton.....	For 2 pecks ice, daily, from January 1 to May 31, at 12 1/2 cents per peck, 151 days.....	37 75
		For 5 pecks ice, daily, from June 1 to June 30, at 12 1/2 cents per peck, 30 days.....	18 75
		For 6 pecks ice, daily, from July 1 to December 31, at 12 1/2 cents per peck, 184 days.....	138 00
24	Charles Edmonston.....	For 7 wood boxes, \$35; 2 wood hods, \$5; removing frames, 75 cents.....	40 75
		For 1 set shovels, \$5 25; putting pulleys on map frame, \$21.....	26 25
		For 4 wood boxes and lids, \$20; putting up closet and shelves, \$19 50; 1 set hooks, \$3.....	42 50
26	Wash. City Post Office.....	For postage on letters and papers for Brigadier General Buckingham, on public business, from September 14, 1862, to date.....	109 50
27	John Gregson.....	For 13 days' livery of horse.....	11 35
			7 80

159 00

375 50

105 50

3 00

27 50

23 40

5 25

44 75

7 00

66 00

64 38

194 50

109 50

11 35

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Feb'y 26	27	John Gregson—Continued..	For 14 days' keep and treatment of gray horse, \$14; amount paid to Murphy for repairing harness, &c, \$3 50.....	\$17 50
28	28	Mary Pomeroy.....	For room rent from 21st of January, 1863, to the 21st of February, 1863, for mounted messengers at the United States military telegraph office, War Department.....	\$25 30
28	29	Victor Bielaski.....	For 1 month's services as messenger in office of Secretary of War.....	14 00
28	30	Thomas Higginson.....	For 1 month's services as messenger in office of Secretary of War.....	30 00
28	31	George H. Datcher.....	For 1 month's labor in office of Secretary of War, from 31st January to 28th February, at \$50 per month.....	50 00
March 2	32	John Alexander.....	For cutting and sewing 56 yards of carpet.....	50 00
			For taking up old carpet, \$1 50; moving furniture, \$1 50.....	7 06
			For putting down carpet and moving furniture.....	3 00
			For 28 pieces paper, at 62½ cents, \$17 50; 3½ pieces of border, at \$1 50, \$5 25.....	3 75
			For 17 pieces of paper, at 62½ cents, \$10 62½; 3 pieces of border, at \$1 50, \$4 50.....	22 75
			For 28 pieces of gilt paper, at \$2 50.....	15 12½
			For 3½ pieces of gilt velvet border, at \$2 50.....	63 00
			For scraping and sizing walls.....	8 75
			For 4½ yards oil-cloth, \$7 31; to putting down oil-cloth, \$1 50.....	7 75
			For cutting and sewing 106 yards carpet.....	8 81
			For taking up 2 carpets, \$2 50; moving furniture, 2 rooms, \$3.....	13 25
			For putting down 2 carpets \$7 50; 1 pound carpet thread, \$1 50.....	5 50
			For 4 large gilt window shades.....	9 00
			For 31 pieces of paper, at 62½ cents, \$19 37½; to 5 pieces border, at \$1 50, \$7 50.....	24 00
			For 2 large buff window shades, \$7; to making 103 yards Brussels carpet, \$12 87½.....	26 87½
			For putting down 2 carpets, \$7 50; moving furniture, 2 rooms, \$3, 1 pound carpet thread, \$1 50.....	19 87½
			For 4½ yards of oil-cloth, \$7 31; to putting down oil-cloth, \$1 50.....	12 00
			For 2 large buff shades, \$7; to altering and putting down carpet, \$4 75; moving furniture \$1 50.....	8 81
			For cutting and sewing 56 yards carpet, \$7; to taking up old carpet, \$1 25.....	13 25
			For putting down carpet, \$2 75; moving furniture, 1 room, \$1 50; 1 pound carpet thread, \$1 50.....	8 25
			For 18 pieces of paper, at 62½ cents, \$11 25; 3 pieces of border, at \$1 50, \$4 50.....	5 75
			For cutting and sewing 58 yards carpet, \$7 35; to taking up old carpet, \$1 50.....	15 75
			For putting down carpet, \$2 75; moving furniture, \$1 50; 4 gilt shades, \$24; 4 Wilton door mats, \$4.....	8 75
			For hanging 1 mirror, cord and tassel for same.....	42 25
			For 1 leather hair cushion, \$5 75; 1 desk footstool covered with carpet, \$4 25.....	2 25
			For hanging 122 pieces of paper, at 25 cents.....	10 00
			For hanging 18 pieces of border, at 50 cents.....	30 50
			For washing towels 1 month, from 31st January to 28th February.....	9 00
			For services rendered to the United States in the office of the Secretary of War, from February 1 to March 1, 1863.....	405 05
			For making envelope rack, \$4 50; to furnishing and putting casters on table, \$1 50.....	5 00
March 2	33	Anna Datcher.....		30 00
2	34	Adolphe Voigt.....		
2	35	Joseph Gawler.....		

3	36	Thomas Irwin	For repairing chair, 50 cents; repairing 2 chairs, \$1; to making walnut	le. \$5 50	7 00
4	37	Thomas Burns	For re-covering and varnishing table, \$1; varnishing case, \$2; to repair	nd	10 00
5	38	Samuel J. Datcher	For varnishing writing table, \$1 75; to making walnut writing desk, \$4	..	6 00
9	39	Philp & Solomon	For hire of carriage from 1st to 28th February, inclusive, 28 days, at \$7 per day, use of Secretary of War	..	29 00
			For 2 dozen soap, at \$1 50 per dozen	..	196 00
			For services rendered at night at the War Department, from the 1st July to 31st December, 1862, 6 months, at \$10	..	3 00
			For 12 boxes pens, \$6; 1 dozen erasers, \$2 50; 1 package pins, \$1	..	60 00
			For 12 dozen pencils, \$6; 2 dozen Faber's pencils, \$2; Black's royal atlas, \$35	..	9 50
			For 110 large official cloth-lined envelopes	..	43 00
			For 6 copies Washington Directory, 1863, at \$2	..	8 80
10	40	Hutchinson & Bro.	For subscription to Boston Post, from 16th March, 1862, to 16th March, 1863	..	61 30
16	41	Boston Post	For 3 great gross corrugated pens, assorted sizes, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at \$24	..	12 00
20	42	Isaac Jacobs	For advertising notice, 3½ squares, 1 time, \$26 63; for advertising notice, 5 squares, 1 time, \$5	..	8 00
21	43	William J. Murtagh & Co. .	For advertising President's reception, 3 squares, 1 time, \$3; for advertising order, 11 squares, 1 time, \$11	..	72 00
			For advertising women and children going south, 2 squares, 2 times	..	
			For advertising list of contracts, 15 squares, 1 time	..	31 63
			For advertising list of contracts, 11 squares, 1 time, \$11; to advertising list of contracts, 9 squares, 1 time, \$9	..	14 00
			For advertising list of contracts, 9 squares, 1 time, \$9; to advertising list of contracts, 9 squares, 1 time, \$9	..	2 00
			For advertising list of contracts, 9 squares, 1 time, \$9; to advertising list of contracts, 9 squares, 1 time, \$9	..	15 00
			For advertising list of contracts, 9 squares, 1 time, \$9; to advertising list of contracts, 9 squares, 1 time, \$9	..	20 00
			For advertising list of contracts, 9 squares, 1 time, \$9; to advertising list of contracts, 9 squares, 1 time, \$9	..	18 00
23	44	Franck Taylor	For Annuaire Militaire, 1863	..	100 63
			For Revue des deux Mondes, 1862, and French and sea postages	..	2 25
			For United Service Magazine, 1862, and freight and duties on do	..	21 00
			For Black's Reports, vol. 1, \$5; to Thiers Consulat, vol. 20, \$1 50	..	16 50
			For Journal of Franklin Institute, 1862, \$5; to Littell's Living Age, one year, from No. 918, \$6	..	6 50
			For Almanach de Gotha, 1863, \$2 75; British Almanac Companion, 1863, \$2	..	11 00
			For services rendered carrying documents from Winder's Building to War Department, 9 days, at \$1	..	4 75
28	45	David Warner	For services in removing documents and records from Winder's Building to War Department, 1½ day, at \$1 25	..	62 00
28	46	Richard Jackson	For services rendered removing documents and records from Winder's Building to War Department, 11 days, at \$1 25 per day	..	9 00
28	47	Charles H. Stewart	For services rendered removing documents and records from Winder's Building to War Department, 11 days, at \$1 25 per day	..	1 87
28	48	John Massy	For services rendered removing documents and records from Winder's Building to War Department, 7½ days, at \$1 per day	..	13 75
28	49	John Tidball	For services rendered removing documents and records from Winder's Building to War Department, 5½ days, at \$1 per day	..	13 75
28	50	William Miles	For services rendered removing documents and records from Winder's Building to War Department, 5½ days, at \$1 per day	..	7 50
28	51	William H. West	For services rendered removing documents and records from Winder's Building to War Department, 11 days, at \$1 25 per day	..	5 50
28	52	Joseph Smith	For services rendered removing documents and records from Winder's Building to War Department, 11 days, at \$1 25 per day	..	13 75
31	53	Thomas Irwin	For hire of carriage, use of Secretary of War, 31 days, at \$7 per day	..	217 00
31	54	Samuel C. & E. Wroe	For hire of carriage and horse, \$2; March 2, buggy and horse, \$3	..	5 00
			For hire of carriage, \$2; Mar. 17, hire of carriage, \$2 50; hire of carriage, \$2; Mar. 28, hire of carriage, \$1 50 ..	..	8 00
31	55	George Wilkes	For 1 bound volume, No. 6, Wilkes's Spirit of the Times; for 1 do. vol. 7 of do., at \$3 50 each	..	13 00
			For subscription from No. 178 to 232, inclusive	..	7 00
31	56	George W. Orme	For 33 sperm candles, at 50 cents, \$16 50; half dozen large brooms, \$2 40	..	4 00
			For half dozen small brushes, \$3; half dozen long handled do., \$10	..	18 90
			For half dozen sweep brooms, \$5; half dozen sweep pans, \$3 50	..	13 00
			For half dozen large brooms, \$4; 1 box honey soap, \$2 50	..	8 50
			For 36 dozen soap, \$4 50; 8 small brooms, at 37½ cents, \$3; half dozen oak buckets, at 75 cents, \$4 50	..	6 50
			For box soap, toilet, \$2 25; 36 cakes soap, \$4 50; 2 dozen twine, \$2	..	12 00
			December 4, 1862, lot 80 candles returned, at 19 cents	..	8 75
			December 4, 1862, lot 80 candles returned, at 19 cents	..	67 65
			December 4, 1862, lot 80 candles returned, at 19 cents	..	15 20

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.	
March 31	57	McGregor & Co.....	For 1 desk	\$28 00
31	58	Thomas Burns.....	For 1 gross matches	6 00
31	59	William Miles	For washing 4 pieces of floor linen, at 75 cents.....	3 00
31	60	Anna Datcher.....	For washing towels 1 month, \$7 50; to making 1 dozen towels, 75 cents	8 25
31	61	Victor Bielaski	For one month's services as messenger in office of Secretary of War	30 00
31	62	George H. Datcher.....	For one month's labor as messenger in office of Secretary of War, from 28th February to March 31.....	50 00
31	63	Adolphe Voigt.....	For services as assistant messenger during month of March.....	30 00
31	64	Thomas Higginson.....	For one month's labor as messenger in office of Secretary of War, from 28th February to March 31.....	50 00
31	65	Samuel J. Datcher.....	For one month's labor, extra services, at night, from 28th February to 31st March	50 00
31	66	John P. Wolf.....	For carryall, \$1; freight, 75 cents; January 5, 100 car tickets, \$5.....	10 00
			For hack, \$1; 13th, hack, \$1; 16th, hack, \$2; 20th, copying, \$2.....	\$6 75
			For freight, \$1 75; 26th, car tickets, 20 cents; 27th, car tickets, 80 cents; hack, \$1; freight, \$1 50.....	6 00
			For hack, \$1 50; 30th, hack, 50 cents; Harnden's Express, \$3 20; car tickets, 60 cents.....	5 25
			For freight, \$1; 11th, do., \$1; freight, 50 cents; 17th, car tickets, 30 cents.....	5 80
			For freight, \$1; car tickets, 20 cents; 19th, car tickets, 100, \$5; postage stamps, \$6.....	2 80
			For alphabets, pins, &c., \$1 18; 21st, potash, soap, brushes, crash, &c., \$3 25.....	12 20
			For freight, \$1 10; car tickets, \$1 50; brushes, 50 cents, hack hire, \$1.....	4 43
			For portage, \$1 62; 7th, freight, \$1 25; car tickets, 30 cents; 9th, hack, 50 cents; tax, 15 cents.....	4 10
			For postage stamps, \$3; 13th, soap, pins, newspapers, &c., \$1 96; cartage, 75 cents; car tickets, \$5.....	3 82
			For freight, 50 cents; tacks, 8 cents; 20th, hack, 25 cents; hack, \$1; newspapers, \$1 25.....	10 71
			For pins, &c., \$1 04; hack, \$1; 30th, car tickets, \$5; 31st, hack, \$1 50; repairing office seal, \$5.....	3 08
				13 54
			Total 3d quarter, from January, 1863, to April, 1863.....	78 48
			Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.	
April 1	1	William G. Bitner.....	For putting new spring on door No. 4, \$1 50; fastening door spring, No. 1, 25 cents.....	1 75
			For opening desk and fitting 3 keys, \$1; 30th, putting 4 new locks on book case, \$3.....	4 00
			For repairing 2 door locks, \$1 25; putting new box on door, 50 cents.....	1 75
			For fitting door in basement, \$1; 13th, opening water closet and fitting key, 75 cents.....	1 75
			For opening drawer and fitting key, 50 cents; 25th, fitting key to water closet, 50 cents.....	1 00
			For repairing door lock, and new catch to water-closet.....	75
			For fitting key to desk No. 29, 25 cents; 16th, fitting key to water-closet, 50 cents.....	75
			For fitting 2 keys to water-closet, \$1; 20th, fitting 7 keys to water-closet, \$3 50.....	4 50
			For repairing table bell, 25 cts.; 26th, do. door lock No. 2, first floor, 50 cts.; do. 2 desk locks and fitting key, 50 cts.....	1 25
				17 50

7	John Massy.....	For services rendered in removing books and documents from Winder's Building to War Department, 4 days, at \$1 25 per day.	5 00
8	Charles H. Stewart.....	For services rendered in carrying documents, &c., from Winder's Building to War Department, 5 days, at \$1 25 per day.	6 25
9	Charles Fletcher.....	For services rendered in carrying documents and records from Winder's Building to War Department, 1 day.	1 25
10	William H. West.....	For services rendered in removing documents and records from Winder's Building to War Department, 7 days, at \$1 25 per day.	8 75
11	David Warner.....	For services rendered in carrying documents and records from Winder's Building to War Department, 24 days, at \$1 25 per day.	2 50
12	Joseph Smith.....	For services rendered in removing documents and records from Winder's Building to War Department, 10 days, at \$1 25 per day.	12 50
13	Townley Jackson.....	For services rendered in removing documents and records from Winder's Building to War Department, 9 days, at \$1 25 per day.	11 25
14	Thomas C. Burns.....	For 2 dozen honey soap, at \$3.	6 00
15	William Johnson.....	For removing documents and records from Winder's Building to War Department, 11 days, at \$1 25 per day.	13 75
16	Richard Smith.....	For services rendered removing documents and records from Winder's Building to War Department, 11 days, at \$1 25 per day.	13 75
17	O. Woodward.....	For 1 large cylinder coal stove.....	25 00
18		For 33 pounds of stove pipe, at 20 cents.....	6 60
19		For 3 elbows, at 20 cents, 60 cents; 1 large sheet of zinc, under stove, \$2; 1 sheet of zinc, for pipe, 25 cents.....	2 85
20	James Kelley.....	For altering lamps, \$3; 2 coal hods, at \$1 50 apiece, \$3; repairing 2 lamps and furnishing burners, \$4.....	10 00
21		For 2 glass lanterns, \$1 each, \$2; bucket, \$1; dipper, 15 cents.....	3 15
22		For tin drainer for water cooler, \$3; 2 cups, at 25 cents each, 50 cents.....	3 50
23		For services removing documents from Winder's building to War Department, 4 days, at \$1 25 per day.	10 00
24	Richard Johnson.....	For services rendered superintending removal of documents and records from Winder's building to War Department, 23 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	34 50
25	James P. Williams.....	For 1 mahogany quadrant case.....	20 00
26	E. H. King.....	For washing towels one month, \$8 50; for making 7 dozen towels, at 75 cents, \$5 25.....	13 75
27	Anna Datcher.....	For 1 month's service as laborer in fourth story, from March 31st to April 30th.....	30 00
28	Wm. Loring.....	For 1 month's labor in War office, third story, from March 31st to April 30th.....	30 00
29	David Warren.....	For 1 month's service as messenger in office Secretary of War, from March 31st to April 30th.....	50 00
30	George H. Datcher.....	For 1 month's service as messenger in office Secretary of War, from March 31st to April 30th.....	30 00
31	Victor Bielaski.....	For services rendered in the office of the Secretary of War as assistant messenger, from April 1st to May 1st.....	30 00
32	Adolphe Voigt.....	For 1 month's service in office Secretary of War as messenger, from March 31st to April 30th.....	50 00
33	Thomas Higginson.....	For 1 month's extra service at night, from March 31st to April 30th.....	10 00
34	Samuel J. Datcher.....	For 1 new plate, 6 rivets, and repairing and trimming on shafts, \$1 50; for 1 new swingletree, \$1.....	2 50
35	Andrew J. Joyce.....	For repairing swingletree iron, 25 cents; for 2 bolts and nuts, 50 cents; repairing of bottom of carriage, 50 cents.....	1 25
36		For 2 bolts and nuts and screwing up axles, 75 cents; for washers and oiling axles, \$1.....	1 75
37		For 1 new body-bolt stay, 50 cents; for 2 new body-bolts and nuts, 63 cents; screwing up, tightening, &c., 50 cts.....	1 63
38		For services rendered with horses and carriage from the 1st to 30th April, 1863, being 30 days, at \$7 per day.....	4 80
39	Thomas Irwin.....	For 2 hair brushes, \$2 50; 2 combs, \$1 50; 2 nail brushes, 80 cents.....	2 00
40	Jos. W. Nairn.....	For 1 hair brush, \$1 25; 1 comb, 75 cents.....	12 00
41		For 6 hair brushes, \$9; 14 dozen old brown Windsor soap, \$3.....	4 75
42		For 6 buff combs, at 75 cents, \$4 50; 2 cakes almond soap, 25 cents.....	11 00
43		For 2 pounds rubber, \$2; 6 inkstands, \$4 50; 6 gutta-percha rulers, \$4 50.....	4 50
44	Blanchard & Mohun.....	For 1 gold pen and holder, \$3 50; 1 penknife, \$1.....	33 00
45		For 6 reams letter paper, headed, \$18; 5 reams ditto, \$15.....	26 00
46		For 5 reams note paper, headed, \$20; 1,000 envelopes, \$6.....	17 60
47		For 5 reams letter, headed, \$15; 4 reams waste paper, \$2 60.....	9 00
48		For 1,000 official envelopes, headed, \$6; 12 dozen blotting board, \$3.....	9 00
49		For 6 gross pens, \$6; 2 dozen carmine, \$2; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	6 70
50		For 1 dozen penholders, 20 cents; 1 box wafers, 50 cents; ex. blank book, \$6.....	5 90
51		For 6 reams waste paper, \$3 90; 6 pairs scissors, 25 cents; 1 pair shears, \$1 75.....	8 30
52		For 500 envelopes, 50 cents; 12 dozen elastic bands, \$1 80; 6 gross pens, \$6.....	7 70
53		For 6 dozen penholders, \$1 20; 6 inkstands, \$6; 1 dozen black ink, 50 cents.....	4 00
54		For 6 gutta percha penholders \$2 25; 1 gutta-percha pencil, 75 cents; 1 penknife, \$1.....	

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.	May 8	Blanchard & Mohun—Con..	Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.	
			For 1 ream ex. letter paper, \$4; 1 ream note, \$2; 12 packs Bristol board cards, \$3.....	\$9 00
			For 1 map of Iowa, \$1; 6 sheets profile paper, \$2 25; 6 do. protracting, \$1 50.....	4 75
			For 12 bottles glue, \$3; 12 papers pins, \$2; 12 balls twine, \$4 50.....	9 50
			For 5 reams letter paper, \$15; 5 reams note do., \$20; 60 dozen tape, \$24.....	59 00
			For 1 spring inkstand, \$1 50; 1 ex. penknife, \$2 50; 500 linen cloth envelopes, \$40.....	44 00
			For 2 ex. blank books, \$2; 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 dozen holders, 20 cents.....	3 20
			For 1 ex. large bottle mucilage, \$6; 6 dozen braid, 50 cents, \$3.....	9 00
			For 6 boxes pens, \$6; 4-quire blank book, \$2; 1 ditto, small, 25 cents.....	8 25
			For 1 large record book and index, \$9; 1 desk pad, \$1.....	10 00
			For 4 boxes pens, \$4; 1 dozen Arnold's fluid, \$9; half dozen blue ink, \$2 25.....	15 25
			For 5 dozen packs blank cards, \$7 50; 5 dozen packs superior do., \$15.....	22 50
			For 12 gross pens, \$12; 1 gross gilt pens, \$2 50; 1 writing pad, \$1.....	15 50
			For 60 reams waste paper, at 65 cents, \$39; 500 envelopes, \$1.....	40 00
			For bundle braid, 50 cents; 1 ream letter paper, \$1 50; 1 ream note do., \$2.....	4 00
			For 6 dozen drawing pencils, \$6; 2 dozen rubber, \$2; 6 blotting board, 12 cents.....	8 12
			For 1 box dot wafers, 38 cents; 3 indexes, \$1 50.....	1 88
			For 1 revolving punch, \$2; 1 dozen erasers, \$1; 12 ex. heavy folders, \$5.....	8 00
			For 1 glass pen-cleaner, \$1; 2 weights, 75 cents; 1 blank book, 50 cents.....	2 25
			For 2 paper clamps, \$1 50; 3 dozen red and blue pencils, \$6.....	7 50
			For 3 dozen ex. blank books, \$13 50; 2-quire blank books, 75 cents.....	14 25
			For 1 receipt book, \$2; 1 gross pens, \$1; 250 large envelopes, \$3 12.....	6 12
			For 3 dozen red and blue pencils, \$6; 12 dozen octagon pencils, \$12.....	18 00
			For 6 pair shears, \$4 50; 6 punches, at \$1 25, \$7 50; 6 Diaries, \$4 50.....	16 50
			For 1 Webster's quarto Dictionary, Russia, \$8; 1 large office bell, \$6.....	14 00
			For 200 large folio envelopes, \$20; 12 reference files, at 20 cents, \$2 40.....	22 40
			For 1 dozen David's red ink, \$2 50; 1 eyelet machine, \$3 50.....	6 00
			For 1 calendar, 75 cents; 12 bottles Spalding's glue, \$3.....	3 75
			For 2 reams extra foolscap paper, \$13; 2 boxes pens, \$2.....	15 00
			For 3 alphabets, \$1 12; 1 writing pad, \$1; 1 dozen Croton ink, \$6.....	18 12
			For 5,000 extra envelopes, No. 10, headed, at 15 cents, 75 cents; 5 reams note, headed, \$20.....	95 00
			For heading 5 reams note, half sheets, \$10; 5 reams letter, headed, \$15.....	25 00
			For heading 5 reams letter, half sheets, \$12 50; 500 letter envelopes, headed, \$1.....	13 50
			For 100 folio envelopes, \$10; 500 large square envelopes, headed, \$12 50.....	22 50
			For 1 extra penknife, \$2 50; 100 telegram file bevels, \$5.....	7 50
			For 2 reams extra cap paper, \$13; 1 writing pad, \$1.....	14 00
			For 6 gutta-percha penholders, \$2 25; 12 dozen octagon pencils, \$12.....	14 25
			For 1 large inkstand, \$2 50; 2 glass inkstands, \$2 50.....	5 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

12	38	Joseph Gawler.....	For one large stuff back revolving chair, \$16; one large walnut office table, \$16.....	32 00
			For one top for desk, \$5 50; 2 library chairs, at \$3 50, \$13.....	18 50
			For one large walnut office table, \$60; one oak office table, \$24.....	84 00
			For one walnut office table, \$18; 18th, 6 Prescott arm chairs, at \$4 75, \$28 50.....	46 50
			For 2 Prescott arm chairs, at \$4 75, \$9 50; 26th, one solid walnut desk, \$48.....	57 50
			For one oak revolving chair, \$7; 2 oak arm chairs, at \$2 50, \$5.....	12 00
			For one oak desk, \$10; one oak revolving chair, \$11 50.....	51 50
			For one walnut table, with elevating top, \$22; one solid walnut table, \$18.....	40 00
			For 12 oak arm chairs, stuff seats, at 5 50.....	66 00
			For 2 walnut tables, with elevating tops, at \$22.....	44 00
			For one walnut stand.....	2 75
25	38	Joseph Gawler.....	For furnishing and putting lock, \$1; January 23, making fire screens, \$4 50.....	5 50
			For making 2 fire screens, \$12; February 21, making 6 arm-rests, at \$1 25 each, \$7 50.....	19 50
			For making walnut high table and case.....	28 00
			For repairing, varnishing, and removing desk, \$5 50; March 3, making division in drawers, \$2.....	7 50
			For making walnut high table and case of pigeon holes, \$45; hanging pictures and putting 10 knobs on drawers, \$2.....	47 00
			For making walnut book stand.....	18 00
			For making fire screen, \$6; repairing table and covering it with cloth, \$2; 30th, making walnut book case, \$75.....	89 00
12	39	John D. Edmond.....	For 1 grate fender, \$3 50; 2 tack hammers, at 40 cents, 80 cents; 1 dozen papers carpet tacks, 75 cents.....	5 05
			For 2 papers tacks, 5 cents, 10 cents; 2 yards bright iron chain, at 30 cents, 60 cents; 1 lantern 63 cents.....	1 33
			For 1 pair shears, \$2 25; 1 box, brush and handle, \$1 50; 1 tin bucket, \$1 12.....	4 87
16	40	W. J. Williams	For amount of account as per statement, (herewith)	11 25
18	41	Little, Brown & Co.....	For 1 Military Law, \$5; 1 Habeus Corpus, 25 cents.....	601 76
			For 1 Halleck's International Law, \$6; 1 Benet's Military Law, \$3.....	5 25
			For 1 Habeus Corpus, \$5; 1 Upton on Maritime Warfare, \$4 50.....	9 00
			For 1 Phillimore's International Law, \$9; 1 Moseley's Contraband of War, \$1 50.....	9 50
			For 1 Binney on Habeus Corpus.....	10 50
			For 1 De Hart's Military Law and Postage.....	50
			For 1 Edwardson Stamp Act, \$2 45; 1 Elliott's Diplomatic Code, 2 volumes, \$12.....	3 35
			For 1 Elliott's Debates, 5 volumes, \$11 25; 1 Hurd's Freedom and Bondage, 2 volumes, \$6.....	14 45
			For 1 Howard's Reports, volume 2, \$4 13; 1 Sedgwick on Damages, \$4 20.....	17 25
			For 1 United States Equity Digest, 2 volumes, \$8 40; 1 Sedgwick's Constitutional Law, \$3 85.....	8 33
			For 1 United States Equity Digest, 20 volumes, \$20 15; 1 Abbott's New York Digest, 4 volumes, \$18.....	12 25
			For 1 Curtis's Digest, \$3 85; 1 Massachusetts Digest, 2 volumes, \$9 10.....	98 15
			For 1 Sprague's Decisions, \$3 75; 1 Harrison's Digest, 7 volumes, \$31 50.....	12 95
			For 1 Chitty's Equity Digest, 4 volumes, \$17 50; 1 Digest English Law and Equity Reports, \$3 85.....	35 25
			For 1 Phillip's on Insurance, 2 volumes, \$7; 1 Parson's Maritime Law, 2 volumes, \$7 70.....	21 35
			For 1 Greenleaf's Evidence, 3 volumes, \$11 55; 1 Greenleaf's Cruise, 3 volumes, \$15.....	14 70
			For 1 varvin's Wreck and Salvage, \$2 10; 1 Angell on Tide Waters, \$5.....	26 55
			For 1 Andrews's Revenue Laws, \$2 45; 1 Conkling's United States Admiralty, 2 volumes, \$7 50.....	7 10
			For 1 Cobb on Slavery, 2 volumes, \$3 75; 1 Cornwell's Digest, \$4 12.....	9 95
			For 1 Index to English Common Law Reports, 2 volumes, \$3 75; 1 Massachusetts Reports, 17 volumes, \$34.....	7 87
			For 1 Metcalf's Reports, 13 volumes, \$39; 1 Pickering's Reports, 24 volumes, \$72.....	40 75
			For 1 Cushing's Reports, 12 volumes, \$36; 1 Gray's Reports, 1, 2 to 8, 13, 14 volumes, \$30.....	111 00
			For 1 Allen's Reports, 3 volumes, \$9; 2 boxes, \$2.....	66 00
			For 1 Wharton's International Law.....	11 00
			For 1 English Report, volume 9.....	5 25
			For advertising order respecting volunteers and militia.....	3 50
25	42	Louisville Journal.....	For 2 gilt frame glasses, at \$8, \$16; 17th, 1 gilt frame glass, \$8.....	561 75
27	43	Boteler & Wilson.. ..		6 00
				24 00

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
May 27	43	Boteler & Wilson—Contin'd.	For 2 gilt frame glasses, at \$5, \$12; 23d, 1 library table, \$12.....	\$24 00
			For 1 gilt frame glass, \$8; 27th, 1 gilt frame glass, \$12; 12th, 1 gilt frame glass, \$6.....	26 00
30	44	Anna Datcher.....	For washing towels, 1 month, from April 30 to May 31.....	\$74 00
30	45	Webb & Beveridge.....	For 3 ice pitchers.....	8 50
30	46	Adolph Voigt.....	For services rendered in the office of the Secretary of War, as assistant messenger, from 1st day of May to 1st day of June.....	17 00
30	47	Samuel J. Datcher.....	For extra duties in office Secretary of War.....	30 00
30	48	George H. Datcher.....	For 1 month's labor in office of Secretary of War, from April 30 to May 31, at \$50 per month.....	10 00
30	49	David Warner.....	For labor on third floor in office of Secretary of War, and provost marshal, from April 30 to May 31.....	50 00
			For washing 4 double windows.....	30 00
30	50	Victor Bielaski.....	For 1 month's labor in office of Secretary of War, from April 30 to May 31, at \$30 per month.....	32 00
30	51	Thomas Higginson.....	For 1 month's service as messenger in office of Secretary of War, from April 30 to May 31, at \$50 per month.....	30 00
30	52	William Loring.....	For 31 days' services as laborer in the office of the Secretary of War, at \$1 per day.....	50 00
June 2	53	Thomas Irwin.....	For 31 days' services with carriage and horses, at \$7 per day.....	31 00
9	54	Gales & Seaton.....	For the daily "National Intelligencer," from June 30, 1862, to June 30, 1863.....	217 00
			For additional copy from December 13, 1862, to December 13, 1863.....	10 00
10	55	A. A. Watts.....	For washing 2 double windows in reception room, \$1; to washing 2 windows in room No. 28, 50 cents.....	20 00
13	56	Edward Lycett.....	For mounting 1 large map of United States on rollers, &c.....	1 50
19	57	Thomas C. Burns.....	For 1 gross matches.....	3 00
27	58	Franck Taylor.....	For British Navy List, 1863, \$1 25; Army do., 87 cents; Royal Kalendar, 1863, \$2 75.....	6 00
			For Revue des deux Mondes, 1863, \$28; 25th, 4 National Almanacs, \$5; 28th, 6 National Almanacs, \$7 50.....	4 87
			For Parson's Mercantile Law, \$5 50; Story on the Constitution, \$8 50.....	40 50
			For Hart's Large British Army List, 1863.....	14 00
			For English Year Book of Facts.....	10 50
			For British Association Transactions, 1860-'61, 2 volumes.....	2 25
			For United Service Journal, 1863, \$18 50; to Annuaire Militaire, 1863, \$3 25.....	17 50
			For services rendered with carriage and horses for the month of June, being 30 days, at \$7 per day.....	21 75
30	59	Thomas Irwin.....	For 1 gross pens, \$1; 12 blotting boards, 25 cents; 6 diaries \$9.....	111 37
30	60	Blanchard & Mohun.....	For 8 maps of States, \$7 25; 3 demy indexes, \$2 25.....	210 00
			For 500 extra large envelopes, \$5; 1 knife, \$1; gold pen, \$1 25.....	10 25
			For 1 Webster's Dictionary, 50 cents; 7 boxes pens, \$7; 1 calendar, 75 cents.....	9 50
			For 1 gold pen and case, (Rice,) \$3; 12 cards crow quill pens, \$9.....	7 25
			For 1,200 visiting cards for Secretary.....	8 25
			For 6 gross pens, \$6; 5,000 envelopes, official, \$30.....	12 00
				36 00

For 1 dozen David's red ink, \$3 50; 1 bell, \$2 50.....	5 00
For 5,000 letter envelopes, \$10; 6 gutta percha penholders, \$2 25.....	12 25
For 6 key-rings, 90 cents; 12 boxes large black barrel pens, \$7 50.....	8 40
For 10 gross pens, 10; 200 quills, 10 cents; 1 dozen mucilage and brushes, \$3 50.....	13 60
For 120 dozen tape, at 40 cents, \$48; 6 pair small shears, \$4 50.....	52 50
For 2 ruling pens, \$3; 10 pounds fine twine, at 80 cents, \$8.....	11 00
For 1 pair dividers, 25 cents; 2 reams ruled folio post, at \$10, \$20.....	20 25
For 6 dozen octagon pencils, \$6; 6 dozen sheets blotting board, \$1 50.....	7 50
For 1 paper tearer, 18 cents; 2 dozen ivory folders, \$2.....	2 18
For 12 dozen rubber bands, \$1 80; 4 alphabets, \$1 20.....	3 00
For 1 knife, \$1; 2 dozen erasers, \$2; 2 dozen Maynard & Noyes's ink, \$1.....	4 00
For 1 pass-book, 30 cents; 1 ream letter paper, \$3.....	3 30
For 1 ream large writing paper, \$5; 1 ream legal cap, \$6.....	11 00
For 1 bottle red ink, 25 cents; 1 quart Laurence's fluid, 75 cents; 2 knives, \$2.....	3 00
For 6 penholders, 10 cents; 1,000 extra large envelopes, \$12.....	12 00
For 6 glass inkstands, \$6; 1 dozen gutta percha rulers, \$9.....	15 00
For 1 pair dividers, 25 cents; 1 writing pad, \$2; 1 dozen weights, \$4 50.....	6 75
For 2 Clark's Dictionaries, \$3 50; 1 medium blank book, \$2.....	5 50
For 1 box dot wafers, 38 cents; 1 knife, \$1; extra large gold pen, \$4.....	5 38
For 2 Brightley's Digest, \$13; 1,000 large square envelopes, \$40.....	53 00
For 2 dozen fine sponges, \$5; 1 currency box, \$4.....	9 00
For 1 gold pen and case, \$3; 1 weight, 75 cents; 50 swan quills, \$6.....	9 75
For 1 eyelet machine, \$3 50; 12 boxes large barrel pens, \$7 50.....	11 00
For 1,000 envelopes, \$2; 1 writing pad, \$2; 12 dozen braid, \$6.....	10 00
For 6 dozen blotting pads, \$1 50; 1 pound extra sealing wax, \$1 25.....	2 75
For 10 gutta percha penholders, \$3 75; 6 boxes barrel pens, \$3 75.....	7 50
For 1 stamp, 25 cents; 6 dozen packs blank cards, \$15.....	15 25
For 1 knife, \$1; 6 sail needles, 30 cents.....	1 30
For 6 quarts mucilage, \$4 50; 12 blank books, \$4 50.....	9 00
For 12 key rings, \$1 25; 12 packs long visiting cards, \$3.....	4 25
For 6 large blank books and alphabets, at \$1 75.....	10 50
For 72 Shipman's patent file books, 9 by 11, 500 pages, at \$1 75.....	126 00
For 1 dozen Arnold's fluid, \$6; 3 boxes pens, \$3.....	9 00
For 1 large paper weight, \$1; 12 cards crow quill pens, \$9.....	10 00
For 2 large sponges, \$3; 1 ream round cap, \$2 50.....	5 50
For 1 dozen mucilage and brushes, \$3 50; 6 dozen blotting boards, \$1 50.....	5 00
For 12 pencils, \$4 80; 6 clips, \$3; 2 dozen red and blue pencils, \$4.....	11 80
For 4 reams extra heavy record cap paper, at \$5.....	20 00
For 6 inkstands, \$4 50; 2 dozen David's red ink, \$5.....	9 50
For 6 long round rubbers, \$3; 3 gross aromatic bands, \$9.....	12 00
For 6 index books, \$1 80; ruling 7 quires paper, red and faint, \$1 50.....	3 30
For 25 swan quills, \$3 50; 1 Webster's Quarto Dictionary, full Russia, \$8 50.....	12 00
For 2 gutta-percha cork screws, \$1 25; 2 pounds rubber, \$2.....	3 25
For 1 dozen sponges and stands, \$4 50; 2 copies City Directory, \$4.....	8 50
For 1 large inkstand, \$1 25; 7,500 No. 10 envelopes, at \$6, \$45.....	46 25
For 3,000 No. 7 envelopes, \$18; 1,000 letter envelopes, \$2.....	20 00
For 1 dozen extra large mucilage and brushes.....	5 00
For 6 4-quire blank books, \$9; 100 quills, No. 80, 5 cents.....	9 05
For 12 dozen elastic bands, \$1 80; 6 pair small shears, \$3.....	4 80
For 1,000 file boards, with printed directions, at 50 cents.....	50 00
For 6 4-quire blank books, \$9; 6 inkstands, \$4 50.....	13 50
For 6 gutta-percha rulers, \$4 50; 2 dozen David's red ink, \$5.....	9 50
For 1 diary, \$1; 1 dozen knives, \$12; 1 box eyelets, 25 cents.....	13 25

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Secretary of War, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
June 30	60	Blanchard & Mohun—Con'd	For 1 large office bell, \$4; 1 memorandum blank and alphabet, \$4 75.....	\$8 75
			For 5 racks, \$2; 1 Gunter's scale, \$1; 6 extra large sponges, \$9.....	12 00
30	61	J. P. Milburn & Co.	For hair brush and comb	
30	62	W. M. Hardy	For services as assistant messenger from 2d May to 30th June, inclusive, at \$50 per month.....	
30	63	Washington City Post Office.	For postage on letters for Hon. W. Whiting, solicitor of the War Department, on official business, from January to June, 1863.	9 00
30	64	Samuel C. & E. Wroe.....	For hire of carriage, \$3; 14th, for ditto, \$5; 15th, for ditto, \$1.....	3 50
			For hire of carriage, \$1 50; 30th, for ditto, \$2.....	5 50
			For hire of carriage, \$2 50; June 10th, for ditto, \$2; 22d, for ditto, \$1.....	
30	65	George H. Datcher.....	For 1 month's labor in office of Secretary of War, from May 31 to June 30, at \$50 per month	18 00
30	66	David Warner.....	For 1 month's labor in third story office Secretary of War, from May 31 to June 30, at \$30 per month.....	50 00
30	67	Anna Datcher.....	For washing towels from May 31 up to date	30 00
30	68	Samuel J. Datcher.....	For 1 month's extra service in office Secretary of War, from May 31 to June 30	8 50
30	69	Thomas Higginson.....	For 1 month's service as messenger in office Secretary of War, from May 31 to June 20, at \$50 per month	10 00
30	70	Adolphe Voigt.....	For services rendered in office of the Secretary of War, as assistant messenger, from 1st day of June to 1st day of July.....	50 00
30	71	Victor Bielaski.....	For services rendered in office of the Secretary of War, as assistant messenger, from 1st day of June to 1st day of July.....	30 00
30	72	John P. Wolf.....	For freight, 75 cents; 4th, hack, \$1; car tickets, 40 cents; 7th, cartage, 50 cents; labor, 50 cents.....	30 00
			For hack, 50 cents; 11th, freight, \$1; 14th, pins, 60; 15th, cart, 25 cents; 16th, 100 car tickets, \$5.....	3 15
			For postage stamps, \$3; 21st, hack, \$1; hack, \$2; pins, &c., \$1 04; 22d, hack, 25 cents; pins, &c., 30 cents; cart, 75 cents.....	7 35
			For hack, 50 cents; brush, 62 cents; papers, 30 cents; car tickets, 20 cents; cart, 25 cents; freight, 50 cents.....	8 34
			For hack, \$1; car tickets, 30 cents; papers, 20 cents; papers, 10 cents; 29th, water can, 75 cents; rake, 62 cents.	2 37
			For hack, \$1; newspapers, 65; car tickets, 20 cents. rope, 25 cents.....	2 97
			For Baltimore Sun, 98 cents; 8th, cartage, \$1; 9th, hack, \$1; 16th, moving desk, &c., 75 cents; 23d, 104 car tickets, \$5 20.....	2 10
			For moving press, 50 cents; 20th, hack, \$1; coffee sack, 25 cents; 26th, moving case, \$1; 27th, stamps, 10 cents...	8 93
			For moving desk, &c., 75 cents; excise law, \$1; June 2, hack, \$1; moving books, \$1 25; 5th, cartage, \$1.....	2 85
			For moving desk, 75 cents; 10th, car tickets, 10 cents; 13th, cartage, \$1; 19th, hack, \$1; car tickets, 15 cents; papers, 60 cents.....	5 00
			For papers, 15 cents; 2 brooms, 50 cents; 27th, hack, \$1; car tickets, 25 cents.....	3 60
			For 100 car tickets, \$5; hack, 25 cents; hack, \$1.....	1 90
				6 25
			Total 4th quarter, from April 1, 1863, to July 1, 1863	54 81
				9,098 62

RECAPITULATION:

First quarter, from July, 1862, to October, 1862.....	86,686 42
Second quarter, from October, 1862, to January, 1863.....	3,002 48
Third quarter, from January, 1863, to April, 1863.....	4,773 07
Fourth quarter, from April, 1863, to July, 1863.....	9,098 62
	<u>23,560 59</u>

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the office of the Adjutant General during the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1863.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	
July 16	1	J. B. Clagett.....	To 12 yards toweling, at 16 cents.....	\$2 50
July 16	2	George Cook.....	To moving 16 boxes of books from War office to General Scott's office.....	1 50
			To moving 8 boxes of General McClellan's.....	1 00
			To cleaning 4 windows, at 25 cents each.....	1 50
			To scrubbing floor and paints.....	1 00
			To moving furniture from basement to the first floor.....	
Aug. 16	3	Copeland & Lilly.....	To 2 awnings.....	7 50
Aug. 12	1	Joseph Gawler.....	To making walnut fireboard.....	123 75
			To making screen.....	3 00
			To making drawing board.....	8 50
			To recovering and varnishing 2 tables.....	3 00
			To making walnut fireboard.....	6 00
			To making walnut case.....	3 00
			To making doors and frame for drawing board.....	12 00
			To altering case of pigeon holes.....	6 00
			To making walnut bookcase.....	2 50
				45 00
14	2	Philp & Solomon.....	To 1 doz. qts. M. & N. ink, \$3; half ream envelopes, \$1 38; 2 gross pens, \$2; 1 doz. penholders, 20 cts.....	6 58
			To 1 ream thin wrapping, 60 cents; 500 white official envelopes, 75 cents; 6 boxes matches, 12 cents.....	1 47
			To 1 doz. carmine, \$1; 3 spools red tape, 37 cents; 1 inkstand, \$1 50.....	2 87
			To 6 sheets card blotting, 13 cents; 3 erasers, 75 cents; 1 inkstand, \$1 25; 3 glass cups and sponges, \$3.....	5 13
			To 1 ream cap, \$2 50; 1 ream letter, \$1.....	3 50
			To 1 gross Barnard's pens, \$2; 1 gross Excelsior pens, \$1.....	3 06
			To Worcester's Dictionary.....	7 50
			To 1 ream note, \$6; 1 ream letter, \$1; 1 ream cap, \$2 75.....	9 75
			To Halleck's International Law.....	7 50
14	3	Philp & Solomons.....	To 1 doz. carmine ink, \$1; 3 reams letter, \$3; 250 envelopes, 37 cents.....	4 37
			To 6 erasers, \$1 25; 6 ivory folders, 13 cents; 3 boxes sand, 60 cents; 48 sheets card blotting, \$1.....	2 98
			To 2 reams cap copying, 2 cents; 100 quills, \$1; 1 gross 1-inch elastic bands, \$5.....	6 02
			To 3 doz. assorted holders, 60 cents; 1 ream cap, \$2 75; 1 ream note, \$3; penknife, 83 cents.....	7 18
			To blank book, \$1 75; 1 tin can mucilage, \$1 25; 4 bottles mucilage, 67 cents.....	3 67
			To 6 spools tape, 75 cents; 1 ream wrapping, 20 by 30, \$1; 48 binding covers, \$9 60.....	11 35
			To 48 binding boards, \$12; 10 quires extra large wrapping, \$7 50.....	19 50
			To half pound cuttle fish, 37 cents; 1 doz. red and blue pencils, \$1 88.....	4 25

To 2 gross pens, 303, \$2; 1 pound cuttle-fish, 75 cents; 1 ream letter, \$1; 1 ream thick wrapping, \$1.....	4 75
To 4-quires medium blank book, to order, ruled faint, half Russia.....	6 50
To binding 6 Evo. books, \$3; 2 doz. carmine, \$2; 2 reams white letter, \$2.....	7 00
To 3 doz. pencils, 90 cents; half doz. erasers, \$1 25; 6 reams thin wrapping, \$3 60; 1 book-rest, 60 cents.....	6 35
To 1 pound rubber, 10 cents; 3 penknives, \$2 50; 3 sheets binder's boards, 75 cents.....	3 35
To 1 ream wrapping, 20 by 40, \$7 50; 9 binder's boards, \$2 25; 1 pair large shears, \$1 75.....	11 00
To 1 doz. p'ks c'ds, \$1 25; 1 doz. rubber holders, \$4 50; 1 doz. ass'd holders, 30 cts; 2 r'ms let'r, \$2; 1 r'm let'r, \$1.....	9 05
To 1 r'm letter, ruled to pattern, \$3 25; 1 r'm ex. wrap'g, \$4 50; 1 r'm letter, \$1; 1 r'm do., ruled to pattern, \$3 25.....	12 00
To 1 r'm wrap'g, 20 by 30, \$4 50; 2 doz. rubber holders, \$9; penknife, 84 cts; 1 r'm ex. wrapping, \$4 50.....	18 84
To 8 qrs. wrapping, 36 by 40, \$3 50; 4 r'ms letter, ruled, \$4; 2 r'ms letter, ruled to pattern and printed, \$3.....	15 50
To 2 r'ms letter, ruled and printed, \$10; 4 inkstands, \$3; 2 ditto, \$2; 6 pieces silk tape, \$1.....	16 00
To 6 sheets card blotting, 13 cts; 3 boxes eyelets, 75 cts; 3 r'ms ruled note, \$9; 3 r'ms plain note, \$9.....	18 88
To 100 letter envelopes, 25 cents; 6 rubber rulers, \$4 50; 6 spools tape, 75 cts; 6 erasers, \$1 25; 6 folders, 13 cts.....	6 88
To 2 doz. rubber holders, \$9; 12 gross pens, \$12; 2 boxes sand, 50 cts; 2 qts. Lawrence's copying ink, \$2.....	23 50
To 1 ream thin wrapping, 60 cents; 6 balls thick twine, \$1 50; 1 doz. packs vis. cards, \$3.....	5 10
To 2 penknives, \$1 66; 2 doz. carmine, \$2; 18-inch rubber rulers, \$4 50; half doz. erasers, \$1 25.....	9 41
To 1 gross pens, \$1; gold-plated holder, \$1; ne plus ultra desk, \$5 50; 6 book-rests, \$6.....	14 50
To 6 doz. pencils, \$1 80; 3 r'ms wrapping, 36 by 40, ex. heavy, \$36; 12 balls twine, \$1 50; 2 brushes, 50 cts.....	42 80
To 100 binding boards, note size, \$20; 3 balls twine, 75 cts; 4 doz. pencils, \$1 20; 6 inkstands, \$3.....	24 95
To 1 penknife, 84 cts; 24 sheets card blotting, 50 cts; 6 spools tape, 75 cts; 2 r'ms letter paper, \$2.....	4 09
To 2 r'ms hardware, \$10; 1 silver inlaid knife, \$5; 1 penknife, 84 cts; 3 r'ms ex. thick wrapping, \$36.....	51 84
To 3 r'ms hardware, \$15; 6 18-inch rubber rulers, \$4 50; 100 quills, \$1; 2 boxes swan quill pens, \$1 50.....	22 00
To 3 doz. packs vis. cards, \$3 75; 6 pen-wipers, \$4 50; 1 doz. extra heavy ivory folders, \$9; 6 pounce boxes, \$1 50.....	18 75
To 2 gross Lawrence's pens, \$2; 3 r'ms letter, \$3; 3 r'ms letter, ruled to pattern, marginal lines, \$12.....	17 00
To 5-quire large demy blank book, \$3 75; 3 pairs shears, \$4; 6 bottles Arnold's fluid, \$4 50.....	12 25
To binding Gen. Ord's, full Rus., to order, \$2 50; 1 doz. carmine, \$1; half doz. spools tape, 75 cts; 1 knife, 84 cts.....	5 09
To 2 boxes pens, \$2; 5 r'ms thin wrap'g, \$3; 1 doz. sheets card blotting, 25 cts; 6 inkstands, \$3.....	8 25
To 3 blank books, \$1 50; gold pen, \$1 25; 3 glass inkstands, 75 cents; 1 glass sand, 25 cents.....	3 75
To 12 rubber holders, \$4 50; sponge and rubber cup, \$1; 3 rubber holders, \$1 13.....	6 63
To 1 box rubber, 10 cents; 1 gold pen, \$2; half-binding Army Regulations, \$1; 2 reams letter, \$2.....	5 10
To 1 doz. lead pencils, \$1; 6 balls linen twine, \$2 25; 2 quarto board clips, \$1 50.....	4 75
To 12 letter clips, ass'd, \$8 40; 3 inkstands, 90 cts; 3 erasers, 88 cts; 6 add'l letter files, \$5.....	17 68
To 2 patent erasers, \$1; 2 r'ms extra heavy letter, ruled to order, \$16; 3 gross pens, \$3; 1 gross do., Barnard's, \$2.....	22 00
To 5 gross pens, ass'd, \$5; marking pot and brush, \$1; 2 doz. red ink, \$2; 4 mucilage brushes, 40 cents.....	8 40
To post office book, \$1; 6 each, round and flat rubber rulers, \$3, and \$3 75; 2 doz. rubber holders, ass'd, \$9.....	16 75
To 1 r'm ruled letter, \$1; 2 r'ms letter, printed head, ruled to order, \$5.....	6 00
To 2 r'ms ruled letter, extra heavy, and printed headings.....	10 00
To 10 r'ms note, \$30; 100 quills, \$1; 2 baskets, \$2 25; 4 glass cups and sponges, \$3.....	36 25
To paper-folder, \$1; 2 knives, \$1 68; 1 blank book, 25 cents; 1 pound cuttle-fish, 75 cents.....	3 68
To feather dusters, each, \$3 50, \$3 50, and \$4 50; 2 sponge-cups, \$1 50; 1 basket, \$1 25.....	14 25
To 6 boxes gilt eagle pens, \$1 50; 2 gross rubber bands, \$9; 6 glass inkstands, \$5; 12 pieces sponge, \$3.....	19 50
To 2 bottles mucilage, 33 cents; 1 oblong mem., 37 cents; 2 doz. sheets card blotting, 50 cents.....	1 20
To 2 baskets, \$3; 6 erasers, \$1 25; knife, 84 cts; 5 gold pens and ebony holders, \$15.....	20 09
To half ream cap, \$1 38; quarter ream letter, 25 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 gold pen and holder, \$2.....	4 63
To 3 reams letter, \$3; 3 reams note paper, \$9; 3 gross pens, \$3.....	15 00
To 2 large baskets, \$3 50; 1 pound cuttle-fish bone, 75 cents.....	4 25
To 2 chammois skins, \$2; arm-rest, \$1.....	3 00
To 1 dozen carmine.....	1 00
To 4 doz. pencils, \$1 20; 4 doz. hold's, 80 cts; 1 box pens, \$1; 500 let. env., 13 cts; 5 r'ms let'r, \$5; 2 memo., 75 cts.....	8 88
To 2 r'ms letter, printed head, \$6; 4 r'ms extra thick wrapping, 36 by 40, \$40.....	46 00
To 2 doz. red ink, \$2; 1 doz. rolls tape, \$1 50; 2 r'ms cap, \$5; 3 knives, \$2 50.....	11 00
To 1 gall. can mucilage, \$2 50; 12 oblong memos., \$3; 25 doz. India-rubber rings, \$9 37.....	14 87

670 61

14 4 Philp & Solomons.....

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Adjutant General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Aug. 14	4	Philp & Solomons—Cont'd..	To 3 letter clips, \$1 65; 3 pounds wax, \$1 50; 1,000 letter envelopes, 25 cents; 6 gross pens, \$3 To 12 pie's soap, \$1 20; 6 brooms, \$2 25; 3 r'ins letter, ruled to order, printed head, \$12; 1 gold pen & holder, \$3 25. To 4 blank books..... To 2 gross pens..... To 1 scrap book, \$1 25; alphabet, 25 cents To 1 gold pen and holder, \$3; 1 doz M. & N. ink, \$3; 1 letter file, \$1 25; 1 inkstand, \$1 25; 3 packs cards, 75 cts.. To 1 box rubber, 10 cents; 1 pr shears, 32 cents; 1 knife, 37 cents; hand-punch, 75 cents; 2 r'ins letter, \$1 To Rebellion Record, vols. 1 and 2, antique..... To 6 r'ins letter, \$3; 6 inkstands, \$3 75; 6 ditto, \$4 50; 12 rubber rulers, \$9; 6 mucilage brushes, 30 cents To 250 card env., 6 cents; 500 letter env., 13 cents; 12 spools tape, \$1 50; 1 Department Directory, 50 cents..... To 6 doz holders, \$1 20; 6 doz. pencils, \$1 80; 100 quills, \$1..... To 1 gold pen and holder, silver case..... To Worcester's Dictionary, \$7 50; Scott's Military Dictionary, \$5; 1 doz. Congress envelopes, \$1..... To 6 r'ins letter, printed heading, \$15; 1 pair scissors, extra, \$2; 1 knife, \$2 50..... To 2 Washington Directories..... To half dozen knives, 50 cents; 3 dozen carmine, \$3..... To 2 Rebellion Records, 2 vols, half calf, antique..... To 6 balls twine..... To 1 map Southern States, \$1 50; call bell, \$3 50; 1 gross rubber bands, \$1; 1 ditto, \$1 50..... To 1 Department Directory, 50 cents; 6 ivory folders, 13 cents; 1 eraser, 21 cents; Colton's Map U. S., \$1 50..... To 1 manifold letter writer, complete..... To 12 sheets parchment, \$2 40; 6 quarts fluid, \$4 50; 18-quire cap book, \$2 50; 6 gross pens..... To 6 maps of the United States..... To 1 deny record, \$3 75; index, 50 cents; 1 dozen sheets parchment, \$6..... To 1 India-rubber pen, \$2 50; 2 ditto, \$3; 6 balls large cord, \$4 50; 1 call bell, \$3..... To 1 dozen glass inkstands, \$3; 1 dozen ditto, \$4 50; office bell, \$3; 2 pounds rubber, 20 cts; 1 dozen erasers, \$2 50 To 6 arm-rests, \$4 50; 1 piece sponge, 37 cents; 1 dozen binders' folders, extra heavy, \$1 20..... To 18 indexes to order, \$14; 24 sheets blotting board, 50 cents; 1 gross Gillott's pens, \$1; 1 dozen erasers, \$1 25..... To 2 blank books..... To 3 quarts Arnold's fluid.....	\$9 40 18 70 2 00 2 00 1 50 9 25 6 47 10 00 23 55 2 19 4 00 4 00 13 50 19 50 4 00 8 00 20 00 2 25 13 50 2 34 3 00 15 40 2 25 10 25 13 00 13 20 6 07 16 75 1 75 2 25
18	5	Charles Dean.....	To 53 pounds twine, at 62½ cents.....	\$349 07
19	6	Charles Stewart.....	To whitewashing in office of Adjutant General.....	33 12
23	7	F. S. Barbarin.....	To payment of laborers for moving books and blanks of Adjutant General's office, at the rate of \$1 25 per day, as follows: George Moore, 1 day..... Robert Lewis, 23 days .. Philip vicQuay, 16½ days..... Oscar Jackson, 1 day and 2 hours.....	5 00 1 25 28 75 20 62 1 62

23	8	John Alexander.....	Samuel Thomas, 1½ day.....	1 87
			Henry Edwards.....	1 00
			Pat. Taylor, 18 days.....	22 50
			Francis Dulaney, 16½ days.....	20 63
			B. Jackson, 1½ day.....	1 87
			Jos. Collins, 1 day.....	1 25
			Wm. Peters, 8 days.....	10 00
			J. W. Wedlock, 3 days.....	3 75
			— Gant, 3 days.....	3 75
			John Smith, 1½ day.....	1 88
			James Jackson, 4½ days.....	5 63
			Boswell Jackson, 1 day.....	1 25
			To 6 yards oil-cloth, at \$1 37½.....	8 25
			To putting down oil-cloth.....	1 25
			To 129 yards cocoa matting, at 75 cents.....	96 75
			To putting down 228 yards of cocoa matting, at 12½ cents.....	28 50
			To altering matting at the doors.....	1 50
23	9	Alfred Cissel.....	To 500 file-boards, at \$3 per 100.....	136 25
31	10	Wm. W. Farr.....	Repairing eight-day regulation clock, new cords, cleaned, and case repaired by cabinet.....	15 00
4	1	Philip Meridith.....	To moving desks, books, &c., from the Adjutant General's, War Department, to Aymer's building, corner of 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue, 11½ days, at \$1 25 per day.....	4 50
18	2	Patrick H. Taylor.....	To moving books and papers from the third story to the basement, 2 days at \$1 25 per day.....	14 37
19	3	Philip & Solomons.....	To 500 yellow official envelopes and printing, \$22 50; 1 ream cap paper, \$2 75; 6 boxes pens, \$6.....	2 50
			To 2 dozen carmine ink, \$2; 12 rubber sponge cups, \$9; 1 dozen sponges, \$3; 1 inkstand, 75 cents.....	
			To 1 dozen bottles pounce, \$1 50; 9 pounce boxes, \$2 25; 6 ivory folders, 13 cents; 2 dozen sheets card blotter, 50 cents.....	
			To 1 dozen cakes honey soap, 75 cents; 12 binders' boards, 75 cents; 1 dozen knives, \$10.....	4 38
			To 1 stencil-plate, brush, ink, &c., \$5; ½ dozen knives, \$5; 6 dozen pencils, \$1 80.....	11 50
			To 4 dozen Green's erasers, \$3; 1 dozen rulers, \$7 50; 3 boxes pens, \$3; 2 dozen ink, \$6; ½ dozen erasers, \$1 25.....	11 80
			To 1 pen-cleaner, \$1; 1 ream extra heavy letter paper, ruled to order, \$6.....	20 75
			To 1,000 white letter envelopes, 25 cents; 36 dozen rubber bands, \$13 50; 12 dozen rubber bands, \$6.....	7 00
			To 2 boxes eye-lets, 75 cents; 10 dozen rubber rings, \$3 75.....	19 75
			To 1 box swan quills, \$1; 1 dozen mucilage, \$2; 1 pair shears, \$2 75; 1 box pens, \$1.....	4 50
			To 1 gold pen, \$3 25; 1 ream wrapping paper, 40 by 48, \$10; 4 reams wrapping paper, 36 by 40, \$32.....	6 75
			To ½ ream wrapping paper, 20 by 28, \$2; 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1; 2 reams plain letter paper, \$2.....	45 25
			To 1 dozen pounce boxes, \$3; 1 dozen rolls tape, \$1 50; 1 doz. erasers, \$2 50; 12 indexes, half bound, to order, \$18.....	5 00
			To 3 reams letter paper, \$3; 6 dozen penholders, \$1 20; 5 reams note paper, \$15; 16 gross pens, \$16; 5 quires card blotting, \$2 50.....	25 00
			To engraving plate for heading, \$6; 1 ream letter paper, headed, \$5; 4 reams extra heavy wrapping, 36 by 40, \$48.....	37 70
			To 1 ream extra thick letter paper, ruled to pattern, \$6; 2 dozen carmine ink, \$2; ½ dozen ivory holders, 13 cents.....	59 00
			To 1 ream plain letter paper, headed from plate, \$5; 50 board files, \$5; 50 ditto, \$6 25.....	8 13
			To 3 inkstands, \$2 25; 3 ditto, \$1 87; pen-rack, 75 cents; 1 pound cuttle-fish, 75 cents; 2 dozen cakes soap, \$3.....	16 25
			To 2 dozen packs visiting cards, \$6; 500 envelopes, 12 cents; 1 pen-rack, 50 cents; 3 gross pens, \$3; 6 rulers, \$3.....	8 62
			To 6 gross pens, \$6; 2 gross pens, \$2; 1 gold pen, \$1 50.....	12 62
			To 25 4to indexes to order, \$15 62; 1 quire medium paper, 75 cents; 1 hand punch, 75 cents.....	11 50
			To 1 knife, \$2 50; 25 extra fine quills, \$1; 1 gold pen and ebony holder, \$3 50.....	17 12
			To 5 reams letter paper, \$5; 4 dozen carmine ink, \$4; 6 dozen holders, \$1 20; 4 dozen tape, 80 cents; 6 dozen pencils, \$1 80.....	7 00
			To 1 pen rack, 62 cents; 6 sponges, \$2 25; 6 rubber sponge-cups, \$5.....	12 80
			To 100 extra fine quills, \$1 50; 2 reams cap, \$1 50; 2 reams letter, ruled to pattern, \$3.....	8 87
			To 2 reams extra heavy letter paper, ruled to pattern.....	18 00
				13 00

127 62

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Adjutant General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Sept. 19	3	Philp & Solomons—Cont'd..	To 1 ream note paper, \$3; 2 reams note paper, ruled, \$5; 1 pen-rack, 37 cents; 500 extra letter envelopes, 13 cents.. \$3 50 To 50 extra note envelopes, 12 cents; 500 note envelopes, small, 13 cents..... 25 To 3 Rebellion Records, 3 volumes, \$15; gold pen and holder, \$3..... 18 00 To 500 envelopes, 13 cents; 2 paper baskets, \$2 50; 1 index book, extra large, \$2..... 4 62 To 1 hand punch, 75 cents; 1 extra large gold pen, \$3 50..... 4 25 To 2 sheets black lines, 12 cents; 6 boxes pens, \$3; 2 pen-racks, \$3..... 9 12 To 4 reams note paper, \$12; 1 dozen flat inkstands, \$9; 2 manifolds, \$3; 2 gross pens, \$2..... 29 00 To 4 ream ruled folio post, \$5; 1,500 yellow official envelopes, printed, \$9..... 14 00 To 4 reams letter paper, \$4; 6 reams letter envelopes, 00; 6 arm-rests, \$6; 1 blank book, \$2 25..... 12 25 To 3,000 yellow official envelopes, No. 10, and printing..... 13 50 To 10 reams letter paper, assorted, 4 kinds, ruled to pattern..... 60 00	\$612 79 30 00
24	4	Thomas Cissel.....	To 1,600 file-boards, at 3 cents.....	190 00
27	5	Anthony Best.....	To furnishing 10,000 official envelopes, printed, at \$19 per 1,000..... \$19 00 Do..... 3,000..... do..... \$19 00 Do..... 15,500..... do..... \$19 00 Do..... 1,000 No. 10..... do..... \$14 00 Do..... 3,000 No. 12..... do..... \$12 00 Do..... 2,000 official..... do..... \$19 00 Do..... 575 No. 17..... do..... \$19 00 Do..... 3,000 official..... do..... \$19 00 Do..... 11,500 official..... do..... \$19 00 Do..... 1,500 letter..... do..... \$2 00 Do..... 15,000 official..... do..... \$19 00 Do..... 3,000 letter..... do..... \$12 00 Do..... 8,000 official..... do..... \$19 00 Do..... 1,500 letter..... do..... \$12 00	57 00 294 50 14 00 36 00 38 00 11 40 57 00 218 50 3 00 285 00 36 00 152 00 18 00
27	6	Joseph L. Savage.....	To 1 fender.....	1,410 40
29	7	Charles Dean.....	To 3½ pounds twine, at 75 cents..... 2 43 3..... do..... do..... 2 25 14..... do..... do..... 10 50	7 62
29	8	William J. Williams.....	To 2 walnut cases large size, intended for books of record, and rolls, returns, &c., regular recruiting service, Adjutant General's office.....	15 18
29	9	William J. Williams..	To making 16 flag poles..... 16 00 To repairing 2 flag poles with brass ferrules..... 3 00	178 00 19 00

30	10	Abby Tillet.	To washing towels for the quarter ending 30th September, 1862, 18 rooms, 384 pieces, at 5 cents per piece.	11 70	15 82
			To 52 pounds flour for paste, at 6 cents per pound.	3 12	
			To 4 pounds of soap, for the office.	1 00	
Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.					
Oct.	16	1 Edwin Green.	To putting set of casters on chair.	1 50	
			To 1 walnut desk, \$25; 2 arm chairs, \$9 50.	34 50	
			To large table, \$5 50; 1 writing table, \$5 50.	11 00	
			To table with 4 drawers, \$13; office chair, \$5.	19 00	
			To covered lounge.	16 00	
			To 2 writing tables with case on tops, at \$19.	38 00	
			To 2 office chairs, \$11; imitation oak case, \$13.	24 00	
			To walnut fall-leaf desk.	14 00	
			To high stool, \$1 75; 3 chairs, \$1.	5 75	
			To 3 cane chairs.	4 00	
			To 2 chairs, \$3; office chair, \$3.	12 00	
			To removing furniture, &c., from the War Department, from one room, to Aylmer's building.	179 75	75
	29	2 James Casey.	To Russia iron fireboard, 10 pounds, at 30 cents.	3 00	
	31	3 James Kelley.	To 2 sheets zinc, 24 pounds, at 25 cents.	6 00	
			To 4 feet Russia iron pipe with dampers.	1 50	
			To cleaning and fixing two stoves.	5 00	
Nov.	20	4 William Miles.	To taking up 1 carpet and shaking the same.	1 25	15 50
			To washing windows, scrubbing paint, &c.	2 00	
			To cleaning 2 doors and 1 floor.	75	
			To moving one desk from the War Department to Aylmer's building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 17th street.	75	4 75
Dec.	2	5 Joseph Gawler.	To making large walnut table and desk.	100 00	
			To altering case, \$5; making chair cushion, \$2 50.	7 50	
			To recovering table with cloth.	3 00	
			To making walnut case, \$10; making 4 hone blocks, \$2.	12 00	
			To recovering table with cloth.	3 00	
			To furnishing and putting up 2 window shades, at \$3 25 each.	6 50	
			To furnishing and putting lock on drawer.	1 50	
			To refitting up privy and putting lock on door.	8 75	
			To covering 2 chair seats with canvas.	1 25	
			To putting wicket in door.	1 25	
			To 3 gutta-percha gold-tipped pens and holders, at \$3.	9 00	144 75
	2	6 Blanchard & Mohun.	To 1 inkstand and rack, \$1 25; 6 erasers, 50 cents.	1 75	
			To 1 Shafer's patent eraser, 50 cents; 5,000 envelopes, headed, \$30.	30 50	
			To 1 extra penknife, \$2 25; 6 penknives, \$5.	8 25	
			To 12 inkstands, \$9; 2 reams ruled note paper, \$4.	13 00	
			To 6 dozen pencils, \$2 40; 2 dozen red ink, \$2.	4 40	
			To 6 dozen penholders, \$1 20; 8 gross pens, \$8.	9 20	
			To 4 quarts mucilage, \$3; 2 dozen packages blank cards, \$6.	9 00	
			To 3,000 letter envelopes, headed, \$6; 1,000 official do., \$5.	12 00	
			To printing addresses on 4,000 envelopes.	12 00	
			To 1 blank book, \$2; 1 gutta-percha inkstand, 75 cents.	2 75	
			To 1 extra large gold pen and case.	3 50	
			To 3 gutta-percha gold pens and holders, at \$3.	9 00	

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Adjutant General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.	
Dec. 2	6	Blanchard & Mohun—Con.	To 1 gutta-percha pencil, 75 cents; 1 inkstand, 50 cents.....	\$1 25
			To 2 gutta-percha gold pens and holders, \$3.	6 00
			To 12 dozen thick aromatic bands, 25 cents.....	3 00
			To 2 feather dusters, \$5; 2 dozen red ink, \$2.....	7 00
			To 1 dozen mucilage and brushes, \$1 50; 4 quires envelope paper, \$1.	4 50
			To 60 dozen red tape, at 40 cents, \$24; 2 dozen large rubber, \$2.....	26 00
			To 12 gross pens, \$12; 6 dozen holders, \$1 20; 6 dozen pencils, \$2 40.....	15 60
			To half dozen erasers, 50 cents; 1 Shafer's patent eraser, 75 cents.....	1 25
			To 1 ivory folder, extra, 50 cents; 1 gutta-percha pencil, 50 cents.....	1 00
			To 2 gross pens, \$2; 1 arm-rest, \$1; 1 6-blade knife, \$3.	6 00
			To 4 board clips, \$3; 12 reams letter paper, \$22 50; 4 reams cap, \$2.....	27 50
			To 5,000 envelopes, headed, \$30; 12 inkstands, \$9.....	39 00
			To 1 ream envelope paper, 36 by 40, \$10; 1 ream do., 24 by 38, \$8; 1 ream, assorted, \$1.....	22 00
			To 2 brushes, 62 cents; 24 dozen blotting boards, \$3 60.....	4 22
			To 3 clips 75 cents; 2 dozen blotting board, 50 cents; 18 memorandum books, \$4 50.....	5 75
			To 12 memorandum books, \$1; 12 erasers, \$1; 10 gross pens, \$10.....	14 00
			To 12 arm-rests, \$9; 6 gutta-percha rulers, \$1 50; half ream French note paper, \$1 25.....	14 75
			To 12 dozen rubber bands, \$1 80; 12 dozen braid, \$12.....	13 80
			To 4 reams envelope paper, 24 by 38, \$32; 12 quarts Maynard & Noyes's ink, 50 cents.....	32 50
			To 6 cards crow-quill pens, \$4 50; 1 rack, 50 cents; 6 do., 25 cents.....	5 25
			To 1 dozen folders, \$1; 6 knives, \$3; 5,000 envelopes, headed, \$30.....	37 00
			To 2 reams note paper, \$1; 2 dozen blotting boards, \$5.....	10 00
			To 5 reams letter paper, \$7 50; 5,000 envelopes, headed, \$30.....	37 50
			To 2 dozen red ink, \$2; 1 dozen erasers, \$1.....	3 00
			To 12 penknives, \$12; 2 dozen rubber, \$3.....	15 00
			To 60 dozen tape, \$24; 2 manifold writers, \$5.....	29 00
			To 1 gutta-percha gold-pointed pen and holder.....	3 00
			To 1 drawing pen, \$1 50; 2 gross pens, \$2; 6 inkstands, \$4 50.....	8 00
			To 1 dozen penholders, \$1 20; 2 dozen carmine.....	3 20
			To 2 dozen packages B. board cards, \$5; 6 reams letter paper, \$9.....	15 00
			To 1 blank book, \$2 50; 1,000 envelopes, printed, \$2.....	4 50
			To half ream folio-post paper, ruled to pattern.....	4 00
			To 1 gutta-percha pencil, 75 cents; 3 board clips, \$2 25.....	3 00
			To 1 military map, \$1; 6 dozen pencils, \$2 40.....	3 40
			To 50 index books, made to pattern, at 60 cents, \$30; 25 index books, made to pattern, at \$1 75, \$43 75.....	73 75

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Adjutant General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Jan. 31	3	Joseph Collins.....	To carrying wood for the office of the Adjutant General for the month of January, 1863.....	\$15 00
Feb. 7	4	Wm. S. Mitchell & Co.....	To 56½ yards Brussels carpet, at \$2.....	\$113 00
			To 1 rug.....	12 50
			To 1 cocoanut rug.....	10 00
			To 1 wool-bordered rug.....	2 50
			To 1 velvet-bordered rug.....	12 50
			To 6½ yards oil-cloth, at \$1 50.....	9 75
			To 15 yards bordered Brussels carpet, at \$2.....	30 00
			To binding same.....	85
			To fitting and laying oil-cloth.....	65
17	5	Edwin Green.....	To use of large table, J. L. A.....	3 00
			To 1 walnut desk, J. L. A.....	15 00
			To table.....	7 00
			To office chair, J. L. A.....	6 00
23	6	L. J. Middleton.....	To furnishing ice from the 17th of April to the 30th of June, 1862.....	31 00
23	7	L. J. Middleton.....	To furnishing ice from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1862.....	5 16
23	8	Joseph L. Savage.....	To 6 brooms, \$2 25; 1 washstand, \$3.....	16 11
			To 2 baskets, \$2; 2 baskets, \$1 75.....	7 25
			To 3 basins and pitchers, \$4 50; 3 soap dishes, \$2 25.....	3 75
			To 1 dozen tumblers, \$3; 6 pails, \$1 50.....	6 75
			To 3 water-coolers, at \$3.....	4 50
			To 1 hammer, \$1; 1 box scraper, 62 cents.....	18 00
			To 50 pounds nails, at 5 cents.....	1 62
			To 1 looking-glass, 25 cents; 1 basket, 62 cents.....	2 50
			To 50 pounds nails, \$2 50; 1 bucket, \$1.....	87
			To 1 hatchet, \$1; 1 hair brush, \$1; 1 hair brush, \$1.....	3 50
			To 1 pair shears, \$1; 1 paste pot, 18 cents; 3 brushes, 65 cents.....	3 00
			To 1 keg nails.....	1 83
			To 4 dozen tumblers.....	4 50
			To 1 truck, \$5; 1 hatchet, 87 cents; 1 hammer, 63 cents.....	1 25
			To 200 pounds nails, at 6 cents.....	6 50
			To 2 baskets.....	12 00
			To 4 oil-stones, \$2; 1 bottle oil, 50 cents.....	2 75
			To 1 shovel, \$1 25; 1 shovel, 25 cents; 1 claw, 75 cents.....	2 50
			To 2 hammers, \$1 50; 1 paste brush, 37 cents.....	2 25
				1 87

28	9	James Kelly.	To 2 kegs nails, at \$5 25.....	10 50	188 84
			To 2 kegs nails, at \$5 50.....	11 00	
			To 1 dozen brooms, \$3; 1 dozen brushes, \$9; 1 dozen hods, \$18.....	30 00	
			To 6 feather dusters, at \$2 25.....	13 50	
			To 5 spittoons, \$3 13; 6 baskets, \$6; 1 hone, 50 cents.....	9 63	
			To 2 kegs nails, \$11 50; 12 gross screws, \$14 52; 2 crewdrivers, \$1.....	27 02	
			To repairing, cleaning, and fixing up 2 stoves and pipes.....	7 00	
			To laying 14 pounds of sheet zinc under stoves, at 25 cents.....	3 50	
			To fixing up stove and pipe.....	2 00	
			To 5 pounds of pipe, 20 cents.....	1 00	
			To laying 7 pounds of sheet zinc, at 25 cents.....	1 75	
			To air-tight stove.....	8 00	
			To pipe and damper for stove, and fixing up.....	1 00	
			To Russia iron fire-board, 8 pounds, at 30 cents.....	2 40	
			To laying 12 pounds of sheet zinc, at 25 cents.....	3 00	
			To 31½ bushels of ice, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1862, at 50 cents per bushel.....	29 65	
			To carrying wood for the office of the Adjutant General for the month of February, 1863.....	155 75	
			To cleaning one room, scrubbing paints, moving desks from Aylmer's building to the War Department, &c.....	15 00	
			To recovering desk-fall with cloth, \$2 25; fitting key to drawer, 25 cents.....	5 50	
			To making 6 poplar boxes, \$6; 12 boards for divisions, \$1.....	2 50	
			To 3 walnut writing desks, at \$4 each.....	7 00	
			To covering chair seat with canvas.....	12 00	
			To fitting key and repairing case.....	75	
			To making screen and door.....	1 25	
			To making 3 walnut writing desks, at \$4 each.....	7 75	
			To making 2 boxes, \$2; 12 file-boards, \$1.....	12 00	
			To making case of pigeon holes.....	3 60	
			To repairing table and putting casters on chair.....	18 00	
			To making walnut case of pigeon holes.....	1 75	
			To making screen.....	18 00	
			To 10 cases, mounted on rollers, containing 360 pigeon holes each, for filing the rolls of the army, stained dark and varnished, at \$50 each.....	96 00	
			To one walnut desk.....	500 00	
			To one oak arm-chair.....	40 00	
			To one high desk.....	2 50	
			To 2 high revolving chairs.....	22 00	
			To one office table.....	15 00	
			To 6 oak chairs.....	10 50	
			To one office table.....	15 00	
			To one high revolving chair.....	10 50	
			To one low revolving chair.....	6 50	
			To one case pigeon holes.....	5 50	
			To one high revolving chair.....	15 00	
			To one walnut table.....	7 50	
			To one walnut table.....	5 00	
			To one walnut office table.....	35 00	
			To one oak desk.....	28 00	
			To one oak revolving chair.....	10 00	
			To 3 oak arm-chairs.....	7 50	
			To one oak revolving chair.....	10 00	
28	10	Walter Godey.....	To 2 kegs nails, at \$5 25.....	10 50	
28	11	Joseph Collins.....	To 2 kegs nails, at \$5 50.....	11 00	
28	12	William Miles.....	To 1 dozen brooms, \$3; 1 dozen brushes, \$9; 1 dozen hods, \$18.....	30 00	
March 2	13	Joseph Gawler.....	To 6 feather dusters, at \$2 25.....	13 50	
			To 5 spittoons, \$3 13; 6 baskets, \$6; 1 hone, 50 cents.....	9 63	
			To 2 kegs nails, \$11 50; 12 gross screws, \$14 52; 2 crewdrivers, \$1.....	27 02	
			To repairing, cleaning, and fixing up 2 stoves and pipes.....	7 00	
			To laying 14 pounds of sheet zinc under stoves, at 25 cents.....	3 50	
			To fixing up stove and pipe.....	2 00	
			To 5 pounds of pipe, 20 cents.....	1 00	
			To laying 7 pounds of sheet zinc, at 25 cents.....	1 75	
			To air-tight stove.....	8 00	
			To pipe and damper for stove, and fixing up.....	1 00	
			To Russia iron fire-board, 8 pounds, at 30 cents.....	2 40	
			To laying 12 pounds of sheet zinc, at 25 cents.....	3 00	
			To 31½ bushels of ice, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1862, at 50 cents per bushel.....	29 65	
			To carrying wood for the office of the Adjutant General for the month of February, 1863.....	155 75	
			To cleaning one room, scrubbing paints, moving desks from Aylmer's building to the War Department, &c.....	15 00	
			To recovering desk-fall with cloth, \$2 25; fitting key to drawer, 25 cents.....	5 50	
			To making 6 poplar boxes, \$6; 12 boards for divisions, \$1.....	2 50	
			To 3 walnut writing desks, at \$4 each.....	7 00	
			To covering chair seat with canvas.....	12 00	
			To fitting key and repairing case.....	75	
			To making screen and door.....	1 25	
			To making 3 walnut writing desks, at \$4 each.....	7 75	
			To making 2 boxes, \$2; 12 file-boards, \$1.....	12 00	
			To making case of pigeon holes.....	3 60	
			To repairing table and putting casters on chair.....	18 00	
			To making walnut case of pigeon holes.....	1 75	
			To making screen.....	18 00	
			To 10 cases, mounted on rollers, containing 360 pigeon holes each, for filing the rolls of the army, stained dark and varnished, at \$50 each.....	96 00	
			To one walnut desk.....	500 00	
			To one oak arm-chair.....	40 00	
			To one high desk.....	2 50	
			To 2 high revolving chairs.....	22 00	
			To one office table.....	15 00	
			To 6 oak chairs.....	10 50	
			To one office table.....	15 00	
			To one high revolving chair.....	10 50	
			To one low revolving chair.....	6 50	
			To one case pigeon holes.....	5 50	
			To one high revolving chair.....	15 00	
			To one walnut table.....	7 50	
			To one walnut table.....	5 00	
			To one walnut office table.....	35 00	
			To one oak desk.....	28 00	
			To one oak revolving chair.....	10 00	
			To 3 oak arm-chairs.....	7 50	
			To one oak revolving chair.....	10 00	
2	14	Joseph Gawler.....	To 2 kegs nails, at \$5 25.....	10 50	
3	15	G. M. Wight.....	To 2 kegs nails, at \$5 50.....	11 00	
			To 1 dozen brooms, \$3; 1 dozen brushes, \$9; 1 dozen hods, \$18.....	30 00	
			To 6 feather dusters, at \$2 25.....	13 50	
			To 5 spittoons, \$3 13; 6 baskets, \$6; 1 hone, 50 cents.....	9 63	
			To 2 kegs nails, \$11 50; 12 gross screws, \$14 52; 2 crewdrivers, \$1.....	27 02	
			To repairing, cleaning, and fixing up 2 stoves and pipes.....	7 00	
			To laying 14 pounds of sheet zinc under stoves, at 25 cents.....	3 50	
			To fixing up stove and pipe.....	2 00	
			To 5 pounds of pipe, 20 cents.....	1 00	
			To laying 7 pounds of sheet zinc, at 25 cents.....	1 75	
			To air-tight stove.....	8 00	
			To pipe and damper for stove, and fixing up.....	1 00	
			To Russia iron fire-board, 8 pounds, at 30 cents.....	2 40	
			To laying 12 pounds of sheet zinc, at 25 cents.....	3 00	
			To 31½ bushels of ice, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1862, at 50 cents per bushel.....	29 65	
			To carrying wood for the office of the Adjutant General for the month of February, 1863.....	155 75	
			To cleaning one room, scrubbing paints, moving desks from Aylmer's building to the War Department, &c.....	15 00	
			To recovering desk-fall with cloth, \$2 25; fitting key to drawer, 25 cents.....	5 50	
			To making 6 poplar boxes, \$6; 12 boards for divisions, \$1.....	2 50	
			To 3 walnut writing desks, at \$4 each.....	7 00	
			To covering chair seat with canvas.....	12 00	
			To fitting key and repairing case.....	75	
			To making screen and door.....	1 25	
			To making 3 walnut writing desks, at \$4 each.....	7 75	
			To making 2 boxes, \$2; 12 file-boards, \$1.....	12 00	
			To making case of pigeon holes.....	3 60	
			To repairing table and putting casters on chair.....	18 00	
			To making walnut case of pigeon holes.....	1 75	
			To making screen.....	18 00	
			To 10 cases, mounted on rollers, containing 360 pigeon holes each, for filing the rolls of the army, stained dark and varnished, at \$50 each.....	96 00	
			To one walnut desk.....	500 00	
			To one oak arm-chair.....	40 00	
			To one high desk.....	2 50	
			To 2 high revolving chairs.....	22 00	
			To one office table.....	15 00	
			To 6 oak chairs.....	10 50	
			To one office table.....	15 00	
			To one high revolving chair.....	10 50	
			To one low revolving chair.....	6 50	
			To one case pigeon holes.....	5 50	
			To one high revolving chair.....	15 00	
			To one walnut table.....	7 50	
			To one walnut table.....	5 00	
			To one walnut office table.....	35 00	
			To one oak desk.....	28 00	
			To one oak revolving chair.....	10 00	
			To 3 oak arm-chairs.....	7 50	
			To one oak revolving chair.....	10 00	
3	16	G. M. Wight.....	To 2 kegs nails, at \$5 25.....	10 50	
			To 2 kegs nails, at \$5 50.....	11 00	
			To 1 dozen brooms, \$3; 1 dozen brushes, \$9; 1 dozen hods, \$18.....	30 00	
			To 6 feather dusters, at \$2 25.....	13 50	
			To 5 spittoons, \$3 13; 6 baskets, \$6; 1 hone, 50 cents.....	9 63	
			To 2 kegs nails, \$11 50; 12 gross screws, \$14 52; 2 crewdrivers, \$1.....	27 02	
			To repairing, cleaning, and fixing up 2 stoves and pipes.....	7 00	
			To laying 14 pounds of sheet zinc under stoves, at 25 cents.....	3 50	
			To fixing up stove and pipe.....	2 00	
			To 5 pounds of pipe, 20 cents.....	1 00	
			To laying 7 pounds of sheet zinc, at 25 cents.....	1 75	
			To air-tight stove.....	8 00	
			To pipe and damper for stove, and fixing up.....	1 00	
			To Russia iron fire-board, 8 pounds, at 30 cents.....	2 40	
			To laying 12 pounds of sheet zinc, at 25 cents.....	3 00	
			To 31½ bushels of ice, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1862, at 50 cents per bushel.....	29 65	
			To carrying wood for the office of the Adjutant General for the month of February, 1863.....	155 75	
			To cleaning one room, scrubbing paints, moving desks from Aylmer's building to the War Department, &c.....	15 00	
			To recovering desk-fall with cloth, \$2 25; fitting key to drawer, 25 cents.....	5 50	
			To making 6 poplar boxes, \$6; 12 boards for divisions, \$1.....	2 50	
			To 3 walnut writing desks, at \$4 each.....	7 00	
			To covering chair seat with canvas.....	12 00	
			To fitting key and repairing case.....	75	
			To making screen and door.....	1 25	
			To making 3 walnut writing desks, at \$4 each.....	7 75	
			To making 2 boxes, \$2; 12 file-boards, \$1.....	12 00	
			To making case of pigeon holes.....	3 60	
			To repairing table and putting casters on chair.....	18 00	
			To making walnut case of pigeon holes.....	1 75	
			To making screen.....	18 00	
			To 10 cases, mounted on rollers, containing 360 pigeon holes each, for filing the rolls of the army, stained dark and varnished, at \$50 each.....	96 00	
			To one walnut desk.....	500 00	
			To one oak arm-chair.....	40 00	
			To one high desk.....	2 50	
			To 2 high revolving chairs.....	22 00	
			To one office table.....	15 00	
			To 6 oak chairs.....	10 50	
			To one office table.....	15 00	
			To one high revolving chair.....	10 50	
			To one low revolving chair.....	6 50	
			To one case pigeon holes.....	5 50	
			To one high revolving chair.....	15 00	
			To one walnut table.....	7 50	
			To one walnut table.....	5 00	
			To one walnut office table.....	35 00	
			To one oak desk.....	28 00	
			To one oak revolving chair.....	10 00	
			To 3 oak arm-chairs.....	7 50	
			To one oak revolving chair.....	10 00	

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Adjutant General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
March 3	16	G. M. Wight.....	To one large revolving chair.....	\$16 00
			To one oak revolving chair.....	10 00
			To one oak desk.....	35 00
			To 2 oak desks.....	34 00
			To one high walnut desk.....	22 00
			To one large office table.....	14 00
			To one high revolving chair.....	6 50
			To covering top of large table.....	4 00
			To covering table.....	3 00
			To 3 oak arm-chairs.....	7 50
			To repairing chair and new seat.....	1 50
			To one large solid mahogany desk.....	100 00
			To one revolving chair.....	10 00
				\$354 00
16	17	John W. Lewis.....	To making case with two hundred and fifty-five pigeon holes and 8 large doors.....	72 00
			To making one oak ladder, twelve feet long.....	5 00
			To painting one case white.....	8 00
			To staining one case.....	6 00
				91 00
9	18	J. W. Thompson & Co.....	To one 3 light chandelier.....	17 50
			To 5 feet extra stem and connexion on chandelier.....	3 75
			To one 3 light chandelier.....	16 75
			To 5 feet extra stem and connexion on chandelier.....	3 75
			To one reading lamp and tube.....	8 50
			To tin and mica shade.....	1 75
			To 1 reading lamp and tube.....	10 75
			To 1 tin and mica shade.....	1 75
				64 50
9	19	Philp & Solomons.....	To 6 Congress tie envelopes, 50 cents; 1 Field Book, \$1.....	1 50
			To 6 letter clips.....	4 50
			To 1 large slate, 25 cents; 6 slate pencils in cedar, 30 cents.....	55
			To 6 knives, \$12; 6 ivory folders, \$3; 6 thick binders' folders, \$1 50.....	16 50
			To 6 dozen pencils, \$3; 6 dozen holders, a-sorted, \$2 16; 2 gross elastic bands, \$7.....	12 16
			To 1 punch.....	1 50
			To 6 letter baskets, \$9; 1 punch, \$1 50.....	10 50
			To 12 bottles pounce, \$1 50; 12 rubber rulers, \$9; 12 rubber cups and sponges, \$12.....	22 50
			To 5 reams manilla wrapping, extra heavy, 24 by 38.....	90 00

9	20	Philp & Solomons.....	To 2 dozen carmine, \$6; 1 dozen erasers, \$6; half dozen inkstands, \$4 50.....	16 50
			To 12 rolls tape, \$12; 12 boxes pens, \$12; half pound wafers, 50 cents.....	24 50
			To 2 boxes eyelets, 75 cents; 2 pen-racks, \$1 50.....	2 25
			To 1 9-quire demy book to order, memo. of papers received.....	17 75
			To 1 6-quire demy book to order, memo. of disabilities.....	10 50
			To 6 Arnold's fluid, \$6; half dozen Rodgers's knives, \$15.....	21 00
			To 6 large binders' boards, cut to order.....	4 50
			To 18 sheets tracing paper, \$2 25; 2 gross rubber bands, \$7.....	9 25
			To 2 English spring inkstands.....	2 50
			To furnishing 5 letter files, at \$1 80 each.....	9 00
			To furnishing 1 letter stamp, ink, and pad.....	13 00
			To furnishing 1 tin memorandum case.....	75
13	21	Hutchinson & Brother.....	To 10 copies Washington Directory, 1863, at \$2.....	11 00
20	22	Blanchard & Mohun.....	To 2 dozen David's red ink, \$8; 6 rulers, \$3.....	22 00
			To 12 reams letter paper, \$18; 2 reams com. note paper, \$4.....	25 80
			To 24 gross steel pens, \$24; 12 dozen elastic bands, \$1 80.....	1 80
			To 2 paper-cutters, 30 cents; 1 gold pen, \$1 25; 1 letter clip, 25 cents.....	15 00
			To 12 sponges and dishes, \$3; 10 quires superroyal writing paper, \$12.....	5 00
			To 1 gross gilt pens, \$2 50; 1 drawing pen, \$1 50; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	9 00
			To 2 dozen David's red ink, \$8; 1 dozen paper-folders, \$1.....	12 60
			To 1 dozen inkstands, \$9; 6 dozen pencils, \$2 40; 6 dozen penholders, \$1 20.....	7 00
			To 6 dozen Green's ink-erasers, \$6; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	6 28
			To 2 paint brushes, 88 cents; 36 dozen rubber bands, at 15 cents, \$5 40.....	5 00
			To 1 gross classical pens, \$1; 1 large barrel gold pen, \$4.....	12 50
			To 4 reams letter paper, \$6; 6 gross pens, \$6; 6 erasers, 50 cents.....	13 80
			To 6 gross rubber bands, \$10 80; 1 gross aromatic bands, \$3.....	9 00
			To 2 reams note paper, \$8; 1 large letter clip, \$1.....	33 00
			To 3 reams large heavy envelope paper, \$30; 6 rulers, \$3.....	9 00
			To 6 Phineas's patent inkstands, \$6; 6 pounce boxes, \$3.....	3 00
			To 6 ivory paper-cutters, \$1 50; 6 bottles mucilage, \$1 50.....	3 75
			To 6 rulers, \$3; 1 gutta-percha pencil, 75 cents.....	33 00
			To 60 dozen red tape, at 40 cents, \$24; 12 gutta-percha rulers, \$9.....	17 40
			To 6 dozen pencils, \$2 40; 3 dozen red ink, \$9; 12 pounce boxes, \$6.....	17 00
			To 4 reams note paper, \$8; 12 ink-tands, \$9.....	42 00
			To 10 reams Congress letter paper, \$30; 12 gross steel pens, \$12.....	3 87
			To 1 dozen mucilage and brushes, \$3 50; 6 tie envelopes, 37 cents.....	3 20
			To 2 dozen penholders, \$1 20; 2 pounds India-rubber, \$2.....	8 75
			To 2 reams note paper, headed, \$8; 3 heavy folders, 75 cents.....	28 00
			To 2 pairs long paper shears, \$4; 2 reams, 24 by 38, envelope paper, \$24.....	75
			To 1 ream foolscap, 50 cents; 1 Butterfield Manual, 25 cents.....	7 50
			To 2 quarts mucilage, \$1 50; 1 dozen writing fluid, \$6.....	5 00
			To 1 dozen M. & N.'s ink, 50 cents; half ream ruled folio post, \$4 50.....	32 00
			To 2 reams letter paper, ruled to pattern, \$8; 60 dozen tape, \$24.....	17 00
			To 2 dozen David's red ink, \$8; 12 inkstands, \$9.....	8 12
			To 6 penknives, \$6; 3 racks, \$1 12; 1 pair shears, \$1.....	31 00
			To 1 pen-cleaner, with brush, \$1; 500 official envelopes, headed, \$30.....	135 00
			To 15,000 official envelopes, headed, \$90; 5,000 No. 11 envelopes, do., \$45.....	250 00
			To 10,000 extra large envelopes, Nos. 3 and 3½, headed, at \$25.....	5 50
			To 6 sheets double elephant drawing paper, \$3; 1 extra penknife, \$3 50.....	1 70
			To 2 packages note paper, \$1 50; 200 envelopes, 20 cents.....	1 50
			To 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 extra penholder, 50 cents.....	

268 46

22 75
20 00

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Adjutant General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.	
March 20	22	Blanchard & Mohun—Con..	To 6 dozen penholders, \$1 20; 1 dozen penknives, \$9..... To 6 dozen pencils, \$2 40; 12 bottles mucilage and brushes, \$3 50..... To 1 ream legal cap, \$7 50; 3 boxes pens, \$2 25; 1 sponge and cup, 38 cents..... To 12 gross pens, \$12; 6 quarts mucilage, \$4 50..... To 50 blotting boards, \$1 04; 2 gross elastic bands, \$3 60..... To 1 dozen inkstands, \$9; 3 reams extra letter paper, \$12..... To 2 reams note paper, \$4; 6 sheets Bristol board, \$1 50..... To 4 reams large envelope paper, \$42; 25 sets file-boards, \$12 50..... To 3 racks, \$1 20; 12 sponges and dishes, \$3; 3 pairs shears, \$3 75..... To 6 gutta-percha rulers, \$4 50; 2 pounds gum, \$2; 6 dozen penholders, \$1 20..... To 6 dozen lead pencils, \$2 40; 1 pound wax, 30 cents; 1 dozen red ink, \$2 50..... To 3 dozen rubber, \$2 25; 12 inkstands, \$9; 3 reams letter paper, \$12..... To 3 reams letter paper, \$9; 3 boxes barrel pens, 75 cents..... To 3 gross pens, \$3; 2 glass weights, \$4 25..... To 10,000 buff official envelopes and 10,000 white ditto, headed, at \$6..... To 1 gross aromatic bands, \$3; 1 pair shears, \$1..... To 1 banker's case, \$1; 1 gutta-percha pencil, 75..... To 1 dozen M. & N.'s ink, 50 cents; to 1 dozen Arnold's fluid, \$6..... To 100 sheets blotting board, \$2 08; 1 dozen erasers, \$1..... To 6 penknives, \$6; 1 gross Gillott's pens, \$1..... To 3,000 envelopes headed, and printed direction, at \$6..... To 5,000 XXX envelopes, printed heading, at \$6..... To 2 reams commercial note paper, \$8; 60 dozen tape, \$24..... To 8 reams Congress letter paper, \$32; 2 dozen David's red ink, \$5..... To 4 dozen octagon pencils, \$4; 4 dozen ink erasers, \$4..... To altering 25 file-boards, \$3; 12 sets file-boards, \$6..... To 50 sets file-boards to order, quarto, \$37 50; 1 gross bands, \$2 50..... To 1 gold pen and case, \$3; 16 gross pens, \$16; 1 banker's case, \$1..... To 9 gross bands, to order, \$22 50; 4 pounds gum-arabic, \$1..... To 6 arm-rests, \$6; 1 dozen sponges and dishes, \$1..... To 2 dozen packs blank cards, \$6; 1 wallet, to order, \$3..... To 60 dozen red tape, \$24; 12 rulers, \$9; 4 boxes barrel pens, \$1..... To 2 gross pens, \$2; 1 pair shears, \$2; 4 quarts mucilage, \$3..... To 6 pen-racks, at 37½ cents.....	\$10 20 5 90 10 13 16 50 4 64 21 00 5 50 60 50 7 95 7 70 5 20 23 25 9 75 7 25 120 00 4 00 1 75 6 50 3 08 7 00 18 00 30 00 32 00 37 00 8 00 9 00 40 00 20 00 26 50 9 00 9 00 35 00 7 00 2 25
20	23	John Alexander.....	To repairing 2 shades..... To 2 large green window shades.....	1 50 5 00
				\$1.473 37

21	24	John F. Callan.....	To putting down 40 yards matting.....	5 00	325 37
23	25	Isaac Jacobs.....	To making 56 yards of carpet, \$7; thread, 50 cents.....	7 50	75 00
24	26	Dickson & King.....	To putting down carpet, \$2 75; putting down 40 yards old matting, \$5.....	7 75	72 00
			To fitting down carpet, \$3 75; hanging 2 white shades, \$1.....	4 75	
			To 15 yards of oil-cloth, \$24 37; putting down oil-cloth, \$2 75.....	27 12	
			To 16½ yards of oil-cloth, \$26 81; putting down oil-cloth, \$2 75.....	29 56	
			To 1 gilt mirror and hanging.....	10 00	
			To 58 yards of tapestry Brussels carpet, at \$1 75.....	101 50	
			To 40 yards of cocoa matting, at 75 cents.....	30 00	
			To making 98 yards of carpet and matting, at 12½ cents.....	12 25	
			To putting down 2 carpets, \$4 25; 2 large gilt window shades, \$12.....	16 25	
			To 9 yards of oil-cloth, \$13 50; putting down oil-cloth, \$1 75.....	15 25	
			To 1 velvet rug, \$7 75; 1 small velvet rug, \$2 50.....	10 25	
			To 16½ yards of carpet.....	14 44	
			To binding 3 pieces of carpet and putting down same.....	1 50	
			To 1 marble-top washstand, \$12 50; 1 pitcher and basin, \$2 50.....	15 00	
			To 1 mirror and hanging, \$2 75; 1 soap bowl and 2 tumblers, \$1 25.....	4 00	
			To 1 water bucket, 75 cents; 2 large window shades, \$6.....	6 75	
			To making an index to the Army Register for January, 1863, and reading and correcting proof of same.....		
25	27	John F. Callan.....	To 3 great gross steel pens, at \$24, per G. Gross.....		75 00
27	28	Isaac Jacobs.....	To 1 cord pine wood, \$7 50; 5 tons red ash egg coal, at \$8 50.....	50 00	72 00
31	29	Dickson & King.....	To 2 cords oak wood, at \$8; 2 cords oak wood, at \$8.....	32 00	
31	30		To 3 dozen towels, at \$5.....		82 00
31	31	Wm. R. Riley & Bro.....	To services rendered with six men in removing furniture from the 1st to the 4th floor of the War Department, at 75 cts. each.....		15 00
		S. S. Noland.....	To carrying wood for the office of the Adjutant General for the month of March, 1863.....		4 50
		Richard Jackson.....	To cleaning 5 rooms, moving furniture, washing windows, shaking carpets, &c., 4½ days, with 2 men, at \$1 25 each.....		15 00
		S. S. Noland.....	To washing towels for the quarter ending March 31, 1863, 18 rooms, 234 pieces, at 5 cents per piece.....	11 70	11 25
		Abby Fillet.....	To 91 pounds of flour, for paste, for the quarter ending March 31, 1863.....	5 46	
			To 5 pieces of tape and looping 3 dozen towels.....	92	
			To 4 boxes toilet soap, at 50 cents per box.....	2 00	
					20 08
			<i>Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>		
April 18	1	Washington Gas-light Co....	To 400 feet of gas to April 1, 1863.....	1 12	
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	11	
			Add U. S. tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	1 01	
				06	
25	2	John Tidball.....	To moving furniture from the 1st to the 4th floor, &c.....		1 07
25	3	Joseph Gawler.....	To putting leg to table and recovering chair-seat, \$1 25; making divisions in case, \$2.....	3 25	2 00
			To making wicket and putting lock in door, \$2; putting up 9 coat hooks, brass, \$3.....	5 00	
			To walnut fire-screen, \$12; repairing chair, 50 cents.....	12 50	
			To making writing-desk, \$4; making cutting board, 75 cents.....	4 75	
			To making stand for ink, \$2; recovering 3 chair-seats with canvas, \$2 25.....	4 25	
			To recovering 3 chair-seats with canvas, \$2 25; repairing fire-screen, 50 cents.....	2 75	
			To making walnut case.....	35 00	
			To putting casters on chair and fitting key, \$1; putting casters on chair, \$1.....	2 00	
			To repairing writing-desk.....	1 00	
			To repairing doors on case.....	1 50	72 00

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Adjutant General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
April 29	4	Geo. F. Wassman.....	To fitting a set of types to a stamp.....	\$1 50
30	5	Joseph Collins	To carrying wood for the office of the Adjutant General for the month of April, 1863.	15 00
May 8	6	John W. Forney.....	To advertising list of officers dismissed, 39½ squares, 1 time.....	\$29 62
			To advertising order No. 82, 1½ square, 1 f, up to April 17, inclusive, 50 times.....	28 69
			To advertising official list of deserters, absentees, &c., 16½ squares, 1 time.....	12 37
			To advertising notification to officers that they stand dismissed from the service unless they appear at headquarters 15 days from date, 14½ squares, 1 time.....	10 69
			To advertising notice to the agents, of the several States, 1 square, 1 f, up to April 17, inclusive.....	9 00
			To advertising notice to officers that they stand dismissed from service unless they appear at headquarters 15 days from date, 11 squares, 1 time.....	8 25
			To advertising list of officers exempt from U. S. service, 6 squares, 1 time.....	4 50
			To advertising notice of officers to report at headquarters before 15th instant, 5 squares, 1 time.....	3 75
			To advertising Special Order No. 166, 2½ squares, 1 time.....	2 25
			To advertising notice to officers that they stand dismissed unless they report at headquarters 15 days from date, 8½ squares, 1 time.....	6 19
			To advertising notice to officers to appear at headquarters 15 days from date, 5½ squares, 1 time.....	4 31
11	7	J. W. Thompson & Co.....	To 1 reading lamp and shade.....	119 62
12	8	Joseph Gawler.....	To 10 cases mounted on rollers, containing 360 pigeon holes each, for filing the rolls of the army, stained dark and varnished, at \$50 each.....	11 75
29	9	Charles Powell	To moving furniture and cleaning 1 room for the office of the Adjutant General.....	500 00
30	10	W. W. Farr	To 1 ro-ewood eight-day spring clock.....	1 00
30	11	Joseph Co'lins.....	To carrying wood for the office of the Adjutant General for the month of May, 1863.....	8 00
4	12	Wm. R. Riley & Bro.....	To 3 dozen towels.....	15 00
4	13	Wm. J. Williams	To 3 cases of shelves, for filing the rolls of the army.....	15 00
			To 5 cases of pigeon holes.....	75 00
				247 28
17	14	Dickson & King	To 1 cord oak wood.....	322 28
			To ½ cord oak wood.....	9 00
			To 1½ cord oak wood.....	3 00
			To 1 ton red ash coal.....	15 00
			To 1 cord oak wood.....	9 00
			To 1 cord oak wood.....	9 00
			To 1 cord oak wood.....	9 00
			To 1 ton white ash coal.....	9 00
27	15	John Chism.....	To cleaning privy.....	63 00
			To cleaning privy.....	2 00
				2 00

30	16	Franck Taylor.....	To cleaning privy.....	2 00
			To cleaning privy.....	2 00
			To cleaning privy and removing old box, &c.....	3 00
				<u>11 00</u>
			To British Army List, 1862.....	75
			To British Army List, 1863.....	87
				<u>1 62</u>
30	17	Abby Fillet.....	To washing towels for the quarter ending June 30, 1863, 377 pieces, at 5 cents per piece.....	18 85
			To 156 pounds of flour for paste, at 5 cents per pound.....	9 36
			To 16 boxes toilet soap, at 60 cents per box.....	9 60
			To 5 pieces tape and looping 3 dozen towels.....	92
				<u>38 73</u>
30	18	McGregor & Co.....	To three writing tables, at \$5 50.....	19 50
			To writing table, 3 drawers.....	7 50
				<u>27 00</u>
			Total for the year.....	<u>11,130 62</u>

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Adjutant General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
April 29	4	Geo. F. Wassman.....	To fitting a set of types to a stamp.....	\$1 50
30	5	Joseph Collins.....	To carrying wood for the office of the Adjutant General for the month of April, 1863.	15 00
May 8	6	John W. Forney.....	To advertising list of officers dismissed, 39½ squares, 1 time.....	\$29 62
			To advertising order No. 82, 1½ square, 1 time, up to April 17, inclusive, 50 times.....	28 69
			To advertising official list of deserters, absentees, &c., 16½ squares, 1 time.....	12 37
			To advertising notification to officers that they stand dismissed from the service unless they appear at headquarters 15 days from date, 14½ squares, 1 time.....	10 69
			To advertising notice to the agents, of the several States, 1 square, 1 time, up to April 17, inclusive.....	9 00
			To advertising notice to officers that they stand dismissed from service unless they appear at headquarters 15 days from date, 11 squares, 1 time.....	8 25
			To advertising list of officers exempt from U. S. service, 6 squares, 1 time.....	4 50
			To advertising notice of officers to report at headquarters before 15th instant, 5 squares, 1 time.....	3 75
			To advertising Special Order No. 166, 2½ squares, 1 time.....	2 25
			To advertising notice to officers that they stand dismissed unless they report at headquarters 15 days from date, 8½ squares, 1 time.....	6 19
			To advertising notice to officers to appear at headquarters 15 days from date, 5½ squares, 1 time.....	4 31
11	7	J. W. Thompson & Co.....	To 1 reading lamp and shade.....	119 62
12	8	Joseph Gawler.....	To 10 cases mounted on rollers, containing 360 pigeon holes each, for filing the rolls of the army, stained dark and varnished, at \$50 each.....	11 75
29	9	Charles Powell.....	To moving furniture and cleaning 1 room for the office of the Adjutant General.....	500 00
30	10	W. W. Farr.....	To 1 ro-e-wood eight-day spring clock.....	1 00
30	11	Joseph Collins.....	To carrying wood for the office of the Adjutant General for the month of May, 1863.....	8 00
June 4	12	Wm. R. Riley & Bro.....	To 3 dozen towels.....	15 00
4	13	Wm. J. Williams.....	To 3 cases of shelves, for filing the rolls of the army.....	15 00
			To 5 cases of pigeon holes.....	75 00
				247 28
17	14	Dickson & King.....	To 1 cord oak wood.....	322 28
			To ¼ cord oak wood.....	9 00
			To 1½ cord oak wood.....	3 00
			To 1 ton red ash coal.....	15 00
			To 1 cord oak wood.....	9 00
			To 1 cord oak wood.....	9 00
			To 1 cord oak wood.....	9 00
			To 1 ton white ash coal.....	9 00
27	15	John Chism.....	To cleaning privy.....	63 00
			To cleaning privy.....	2 00
				2 00

30	16		To cleaning privy.....	2 00
			To cleaning privy.....	2 00
			To cleaning privy and removing old box, &c.....	3 00
				11 00
			To British Army List, 1862.....	75
			To British Army List, 1863.....	87
				1 62
			To washing towels for the quarter ending June 30, 1863, 377 pieces, at 5 cents per piece.....	18 85
			To 156 pounds of flour for paste, at 5 cents per pound.....	9 36
			To 16 boxes toilet soap, at 60 cents per box.....	9 60
			To 5 pieces tape and looping 3 dozen towels.....	92
				38 73
			To three writing tables, at \$5 50.....	19 50
			To writing table, 3 drawers.....	7 50
				27 00
			Total for the year.....	11,130 62

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the office of the Quartermaster General during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862-'63.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	
July 7	1	Caroline Jackson.....	For labor done in the Quartermaster General's office during the month of June, 1862.....	\$20 00
Aug. 1	1	Joseph Jackson.....	For services rendered as laborer in the Quartermaster General's office in the month of July, 1862.....	20 00
Aug. 27	2	William H. Parker.....	For taking down 2 cases at War Department and putting up same in Winder's building, 6½ days, carpenter, at \$2.....	\$12 50
			For 12½ feet white pine, for strips in room No. 31, at 4 cents per foot.....	50
			For repairing desk, \$1 25; making shelf for case, \$1 50.....	2 75
			For making 2 hand-barrows, for carrying parcels from War Department to Winder's building, at \$1 75.....	3 50
			For making railing for door of packing room and press copy room, viz: 150 feet of lumber, at 4 cents, \$6; hardware, \$1 25; 3 days, carpenter, at \$2, \$3.....	13 50
			For cutting and fixing table, \$3 50; putting casters on chair, 25 cents.....	3 75
			For fixing stools with legs and braces, \$1 75; fixing table, do., 75 cents.....	2 50
			For shelving in packing-room, viz: 144½ feet dressed white pine, at 4½ cents, \$3 50; 2 days, carpenter, at \$2, \$4.....	10 50
			<u>49 50</u>	<u>49 50</u>
			Deduct 2d item.....	50
			For washing towels in the Quartermaster General's office during the months of June, July, and Aug., at \$2 per month.....	49 00
30	3	Jane Brent.....	For services rendered as laborer in the Quartermaster General's office for the month of August, 1862.....	6 00
30	4	Joseph Jackson.....	For cutting and repairing drawers, \$1 25; 1 case drawers, \$3.....	20 00
Sept. 4	1	Samuel Freas.....	For 1 shelf for desk, \$1 50; 3 blocks for case, 75 cents.....	9 25
			For 2 pine cases for papers, each 26 feet long, 4 feet 3 inches wide, and 8 feet high, with locks and keys complete, at \$236 each.....	2 25
			For putting piece to desk with hinges.....	472 00
			<u>1 75</u>	<u>1 75</u>
			For 60½ yards cottage carpet put down, at 60 cents.....	485 25
6	2	L. F. Perry.....	For 2 large book-cases, at \$20.....	36 30
11	3	Edwin Green.....	For 2 office tables, \$16; 2 office tables, \$20.....	40 00
			For 1 office chair, \$5; 1 office table, \$7; 2 office chairs, \$5 50.....	36 00
			For walnut office table, \$10; to sets of pigeon holes put on tables, \$15.....	17 50
			For repairing, varnishing, and covering desk and new keys, \$5 50; staining and varnishing bookcase, \$1.....	25 00
			For covering and varnishing table, \$2 50; new strip and covering desk, \$1 50.....	9 50
			For covering 3 tables with enamelled cloth.....	4 00
			For repairing one desk and one table and covering with enamelled cloth.....	6 00
			For covering top of desk with cloth, \$2 50; putting strip round table, \$1 25.....	5 00
			For making 3 step-ladders, at \$5; cutting one in two, \$2.....	3 75
			For making case of pigeon holes.....	17 00
			<u>6 00</u>	<u>6 00</u>

26	4	Philp & Solomons.....	For making a large screen.....	16 00
			For wood-seat arm-chair, \$1 75; repairing and varnishing large table, \$7 50.....	9 25
			For writing table.....	10 00
			For making strip, 25 cents; 1 cane-seat stool, \$1 75.....	2 60
			For 2 office tables, at \$9; 4 cane-seat chairs, \$1.....	22 00
			For 1 door mat, \$2; putting pigeon holes in case, \$1.....	6 00
			For 1 cane-seat chair.....	1 75
			For time of hands moving and fixing furniture at office.....	4 50
			For making pigeon holes, \$3 50; high office chair, \$7.....	10 50
			For 1 high stool, \$2; jobbing at office, \$1.....	3 00
			For 2 office tables, at \$9; 3 cane-seat chairs, \$3.....	21 00
			For 1 wood-seat arm-chair, \$2; repairing office chair and cushion, \$5.....	7 00
			For writing tables, \$9; 1 chair, \$1.....	10 00
			For 1 washstand, \$1 75; ball of thick twine, 40 cents.....	2 15
			For 1 washstand, \$1 75; 1 washstand, \$1 75.....	3 50
26	4	Philp & Solomons.....	For 2 bottles copying ink, \$1; 100 quills, \$1; half ream blue cap paper, \$1 37; 6 penholders, 10 cents.....	3 47
			For 6 reams letter paper, with printed heading, \$18; 6 royal copying books, \$16 50.....	34 50
			For 6 spools tape, 75 cents; 100 quills, \$1; 5 quires extra thick wrapping paper, \$1 50; 1 do. extra large do., \$3.....	11 25
			For 1 gross electro gilt pens, \$2 50; portfolio, 50 cents; 1 box gutta-percha pens, \$1; 1 dozen holders, 20 cents.....	4 20
			For 1 gross wrapping paper, 50 cts; 1 p'd gum-arabic, \$1; eraser, 21 cts; bottle pounce, 13 cts; 2 doz. pencils, 60 cts.....	2 44
			For pounce box, 25 cts; ruler, 50 cts; folder, 2 cts; piece sponge, 38 cts; inkstand, \$1 50; 2,000 official envelopes, and printing, \$9.....	11 65
			For 2 paste buckets, \$1 20; 2 brushes, \$1 20; 4 inkstands, \$3; 1 dozen penholders, 20 cents.....	5 60
			For 4 dozen erasers, 63 cts; 1 pounce box, 37 cts; 1 gross pens, \$1; 6 bot. copying ink, pints, \$3; 100 quills, \$1.....	6 00
			For repairing mail bag, \$2; 100 letter envelopes, 3 cts; 24 sheets card blotting, 50 cts; 8 gross pens, \$3.....	10 53
			For 1 dozen holders, 20 cts; 2 ivory folders, 4 cts; 1 rub. ruler, 62 cts; 1 box electro pens, \$1; 1 ream cap, \$2 75.....	4 61
			For soap stand, \$1 25; repairing inkstand, 38 cents; 2 springs in office bell, 75 cents; 500 envelopes, 13 cents.....	2 51
			For 2 order books, \$1 25; 2 reams letter paper, \$2; 6 pass-books, \$1 50; 2 boxes Perry's pens, \$2.....	6 75
			For 1 gross pens, \$1; 6 reams letter paper, with printed heading, \$18; 2 gross pens, \$2.....	21 00
			For 2 large bottles red ink, \$1; 4 dozen penholders, 15 cents; repairing mail bag, \$1 50.....	2 65
			For 500 yellow letter envelopes, and printing, \$2 12; 1 ream Nat. Mills note, \$1 50.....	6 62
			For 1 ream cap paper.....	2 75
			For 1 ream extra large wrapping paper, 35 by 40, \$8; 2,000 official envelopes, and printing, \$9.....	17 00
			For 1 dozen bottles Arnold's copying ink, \$12; 1 dozen bottles Lawrence's fluid, \$9.....	21 00
			For 2 gross pens, \$2; 1 gross bullion pens, \$2 50.....	4 50
			For 2 pints red ink, \$1 50; 3 dozen sheets card blotting, 75 cents; 7 balls cord, \$1 75.....	4 00
			For half dozen penknives, \$15; 1 pound wax, 50 cents; 200 quills, \$2; 4 erasers, 83 cents.....	18 33
			For 2 pounce boxes, 50 cents; 3 rulers, \$1 50; 1 dozen pencils, 30 cents; 2 gross pens, \$2.....	4 30
			For 1 pound rubber, 10 cents; 2 bottles pounce, 40 cents; 6 balls cord, extra large size, \$3 60.....	4 10
			For 6 reams letter paper, headed, \$18; 2,000 official envelopes, and printing, \$9.....	27 00
			For 1 large waste basket, \$1 75; 1 gold pen, \$1 50.....	3 25
26	5	Philp & Solomons.....	For 1 box pens, \$1; 2 reams letter paper, \$2; 6 spools tape, 75 cents; extra thick folder, 25 cents.....	4 00
			For 6 bottles carmine ink, 50 cents; 1 rubber ruler, 50 cents; 100 quills, \$1; 6 spools tape, 75 cents.....	2 75
			For 200 letter envelopes, 5 cents; 3 dozen sheets card blotting, 75 cents; 4 gross pens, \$1; 6 spools tape, 75 cents.....	5 55
			For 1 ream note paper, \$3; 500 envelopes, 13 cents; 1 ream extra large wrapping paper, 35 by 40, \$4.....	11 13
			For repairing bell, 75 cents; 6 spools tape, 75 cents; 6 reams letter paper, with printed heading, \$18.....	19 50
			For 1 box pens, \$1; 2 inkstands, \$1; repairing bell spring, 50 cents; sponge, 50 cents.....	3 00
			For 200 extra large envelopes, 9 by 4, and printing, \$5; 1 ream letter paper, \$1; half ream note paper, \$1 50.....	7 50
			For 4 letter copying books, \$8; 2 do., \$6; bell cord, 37 cents; 2 pieces India ink, \$2.....	10 37
			For 1 inkstand, 25 cents; repairing 2 inkstands, 75 cents; 100 quills, \$1; 2,000 official envelopes, and printing, \$9.....	11 00
			For 6 bundles extra thick twine, \$2 10; 1 ream letter paper, \$1; 1 ream note paper, \$3; 25 quills, 25 cents.....	6 35

298 40

240 01

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Quartermaster General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Sept. 26	5	Philp & Solomons—Cont'd.	For 1 pound gum-arabic, \$1; needles, 50 cents; 2 quires copying paper, 1 cent; 1 ream despatch cap, \$2 75. For 1 ream wrapping paper, 36 by 40, \$10; ball twine, extra, 50 cents; 100 quills, \$1; 5 pounds wax, \$2 50. For 2 gross card blotting, \$1; 2 gross pens, \$2; half ream consular cap, \$1 38. For 1 ream note paper, \$1 50; large brush, 50 cts; rep'ng bell, 50 cts; 2 boxes ratsbane, 50 cts; paper punch, 31 cts. For 1 ream consular cap, white, \$1 37; 1 dozen bottles red ink, \$1 20; 1 ream cap, \$2 75. For 3 gross pens, \$3; 2 gross pens, \$2; half ream envelope paper, \$1 37. For 6 pieces taste, 1 cent; 5 quires medium, ruled to order, \$3 75; 5 gross pens, \$5. For 2 rubber rulers, \$1; 2 reams letter paper, \$2; 6 dozen tape, \$1 20. For 1 basket, 75 cents; 1 21-inch rubber ruler, 88 cents; 100 quills, \$1; 6 bottles pounce, 75 cents. For 1 rubber ruler, 75 cents; inkstand, 37 cents; pounce box, 25 cents. For 4 reams note paper, \$12; 6 reams letter paper, printed heading, \$18; 2,000 official envelopes, and printing, \$9. For 4 packs cards, \$1 20; 5 quires imperial drawing paper, ruled faint to order, \$20. For 500 yellow letter envelopes, and printing, \$3 12; 500 yellow official envelopes, and printing, \$2 75. For 1 gross pens, \$1; 100 letter envelopes, 25 cents; 1 pounce box, 25 cents. For 1 extra heavy 10-inch ivory folder, \$1; inkstand, \$1 50; screwdriver, 50 cents. For 1 hatchet, 75 cents; 1 wrench, 50 cents; 3 dozen sheets blotting paper, 75 cents; 1 inkstand, \$1 25; 2 bottles ink, 50 cents. For 1 dozen pencils, 30 cents; 1 dozen red and blue pencils, \$2; 1 dozen quarts copying ink, \$6. For 1 dozen Arnold's copying ink, pints, \$3; 5 pounds wax, \$2 50; 2 bottles carmine ink, 16 cents. For 2 ivory folders, 4 cents; 3 erasers, 42 cents; 2 inkstands, \$3; 2 ditto, \$1; 1 bottle mucilage, 16 cents. For 2 rubber rulers, \$1; 1 penknife, 84 cents; 1 large sponge, 50 cents; 1 diary, \$1. For 2 blank books, \$1; 1,000 official yellow envelopes, \$1 50; 100 quills, \$1. For 1 bottle carmine ink, 8 cents; 1 pen-rack, 75 cents; 1 sponge cup and sponge, \$1.	\$1 26 14 00 4 38 3 31 5 32 4 37 8 76 4 20 3 33 1 37 39 00 21 20 4 87 1 50 3 00 3 75 8 30 5 66 4 46 3 50 3 50 1 83
26	6	Philp & Solomons.....	For 6 quarts fluid ink, \$4 50; 2 pints Arnold's red ink, \$1; 1 ball cord, 25 cents; 1 diary, \$2 50; 50 quills, 50 cents; 1 gross pens \$1. For 1 ream wrapping paper, 36 by 40, \$8; 1 ream letter paper, 50 cents; 2 dozen sheets blotting paper, 50 cents; 1 dozen holders, 10 cents; 2 rubber holders, 75 cents; 12 pencils, 30 cents. For 1 blank book indexed through, \$3 50; 1 dozen bottles carmine ink, \$1; 4 inkstands, \$4 75; 1 eraser, 21 cents. For sponge cup, 75 cents; sponge, 50 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1; 3 reams wrapping paper, \$2 25; 3 brooms, \$1 50; 3 inkstands, \$2 25. For 1 extra thick folder, 50 cents; 3 inkstands, \$2 74; 4 inkstands, \$1; 3 sponge cups, \$1 50. For 2 paper-cutters, 4 cents; 1 pounce box, 25 cents; 2 gross pens, \$2; 1 pen-rack, 50 cents; 1 penknife, 84 cents; 6 holders, 10 cents; 2 erasers, 42 cents. For 2 rubber rulers, \$1 50; 2 bottles mucilage, 42 cents; 2 inkstand, \$1; 1 sand-box, 37 cents; 1 wafer-box, 38 cts. For 2 reams letter paper, \$2; 6 pints red ink, \$3; 2 dozen sheets card blotting, 50 cents; 2 reams letter paper, \$2.	9 75 10 15 9 46 8 25 5 74 4 15 4 42 7 50
				\$235 05

For 1 ream wrapping paper, 36 by 40, \$8; 6 pints red ink, \$3; 2 dozen sheets card blotting, 50 cents; 1 ream blue cap paper, \$2 75	14 25
For 1 ream white cap paper, \$2 75; 1 dozen quarts fluid, \$9; 1 pound rubber, 10 cents; 1 piece sponge, 75 cents; 200 quills, \$2; 2 propelling pencils and leads, \$1	15 60
For pen-rack, 50 cents; 5 inkstands, \$4; 4 rulers, \$2; 4 erasers, 84 cents; 4 folders, 8 cts.; 1 dozen holders, 20 cts.	7 62
For 4 gross pens, \$4; 1 dozen pencils, 30 cents; 1 bottle carmine ink, 8 cents; 2 pounce boxes, 50 cents; 1 bottle mucilage, 17 cents	5 05
For 1 dozen pieces virgin rubber, \$1 50; 6 pieces mouth glue, 36 cents; 1 box pens, \$1; 2 inkstands, \$1 62	5 48
For 10 reams letter paper, headed, \$30; 6 inkstands, \$6; 3 inkstands, \$1 50; 4 rulers, \$2 50	40 60
For 6 folders, 13 cents; 12 holders, 20 cents; 6 gross pens, \$8; 3 pounce boxes, 75 cents; 2 pen-racks, \$1; 1 bottle mucilage, 17 cents	8 25
For 12 pencils, 30 cents; 2 reams note paper, \$6; 3 waste-paper baskets, \$3; 1 pair shears, \$1; 1 penknife, 83 cents	11 63
For 1 ream card blotting, \$5; 2 balls twine, 50 cents; 5 quires cap paper, \$1 25; 1 large basket, \$2 50; 3 sponges, \$2	11 25
For 6 yards window cords, \$1 75; 8 porcelain sponge-cups, \$2 50; 3 bottles mucilage, 50 cents; 3 pounds wax, \$1 50; 4 baskets, \$2 25	8 50
For 2 inkstands, \$1 12; 4 boxes pens, \$4; ream cap paper, \$2 50; 5,000 yellow envelopes, and printing, \$22 50	30 12
For 1 inkstand, \$1; 1 ebony holder, 50 cents; 1 eraser, 21 cents; 1 sponge-cup and sponge, 75 cents; 1 dozen virgin rubber, \$1 50	3 96
For 1 ream folio post, ruled to pattern, \$6 50; 2 ivory folders, 4 cents; 2 pairs extra shears, \$4; 1 bottle mucilage, 17 cents	10 71
For 2 boxes pens, \$2; 2 dozen pencils, 60 cents; 2 inkstands, \$1; 6 spittoons, \$2 50; 2 sponge cups and sponge, \$3; 4 gross pens, \$4	13 10
For 6 erasers, \$1 25; 2 rulers, 80 cents; 4 inkstands, \$4; ebony holder, 40 cents; 2 gross pens, \$2; 2 ebony rulers, \$1; 2 erasers, 42 cents; 2 folders, 4 cents; 1 dozen pencils, 30 cents	10 21
For 6 spools tape, 75 cts.; 16 dozen red tape, \$3 30; 6 blank books, \$7 50; paper weight, 50 cts.; pounce box, 25 cts.	12 20
For 500 extra yellow envelopes, No. 14, and printing, \$7; 1 ruler, 60 cents; 1 saucer and sponge, \$1 75; 1 dozen pencils, 30 cents	8 65
For 1 bottle red ink, 8 cents; 2 holders, 4 cents; 1 eraser, 21 cents; 1 folder, 2 cents; 1 writing pad, 30 cents; 5 letter copying books, \$13 75	14 40
For 1 portfolio \$4 25; 1 ream white cap paper, \$2 75; 2 inkstands, \$1 50; 1 barometer inkstand, \$1 50; 1 dozen red and blue pencils, \$1	11 00
For 1 ream copying paper, 3 cts; 1,000 office envelopes, and printing, \$4 50; 1 eyelet machine, \$3 50; 1 band do., \$2 50	10 53
For 500 letter envelopes, 25 cents; 2 pairs binders' boards, 50 cents; 12 dozen tape, \$2 40; 4-quire blank book to order, indexed, \$6 50	9 65
For 1 railroad guide, 25 cents; 6 bottles pounce, 90 cents; 2 pounce boxes, 50 cents; 2 erasers, 42 cents; 1 ream wrapping paper, 36 by 40, \$8	10 07
For 1 large sponge, 50 cents; 1 dozen pints copying ink, \$6; 1 dozen blotting boards, 25 cents; 1 dozen erasers, \$1 25	8 00
For 1 folder, 3 cents; 1 rubber ruler, 75 cents; 7 letter copying books, \$19 25; 2 gross pens, \$2; inkstand, 50 cents	22 53
For 1 gross rubber bands, \$3 50; 1 pair shears, \$1 50; 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 ream note, \$3; 1 basket, \$2; 2 balls cord, 50 cents; 2 reams letter paper, \$2; 2 knives, \$2	15 50
For 2 reams letter paper, \$2; 1 pen-rack, 50 cents; 1 pound wax, 50 cents; 100 quills, \$1; 1 inkstand, 75 cents; 4 sticks extra black wax, 40 cents	5 15
For 1 bottle mucilage, 17 cents; inkstand, 50 cents; 4 paper files, 40 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 ream wrapping paper, 75 cents; 1 dozen knives, \$10	12 82
For 500 hand-cut envelopes, to order, \$8; 500 ditto, \$7 50; 1 box pens, \$1; 1 box pens, \$1; 150 quills, \$1 50; 2 boxes pens, \$2	21 00
For 1 map cord, \$3 50; 3 gross pens, \$3; 3 erasers, 63 cents; 2 sponge cups, \$1 50; 5 pounds wax, \$2 50; 1 ream record cap, \$1 38; inkstand, \$1 75	14 26
For 1 dozen quarts copying ink, \$12; 1 inkstand, 38 cents; \$100 quills, \$1; 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 basket, \$1 50	15 88
For 1 ream extra wrapping paper, 36 by 40, \$8; inkstand, 50 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 piece sponge, 25 cents; 1 pound gum, \$1; 1 sponge cup, 50 cents	11 25
For 2 reams cap paper, \$5; 2 reams letter paper, \$2; 2 gross pens, \$2; 12 pencils, 30 cents; sponge cup, 50 cents.	10 30
For 10 reams letter paper, headed, \$30; 2 rubber rulers, \$1 50; 1 bottle ink, 25 cts.; 1 bottle Arnold's red ink, 25 cts.	32 00

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Quartermaster General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Sept. 26	6	Philp & Solomons—Cont'd.	For 2 sponge cups, \$1 50; 2 pieces sponge, 75 cents; 1 bottle mucilage, 75 cents; 1 spool tape, 13 cents; 1 inkstand, 50 cents; 3 pieces mouth glue, 18 cents. For 1 pen-rack, 40 cents; 1 box pens, \$1; 1 sponge cup, 62 cts.; 100 envelopes, 3 cents; 1 dozen Lawrence's fluid, quart, \$1 50. For 6 spools tape, 75 cents; 24 dozen tape, \$1 80; 2 dozen blotters, 50 cents; 2 large pieces sponge, \$1; 3 pounce boxes, 75 cents. For 1 dozen holders, 20 cents; 1 dozen red and blue pencils, \$1; 3 pairs binders' covers, 60 cents; 1 gross medallion pens, \$1. For 6 pounds wax, \$3; ink-tand, 50 cents; 2 bottles mucilage, 33 cents; 1 ream cap paper, \$2 75; 1 gross pens, \$1; 6 bottles pounce, 75 cents. For 4 balls cord, \$1 50; 100 official envelopes, 15 cents; pounce box, 50 cents; 1 pound wax, 50 cents; 500 envelopes, and printing, \$2 25. For 1 ream medium paper, ruled to order, \$15; pins, \$1 50; sponge, 38 cents; 1 box pens, \$1. For 1 ream note cap paper, \$5; 1 rubber ruler, 75 cents; glass sponge cup, 75 cents; 12 pencils, 30 cents; inkstand, \$1 For 5,000 official envelopes, and printing, \$22 50; inkstand, 50 cents; paper-cutter, 20 cents; eraser, 21 cents. For 5 pounds wax, \$2 50; Swartout's paper-fastener, complete, \$3 75; pencils, 75 cents; needles, 37 cents; brush, 25 cents; 2 reams note paper, \$6; 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1. For 3 inkstands, \$2 25; 1 rubber ruler, 75 cents; 1 pounce box, 25 cents; 1 eraser, 21 cents; 1 box pens, \$1; 1 dozen holders, 20 cents; mouth glue, 10 cents. For sponge cup, 50 cents; 2 reams note paper, \$6; 1 ream extra wrapping paper, 36 by 40, \$8; 2 boxes pens, \$2. For 2 gross pens, \$2; 1 ball twine, 25 cents; 1 eraser, 21 cents; 1 inkstand, 50 cents; 1 rubber ruler, 75 cents; inkstand, \$2 25. For 1 ink-tand, 50 cents; folder, 20 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1; 6 bottles red ink, pints, \$3; 1 pair shears, \$1; 1 sponge, 37 cents. For 1 ball extra large cord, 50 cents; 2 inkstands, \$1; 1 pump inkstand, \$1 25; 1 sponge cup, 50 cents. For 1 pounce box, 25 cents; 3 boxes pens, \$3; rubber holder, 37 cents; eraser, 21 cents; 2 rubber rulers, \$1 25. For 9 dozen tape, \$1 80; 2 gross pens, \$2; 100 quills, \$1; 5 reams letter paper, printed heading, \$15. For 1 rubber holder, extra, 50 cents; 6 letter copying books, \$12; 24 sheets card blotting paper, 50 cents. For 2 dozen pencils, 60 cents; 1 ream note paper, \$1 50; 250 envelopes, 6 cents; 2 war maps, \$1. For 1 waste basket, \$1 50; 100 letter envelopes, 3 cents; 100 note envelopes, 3 cents. For 1 gross pens, \$1; 2 rubber holders, 75 cents; 3 inkstands, \$1 50; 1 inkstand, \$1; 3 gross pens, \$3. For sponge cup and sponge, \$1; pen-rack, 37 cents; 1 pint red ink, 25 cts; rubber ruler, 50 cts.; 1 piece rubber, 1 cent For 1 pump inkstand, \$1 75; 1 inkstand, 50 cents; 1 dozen holders, 20 cents. For 3 erasers, 62 cents; 2 folders, 5 cents; 3 boxes pens, \$4; 1 pound gum, \$1. For 2 reams letter paper, \$2; 1 pen-cleaner, \$1; 1 ream cap paper, \$2 75. For 1 dozen colored pencils, \$2; 12 tipped pencils, 75 cents; 2 rulers, \$1 25; 2 inkstands, \$1 50; 2 inkstands, \$1.	\$3 81 6 55 7 80 2 80 8 33 4 90 17 88 7 20 23 41 13 62 5 76 16 50 5 96 6 07 3 25 5 08 19 80 13 40 3 16 1 56 7 25 2 13 2 45 4 67 8 50 6 50
	7	Philp & Solomons.....		\$675 82

For 3 gross pens, \$3; 1 ream extra super packet note paper, ruled to order, \$8.	9 00
For 12 bottles copying ink, \$12; 3 qts fluid, \$2 25; 3 bottles black ink, 75 cts.; 2 boxes pens, \$2; 2 rubber rulers, \$1 50	18 50
For 2 erasers, 42 cents; 4 inkstands, \$3; pen-cleaner, \$1; 1 pen-rack, 50 cents; 6 holders, 10 cents; 1 colored pencil, 17 cents	5 19
For 1 pounce box, 25 cents; 1 folder, 3 cents	28
For 6 spools tape, 75 cents; 2 boxes pens, \$2; 1 ream wrapping paper, \$10; 1 pound rubber, 10 cents	12 85
For basket, \$1 50; pen-rack, 50 cents; 100 quills, \$1; 6 bottles pounce, 75 cents	3 75
For 2 reams Met. note paper, \$5; 100 white envelopes, 2 cents; 2 pair doc. covers, 40 cents	6 42
For 6 pints red ink	3 00
For 4 ink-tands, \$2; 2 erasers, 42 cts.; 1 sponge cup, 50 cts.; 2 rulers, \$1; 2 pounce boxes, 50 cts.; 3 pen-racks, \$1 50	5 92
For 6 pints red ink, \$3; 4 spittoons, \$2 50; 2 arm-rests, \$1 50; 8 pieces sponge, \$3; 2 papers pins, 20 cents	10 20
For 2 gross pens, \$2; 2 glass inkstands, \$1; 1 dozen holders, 20 cts.; 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 sponge cup and sponge, 75 cts.	4 95
For 1 rubber, 50 cents; 1 eraser, 21 cents; folder, 2 cents	73
For 1 pen-rack, 50 cents; 1 letter book, \$2 75; 2 reams letter paper, \$2; 6 spools tape, 37 cents; 3 boxes pens, \$3	8 62
For 1 flat inkstand, 75 cents; 3 pounds wax, \$1 50; 1 ream extra heavy blotting paper, \$2 50; 1 punch, \$1; 1 eraser, 50 cents	6 25
For 1 pen-brush, \$1; 1 arm-rest, \$1; 1 weight, 75 cents; 2 gross pens, \$2	4 75
For 1 copying book, \$2 75; 12 dozen tape, \$3 60; 6 quarts fluid, \$4 50	10 85
For 1 blank book of registry of reports, \$1 25; 6 copying books, \$16 50; 4 copying books, \$8	25 75
For 2 reams letter paper, \$2; 1 railroad map of United States, \$3	5 00
For 2 boxes pens, \$2; 5 reams letter paper, printed heading, \$15; 1 box pens, \$1; 4 boxes pens, \$4	22 00
For 1 inkstand, \$1; 1 inkstand, \$1 25; 1 rubber cup and sponge, \$1; 4,000 official envelopes, printed, \$18	21 25
For 500 buff envelopes, printed, \$2 25; 1 arm-rest, 75 cents	3 00
For 2 flat glass inkstands, \$1 50; 12 holders, 20 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 rubber ruler, 75 cents; 1 eraser, 21 cents	3 66
For 2 folders, 5 cents; 1 pounce box, 25 cents; bottle pounce, 13 cents; 2 sponge cups, \$2; 5 quires card blotting paper, \$2 50	4 93
For 1 ream note paper, \$1 50; 1 macilage, 17 cents	1 67
For 2 pen-racks, 88 cents; folder, 2 cents; pounce box, 25 cents; 1 ruler, 62 cents; eraser, 21 cents; folder, 3 cents; pounce box, 25 cents	2 25
For 2 inkstands, \$1 12; pen-rack, 37 cts.; 2 red and blue pencils, 38 cts.; 1 ream wrapping paper, \$8; 3 erasers, 63 cts.	10 50
For 24 sheets oil paper, \$1 80; 6 boxes pens, \$6; 8 pieces sponge, \$2; 2 spittoons, \$2; 2 papers pins, 20 cents; 1 pound gum, \$1	16 00
For 2 balls extra twine, \$1 50; 2 reams letter paper, \$2; 200 quills, \$2; 12 rubber, 10 cents; 1 pair extra shears, \$3 50	9 10
For 1 rubber holder	38
For 8 reams letter paper, printed heading, \$24; 1 box pens, \$1; 2 reams letter paper, printed heading, and ruled to order, \$10	35 00
For 3 pounds wax, \$1 50; 2 boxes pens, \$2; 1 inkstand, 50 cents; 2 quarts ink, 50 cents; 1 ball twine, 37 cents	4 87
For 1,000 extra large envelopes, printed to order, \$15; 1 ream paper, ruled to order, \$3 50; 1 ream cap, \$2 75	21 25
For 2 dozen bottles copying ink, \$24; 3 reams letter paper, \$3	27 00
For 4 yards tracing linen, \$3; 1 dozen drawing pins, 37 cents	3 37
For 1 arm-rest, 75 cents; 6 balls twine, \$3; 1 ream note paper, \$3	6 75
For 3 Congressional Directories	1 12
For 1 knife, 83 cents; 4 balls twine, \$1 50; 2 pounds cotton twine, 40 cents	2 73
For 1 ream note paper, \$3; 1,000 letter envelopes, 25 cents; 100 official envelopes, 15 cents; 1 gross pens, \$3	6 40
For 3 sponge cups and sponges, \$3; 1 inkstand, 75 cents; 500 large square envelopes, printed, \$9	12 75
For railroad guide, 50 cents; 1 dozen pencils, 30 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1	1 80
For 1 spool tape, 13 cents; pounce box, 25 cents; folder, 21 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1	1 59
For 2 reams letter paper, \$2; 3 spools tape, 38 cents; wrench for copy press, \$3 25	5 63
For 1 ream cap, \$2 75; 1 spool tape, 13 cents; 6 fluid, \$4 50	7 38
For 1 pound wax, 50 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 ream wrapping paper, \$10	11 50
For sponge cup and sponge, \$1; 1 piece sponge, \$1; 1 dozen pencils, 30 cents	2 30
For 1 gross pens, \$1; ball twine, 25 cents	1 25
For 1 rubber holder	38

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Quartermaster General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Sept. 26	7	Philp & Solomons—Cont'd.	For 3,000 yellow official envelopes, and printing, \$13 50; 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 pound wax, 50 cents.....	\$15 00
			For 500 yellow letter envelopes, and printing.....	1 62
			For 5 pounds wax, \$2 50; 1 gross pens, gilt, \$2 50; 2 balls twine, 50 cents; 2 reams cap paper, \$5 50; 3 reams letter paper, printed heading, \$9.....	20 00
			For 1,000 letter official envelopes, and printing, \$4 50; 4 inkstands, \$3; 4 inkstands, \$2; 5 gross pens, \$5.....	14 50
			For 1 dozen holders, 20 cents; 4 sponge cups and sponges, \$4; 4 erasers, 84 cents; 4 folders, 8 cents.....	5 12
			For 4 rubber rulers, \$2 50; 4 pen-racks, \$2; 4 weights, \$1 50.....	6 00
			For 1 ream letter paper, \$1; 100 quills, \$1; 1 ream thin wrapping paper, 60 cents; 19 dozen tape, \$2 40; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	6 00
			For 50 feet 1-inch gum hose, at 27 cents.....	13 50
27	8	J. W. Thompson & Co.....	For 1 pair 1-inch hose couplings, and wirings.....	1 25
			For repairing old hose and refitting same, 1 day....	2 00
30	9	Joseph Jackson.....	For labor in the Quartermaster General's office during the month of September, 1862.....	\$493 96
			<i>Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	
Oct. 31	1	Joseph Jackson.....	For services as laborer in Quartermaster General's office during the month of October, 1862.....	30 00
Nov. 15	2	Wm. G. Bitner.....	For repairing press, \$2 50; opening door and 1 key, \$1.....	3 50
			For repairing drawer and key, 50 cents; 1 key on desk, 25 cents.....	75
			For opening box, 25 cents; 2 springs on door, \$3.....	3 25
			For repairing press, \$2 50; repairing press, \$2 50.....	5 00
Dec. 1	3	Joseph Jackson.....	For services as laborer in the Quartermaster General's office during the month of November, 1862.....	12 50
1	4	Jane Brent.....	For washing towels for the Quartermaster General's office during the months of September, October, and November, 1862, at \$2 per month.....	30 00
15	5	Samuel C. & E. Wroe.....	For use of carriage on public business one day.....	6 00
19	6	Surgeon General's office...	For 1 case for filing papers, \$85; 1 do. do., \$80.....	1 00
			For 1 do. do. do. \$105; 1 do. do. do., \$35.....	165 00
			For 1 carpet \$20; 1 do., \$20; 1 do., \$25.....	140 00
			For 1 carpet, \$20; 1 do., \$30; 4 window blinds, \$20.....	65 00
			For 2 window shades, linen, at \$1 25.....	70 00
			For 1 case for filing papers, \$125; 1 carpet, \$56.....	2 50
19	7	Paymaster General's office..	For 1 carpet, \$40; 4 window blinds, \$28.....	442 50
			For 3 window blinds, \$21; 1 lot matting, \$5.....	275 00

24	8	Wm. A. Parker.....	For labor and materials furnished in taking down a large single case and making same into a double case for filing papers, viz: 3 days' labor, carpenter, at \$2 25..... 33 feet white pine, at 3¼ cents per foot..... Nails for do..... For labor and materials for putting up 300 feet shelving in large case for records, viz: 2 days' labor, carpenter, at \$2 25..... 300 feet white pine, at 3¼ cents per foot..... Nails for do.....	6 75 1 07 18 4 50 9 75 25
31	9	Jane Brent.....	For washing towels for the office of the Quartermaster General during the month of December, 1862.....	22 50
31	10	Joseph Jackson.....	For services in the Quartermaster General's office during the month of December, 1862.....	2 00
31	11	Wm. G. Bitner.....	For repairing letter press, \$2 50; new spring on door, \$1 50..... For 2 new springs on door.....	30 00 3 00
1863.				
Feb.	4	Joseph Jackson.....	For services in the Quartermaster General's office during the month of January, 1863.....	30 00
6	2	Wm Bryan.....	For 12 pounds adamantine candles, \$3; 13 pounds adamantine candles, \$3; 12 pounds adamantine candles, \$3..... For 2 dozen palm soap, \$1; 12 pounds adamantine candles, \$3..... For 3 straw wisps, 75 cents; 3 dusters, \$1 50; 12 pounds adamantine candles, \$3; 12 pounds candles \$3..... For 2 dozen palm soap, \$1; 12 pounds candles, \$3; 1 dozen boxes matches, 12 cents; 1 bucket, 31 cents..... For 1 bucket, 25 cents; 2 brooms, 75 cents; 1 bucket, 31 cents; 6 pounds candles, \$1 50; 24 cakes soap, \$1 44..... For 12 pounds candles, \$3; 1 hair broom, \$1 12; 1 straw broom, 38 cents; 1 bottle oil, 50 cents; 6 pounds candles, \$1 50; matches, 12 cents..... For 1 broom, 31 cents; 12 pounds candles, \$1 50; 6 pounds candles, \$1 50..... For 12 pounds candles, (for cl'ks,) \$3 60; 12 pounds candles, (office,) \$3 60; 1 broom, 31 cts; 24 cakes soap, \$1 44..... For 1 brace and bits, \$3 50; 1 dozen boxes matches, 12 cents; 1 washbowl and pitcher, \$2; 1 bucket, 31 cents..... For 1 pint turpentine, 50 cents; 1 bucket, 37 cents; 6 pounds candles, \$1 20; 2 brooms, 75 cents..... For 1 tumbler.....	9 00 4 00 8 25 4 43 4 25 6 62 6 31 8 95 5 93 3 42 25
March	2	Joseph Jackson.....	For services as laborer in Quartermaster General's office during February, 1863.....	61 41
20	4	James Robbins.....	Furnishing materials, manufacturing, and delivering at the office of the Quartermaster General, United States army, 120 tables, as per agreement.....	30 00
31	5	Jane Brent.....	For washing towels for the Quartermaster General's office during January, February, and March, 1863.....	793 80
31	6	Joseph Jackson.....	For 11 days' service as laborer in the Quartermaster General's office, from the 1st to the 11th March, at \$30 per month.....	6 00 10 64
Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.				
April	14	Samuel Treas.....	For making 1 portable bookcase, including materials.....	9 00
May	4	Henry Smith.....	For taking up, shaking, and putting down carpets and cleaning the house corner F and 17th streets, throughout.....	15 00
8	3	J. C. McGuire & Co.....	For 113 yards carpet, at \$1 80..... For 38 yards carpet, at 91 cents..... For 81 yards carpet, at \$1 06..... For 1 bookcase..... For 1 bookcase..... For 1 office desk..... For 2 office chairs, at \$5 87..... For 63 yards carpet, at \$1 62½.....	203 40 34 58 85 86 22 50 20 50 20 50 11 75 102 06
8	4	Wm. S. Mitchell & Co.....	For 726½ yards 3-ply carpet, of the best Lowell manufacture, including making, binding, and fitting to each room, and putting down the same, as per agreement herewith, at \$1 87½ per yard.....	501 15
11	5	T. J. D. Fuller.....	For 1 office stove, \$12; 31½ yards cocoa matting, at 62½ cents, \$19 53..... For carting furniture of Messrs Beall & Goszler to Georgetown, D. C., 4 loads, at \$1.....	1,362 19 4 00

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Quartermaster General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Sept. 26	7	Philp & Solomons—Cont'd.	For 3,000 yellow official envelopes, and printing, \$13 50; 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 pound wax, 50 cents..... For 500 yellow letter envelopes, and printing..... For 5 pounds wax, \$2 50; 1 gross pens, gilt, \$2 50; 2 balls twine, 50 cents; 2 reams cap paper, \$5 50; 3 reams letter paper, printed heading, \$9..... For 1,000 letter official envelopes, and printing, \$4 50; 4 inkstands, \$3; 4 inkstands, \$2; 5 gross pens, \$5..... For 1 dozen holders, 20 cents; 4 sponge cups and sponges, \$4; 4 erasers, 84 cents; 4 folders, 8 cents..... For 4 rubber rulers, \$2 50; 4 pen-racks, \$2; 4 weights, \$1 50..... For 1 ream letter paper, \$1; 100 quills, \$1; 1 ream thin wrapping paper, 60 cents; 19 dozen tape, \$2 40; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	\$15 00 1 62 20 00 14 50 5 12 6 00 6 00
27	8	J. W. Thompson & Co.....	For 50 feet 1-inch gum hose, at 27 cents..... For 1 pair 1-inch hose couplings, and wirings..... For repairing old hose and refitting same, 1 day....	13 50 1 25 2 00
30	9	Joseph Jackson.....	For labor in the Quartermaster General's office during the month of September, 1862.....	\$493 96 16 75 20 00
Oct. 31	1	Joseph Jackson.....	<i>Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	30 00
Nov. 15	2	Wm. G. Bitner.....	For services as laborer in Quartermaster General's office during the month of October, 1862..... For repairing press, \$2 50; opening door and 1 key, \$1..... For repairing drawer and key, 50 cents; 1 key on desk, 25 cents..... For opening box, 25 cents; 2 springs on door, \$3..... For repairing press, \$2 50; repairing press, \$2 50.....	3 50 75 3 25 5 00
Dec. 1	3	Joseph Jackson.....	For services as laborer in the Quartermaster General's office during the month of November, 1862.....	12 50
1	4	Jane Brent.....	For washing towels for the Quartermaster General's office during the months of September, October, and November, 1862, at \$2 per month.....	30 00
15	5	Samuel C. & E. Wroe.....	For use of carriage on public business one day.....	6 00
19	6	Surgeon General's office...	For 1 case for filing papers, \$85; 1 do. do., \$80..... For 1 do. do. do. \$105; 1 do. do. do., \$55..... For 1 carpet \$20; 1 do., \$20; 1 do., \$25..... For 1 carpet, \$20; 1 do., \$30; 4 window blinds, \$20..... For 2 window shades, linen, at \$1 25.....	165 00 140 00 65 00 70 00 2 50
19	7	Paymaster General's office..	For 1 case for filing papers, \$125; 1 carpet, \$56..... For 1 carpet, \$40; 4 window blinds, \$28..... For 3 window blinds, \$31; 1 lot matting, \$5.....	181 00 68 00 26 00
				442 50 275 00

24	8	Wm. A. Parker.....	For labor and materials furnished in taking down a large single case and making same into a double case for filing papers, viz: 3 days' labor, carpenter, at \$2 25..... 33 feet white pine, at 3¼ cents per foot..... Nails for do..... For labor and materials for putting up 300 feet shelving in large case for records, viz: 2 days' labor, carpenter, at \$2 25..... 300 feet white pine, at 3¼ cents per foot..... Nails for do.....	6 75 1 07 18 4 50 9 75 25
31	9	Jane Brent.....	For washing towels for the office of the Quartermaster General during the month of December, 1862.....	22 50
31	10	Joseph Jackson.....	For services in the Quartermaster General's office during the month of December, 1862.....	2 00
31	11	Wm. G. Butler.....	For repairing letter press, \$2 50; new spring on door, \$1 50..... For 2 new springs on door.....	30 00 7 00
1863.				
Feb. 4	1	Joseph Jackson.....	For services in the Quartermaster General's office during the month of January, 1863.....	30 00
6	2	Wm Bryan.....	For 12 pounds adamantine candles, \$3; 13 pounds adamantine candles, \$3; 12 pounds adamantine candles, \$3..... For 2 dozen palm soap, \$1; 12 pounds adamantine candles, \$3..... For 3 straw wisps, 75 cents; 3 dusters, \$1 50; 12 pounds candles, \$3; 12 pounds candles \$3..... For 2 dozen palm soap, \$1; 12 pounds candles, \$3; 1 dozen boxes matches, 12 cents; 1 bucket, 31 cents..... For 1 bucket, 25 cents; 2 brooms, 75 cents; 1 bucket, 31 cents; 6 pounds candles, \$1 50; 24 cakes soap, \$1 44..... For 12 pounds candles, \$3; 1 hair broom, \$1 12; 1 straw broom, 38 cents; 1 bottle oil, 50 cents; 6 pounds candles, \$1 50; matches, 12 cents..... For 1 broom, 31 cents; 12 pounds candles, \$3; 6 pounds candles, \$1 50; 6 pounds candles, \$1 50..... For 12 pounds candles, (for cl'ks,) \$3 60; 12 pounds candles, (office,) \$3 60; 1 broom, 31 cts; 24 cakes soap, \$1 44 For 1 brace and bits, \$3 50; 1 dozen boxes matches, 12 cents; 1 washbowl and pitcher, \$2; 1 bucket, 31 cents..... For 1 pint turpentine, 50 cents; 1 bucket, 37 cents; 6 pounds candles, \$1 20; 2 brooms, 75 cents..... For 1 tumbler.....	9 00 4 00 8 25 4 43 4 25 6 62 6 31 8 95 5 93 3 42 25
March 2	3	Joseph Jackson.....	For services as laborer in Quartermaster General's office during February, 1863.....	61 41
20	4	James Robbins.....	Furnishing materials, manufacturing, and delivering at the office of the Quartermaster General, United States army, 120 tables, as per agreement.....	30 00
31	5	Jane Brent.....	For washing towels for the Quartermaster General's office during January, February, and March, 1863.....	793 80
31	6	Joseph Jackson.....	For 11 days' service as laborer in the Quartermaster General's office, from the 1st to the 11th March, at \$30 per month.....	6 00 10 64
Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.				
April 14	1	Samuel Treas.....	For making 1 portable bookcase, including materials.....	9 00
4	2	Henry Smith.....	For taking up, baking, and putting down carpets and cleaning the house corner F and 17th streets, throughout.....	15 00
8	3	J. C. McGuire & Co.....	For 113 yards carpet, at \$1 80..... For 38 yards carpet, at 91 cents..... For 81 yards carpet, at \$1 06..... For 1 bookcase..... For 1 bookcase..... For 1 office desk..... For 2 office chairs, at \$5 87..... For 63 yards carpet, at \$1 62½.....	203 40 34 58 85 86 22 50 20 50 20 50 11 75 102 06
8	4	Wm. S. Mitchell & Co.....	For 726½ yards 3-ply carpet, of the best Lowell manufacture, including making, binding, and fitting to each room, and putting down the same, as per agreement herewith, at \$1 87½ per yard.....	501 15
11	5	T. J. D. Fuller.....	For 1 office stove, \$12; 31½ yards cocoa matting, at 62½ cents, \$19 53..... For carting furniture of Messrs Beall & Goszler to Georgetown, D. C., 4 loads, at \$1.....	1,362 19 4 00

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Quartermaster General, &c.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.	
May 11	5	T. J. D. Fuller—Cont'd....	For carting furniture of T. J. D. Fuller to 15th street, 3 loads, at 75 cents.....	\$3 25
11	6	J. W. Thompson & Co.....	For repairing steam pipes burst by frost—18 feet steam pipe, at 35 cts., \$5 30, and steam fitter and assistant 1 day, \$4 For fitting and time repairing steam coils..... For fitting up 2 water closets and sewer, as follows: 95 feet sewer-drain laid, at 70 cents..... 135 feet supply-pipe, at 40 cents..... Stop-cock and tap, \$3; street-washer, \$9..... Two water-closets and basins..... Two traps, \$9, and 2 fittings, \$3..... Lead pipe, solder, &c..... Plumber and assistant's time, 2 days, \$8; paint and painter's time, \$6..... Lumber, hardware, and carpenter's work, fitting up.....	10 30 4 50 66 50 54 00 12 00 29 00 12 00 5 00 14 00 31 00
12	7	Washing'n City Post Office.	For postage on foreign letters and packages sent and charged to this office, being amount of charge for two quarters; 1st quarter, ending December 31, 1861..... 2d quarter, ending March 31, 1862.....	8 85 5 82
12	8	Edwin Green	For 4 writing tables, at \$5 50..... For 6 chairs..... For putting seats in 2 chairs..... For seats in 4 chairs, and repairing 2 chairs..... For round table..... For repairing blind..... For 1 set pigeon-holes..... For making a stool..... For book elevator..... For lengthening stool..... Repairing high stool..... For 2 papers tacks..... For putting list on door..... For repairing book-slip..... Putting up 7 brass hooks..... For making bookcase in two parts..... For large paper tacks..... For large case..... For 3 tables, at \$3 50.....	22 00 6 00 1 50 5 00 2 50 25 5 50 3 00 1 00 1 00 50 25 1 00 50 50 14 00 25 15 00 10 50
				238 30
				14 67

14	9	Wm. Van Marter.....	For 3 wood-seat chairs.	2 10	93 85
14	10	J. W. Forney.....	For chair cushion.	1 50	68 25
26	11	G. M. Wight.....	For 45½ yards carpet, at \$1 50.		10 12
			For advertising proposals for carpets and office chairs, 8 times.		
			For 1 enclosed washstand.	8 50	
			For 1 toilet set.....	3 75	
			For 3 buckets	75	
26	12	G. M. Wight.....	For 1 walnut desk.....	33 00	13 00
			For 1 oak revolving chair.....	6 00	
27	13	Boteler & Wilson.....	For 10 dozen oak office chairs, as per agreement, at \$21 per dozen.		39 00
June	1	Edmond & Haven.....	For 2 brooms, at 25 cents		210 00
2	14	Cornelia Ward.	For services as laborer in ladies' department from 5th to 31st May, 1863, inclusive, 27 days, at \$20 per month.		50
4	15	Wm. J. Williams.....	For furnishing materials and making 1 large packing box for clothing.....		17 42
30	16	Cornelia Ward.....	For services as laborer in ladies' department from 1st to 30th June, 1 month.....		4 50
30	17	Jane Brent	For services as laborer in ladies' department from 1st to 30th June, 1 month.....		20 00
	18		For washing towels for office of Quartermaster General during April, May, and June, 1863, at \$2 per month.		6 00
			Total for the year.....	7,067 61	

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the office of Commissary General of Subsistence during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	
July 2	1	Gustav Hartig.....	For two water-boxes, with pipe; and altering one water-box.....	\$8 50
22	2	Washington Gas-light Co....	For gas consumed from 1st March, 1862, 3,900 feet, at 35 cents per 100 feet.....	\$13 65
			For gas consumed from 1st April, 1862, 7,700 feet, at 35 cents per 100 feet.....	26 95
			For gas consumed from 1st May, 1862, 7,900 feet, at 35 cents per 100 feet.....	27 65
			For gas consumed from 1st June, 1862, 7,200 feet, at 35 cents per 100 feet.....	25 20
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	93 45
			For carpenter's work on water-closets and privies.....	9 34
22	3	J. H. Byram.....	For services as watchman at house corner of H street and Jackson Place for the month of July, 1862.....	
31	4	Jacob Vonderlehr.....	do.....do.....do.....	84 11
31	5	John McDevitt.....	do.....do.....do.....	6 00
August 1	1	Henry King.....	For services cleaning privy at house corner of H street and Jackson Place during the month of July, 1862.....	50 00
9	2	William G. Bitner.....	For key to desk, 25 cents; repairing bell, 50 cents.....	50 00
			For opening door and 3 keys to desk.....	5 00
12	3	David G. Ridgely.....	For sponge, 25 cents; mucilage, \$1; 2½ pounds copperas, 31 cents.....	1 75
			For 2 dozen soap, \$5; mucilage, \$1 50.....	2 06
13	4	Washington Gas-light Co....	For gas consumed from 1st July to 1st August, 1862, 3,900 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	6 50
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	13 65
13	5	.....	For 100 feet 1-inch hose, at 33 cents.....	1 36
			For 2 feet coupling, at \$1.....	33 00
			For 1 hose pipe.....	2 00
			For 1 street-washer key.....	4 00
14	6	Philp & Solomons.....	For 100 quills, \$1; 4 pounds extra large wafers, \$4; 4 dozen pencils, \$1 20; 3 reams note paper, \$9.....	25
			For envelopes, 25 cents; 2 dozen penholders, 40 cents; 500 official envelopes, 75 cents; 1 ream envelope paper, \$2 75; 2 reams letter paper, \$2.....	15 20
			For ½ ream note paper, \$1 50; 2 pen-holders, 85 cents; 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1; 500 note envelopes, 13 cents.....	6 15
			For 1 ream superroyal, ruled faint to order, \$22 50; penknife, 84 cents.....	3 48
			For 3 reams envelope paper, \$8 25; 12 Whitney's inkstands, \$1; 2,000 official envelopes, \$3.....	23 34
			For 6 reams thin wrapping paper, \$3 60; 1 dozen card blotting, 25 cents; 3 boxes pens, \$3.....	12 25
			For penknife, 84 cents; 1 box pens, \$1; ruling pen, 50 cents; 2 dozen pencils, 60 cents; blank book, \$1 25.....	6 85
			For 4 sand boxes, \$1 50; 3 wafer cups, \$1 12; 4 pounce boxes, \$1 13; 2 knives, \$1 66; 1 ruler, 50 cents.....	4 19
				5 91

210 14

For 6 pounds wax, \$3; 4 dozen holders, 13 cents; blank book, lettered on side, \$1 75; 1 ream letter paper, \$1.....	5 88
For 1 dozen penholders, 20 cents; 2 reams blue letter paper, \$2; 2 penknives, \$1 66.....	3 86
For 1 rubber sponge cup and sponge, \$1 12; 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1.....	2 12
For 4 dozen erasers, \$1 25; 2 dozen pencils, 60 cents; 2 boxes large barrel pens, \$1.....	2 85
For 6 wafer boxes, \$2 25; 4 rubber rulers, \$2 50; 2 reams white letter paper, \$2.....	6 75
For 1 ream blue letter paper, \$1; 3 wafer-stamps, 75 cents; gold barrel pen, \$3.....	4 75
For 3 reams blue laid letter paper, \$3; 2 dozen pencils, 60 cents; 1 gold pen and ebony holder, \$4.....	7 60
For 1 6-bladed shell penknife, \$3 75; 1 6-bladed shell penknife, \$2 75; 2 dozen virgin rubber, \$2 40.....	8 90
For 1 ream plain note paper, \$3; 500 envelopes, 13 cents; 1,000 envelopes, 25 cents; 12 sheets blotting paper, 25 cents	3 63
For 500 large envelopes, 8 by 5½, \$10; extra gold pen and holder, \$2 75; 1 Whitney's inkstand, 9 cents; 6 holders, 12 cents	12 75
For 1 box pens, \$1; 1 ream envelope paper, \$2 75; 1 Whitney's inkstand, 9 cents; 6 holders, 12 cents	3 96
For 2 ivory seals, \$1; bottle mucilage, 17 cents; 2 rubber rulers, \$1 25.....	2 42
For 2 rubber sponge cups and sponges, \$2 25; 2 knives, \$1 66; 5 reams thin wrapping paper, \$3.....	6 91
For 500 letter envelopes, 13 cents; 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1; 1,000 letter envelopes, 25 cents.....	1 38
For 500 official envelopes, 75 cents; 2 Draper's inkstands, 17 cents; bottle mucilage, 17 cents; 100 quills, \$1.....	2 09
For rubber sponge cup and sponge, \$1; 2 balls twine, 50 cents; 2,000 official envelopes, \$3.....	4 50
For 1 ream note paper, \$3; 2 boxes pens, \$2; 1 file, 25 cents; 1 dozen red and blue pencils, \$2.....	7 25
For 2 dozen pencils, 60 cents; 1 bottle mucilage, 17 cents; 2 pounds wax, \$1; 2 inkstands, 17 cents; 1 ream note	
paper, \$3.....	4 94
For 6 wafer-stamps, \$2 25; inkstand, \$1 25; ruling pen, 75 cents; 6 reams letter paper, \$6.....	10 25
For 2 reams white letter paper, \$2; 1,000 note envelopes, 25 cents; 4 dozen pencils, \$1 20.....	3 45
For 1 ream envelope paper, \$2 75; 1 dozen holders, 20 cents; 2 boxes pens, \$2; 2 boxes pens, \$2.....	6 95
For 1 box pens, \$1; 4 dozen erasers, \$1 25; 5 reams thin wrapping paper, \$3.....	5 25
For 2 pounds twine.....	60
For 2 dozen sheets card blotting paper, 50 cents; 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1.....	1 50
For 1 box double-action pens, large barrel, 37 cents; 1 Whitney's inkstand, 8 cents.....	45
For 1 inkstand, 50 cents; 100 quills, \$1; 1,500 official envelopes, \$2 25; 5 pounds wax, \$2 50.....	6 25
For 2 bottles pounce, 50 cents; penknife, 83 cents; memorandum book, 25 cents; 1 dozen holders, 20 cents.....	1 78
For 1 pearl folder, \$1; inkstand, \$1 25; ruling pen, \$1 50.....	3 75
For 4 dozen pearl knives.....	5 00
For 1 extra penknife, \$2; 500 white official envelopes, 75 cents.....	2 75
For 1 extra large shears, \$3; 1 box pens, \$1; 6 balls twine, \$1 50; 2 boxes Perry's blue barrel pens, \$1.....	6 50
For 1 ream envelope paper.....	2 75
For 1 knife, 84 cents; porcelain slate, \$1; 2 gross pens, \$2; 2 reams note paper, \$3.....	9 84
For 1,000 letter envelopes, assorted, 25 cents; 6 reams thin wrapping paper, \$3 60; 6 balls twine, \$1 50.....	5 35
For 4 gross pens, \$1; 4 ream, 36 by 40, wrapping paper, \$1.....	8 00
For 1,000 extra large envelopes, 8½ by 5½.....	15 00
For 1 bottle Arnold's fluid.....	75
For 1 ream letter paper, \$1; 1 ruler, 50 cents; 1 dozen holders, 20 cents; 1 dozen Maynard & Noyes's ink, q'ts, \$2 75.	4 45
For 3 Whitney's inkstands, 8 cents; 1,000 treble thick envelopes, cut to order, \$10.....	10 08
For 1,000 buff letter envelopes, 25 cents; 4,000 official envelopes, \$5; 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1.....	7 25
For 1 rubber ruler, 62 cents; 1 piece sponge, 38 cents; 2 4-quire cap books, indexed, to order, \$3.....	4 00
For 1 memorandum book, 37 cents; 6 ivory letter stamps, \$4 50.....	4 87
For 2 Whitney's inkstands, 16 cents; 12 dozen tape, \$2 40; 4 reams white letter paper, \$4; 4 dozen pencils, \$1 20..	7 76
For 9 knives, \$7 50; 3 dozen pencils, 90 cents; 4 dozen ivory folders, 25 cents.....	8 65
For 3 boxes pens.....	3 00
For 1 ream cap paper.....	2 75
Do.....do.....	2 75
For 1 ream blue wove medium paper, ruled to order.....	12 00
For 1 pound large wafers.....	1 00
For 6 balls twine, \$2 25; 6 reams envelope paper, \$16 50.....	18 75
For 6 reams thin wrapping paper, \$3 60; 12 boxes black sand, \$3.....	6 60

14 7 Philp & Solomons.....

Abstract of expenditures of the office of Commissary General of Subsistence, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter. — BLANK BOOKS, ETC — Continued.</i>	
Aug. 14	7	Philp & Solomons—Cont'd..	For 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1; 1 dozen red and blue pencils, \$2.....	\$3 00
			For 1 gold pen and case, \$2 50; 2 dozen card blotting paper, 50 cents; 2 boxes pens, \$2.....	5 00
			For 500 official envelopes.....	75
			For 3 balls cord, \$1 12; 1 ball linen, 38 cents.....	1 50
			For 12 reams white letter paper, printed heading, \$12; 12 reams blue letter paper, printed heading, \$12.....	84 00
			For 1 basket.....	1 25
19	8	William H. Parker.....	For making horse-rack and furnishing material for north side of building for Commissary General of Subsistence.....	\$246 85
25	9	J. H. McBlair, Agent.....	For three month's rent of house, May, June, and July, 1862, at \$200 per month.....	4 50
28	10	J. R. Barr & Co.....	For 1 box, 18 pieces, palm soap, at 25 cents.....	600 00
30	11	Philip Parker.....	For whitewashing, &c., &c.....	4 50
30	12	James H. McKay.....	For services as watchman at house corner of H street and Jackson Place from 1st to 31st August, 1862.....	4 00
31	13	Henry King.....	For services as scavenger during the month of August, 1862.....	50 00
			For one barrel of lime.....	1 00
31	14	John McDevitt.....	For services as watchman at house corner of H street and Jackson Place from 1st to 31st August, 1862.....	6 00
Sept. 6	1	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas consumed from August 1 to September 1, 1862, 4,300 feet, at 28 cents per 100.....	50 00
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	12 04
				1 20
18	2	King & Burchell.....	To 4 pounds patent candles, at 60 cents.....	2 40
			To 2 spittoons, at 75 cents.....	1 50
			To 1 bucket.....	31
			To 2 dozen German matches, at 37½ cents.....	75
			To half dozen wisps, at 25 cents.....	1 50
			To 2 brass candlesticks, at 50 cents.....	1 00
			To 4 pounds paraffine candles, at 50 cents.....	2 00
			To 1 bottle olive oil.....	75
			To 4 brooms, at 37½ cents.....	1 50
18	3	King & Burchell.....	To 6 pounds patent candles, \$3 60; 1½ pound nails, 9 cents; 1 pound cheese, 13 cents; 1 doz. mouse traps, 75 cts..	4 57
			To 6 tumblers, at 10 cents.....	60
			To 1 dozen matches, 12 cents; 4 brooms, \$1 50; half dozen wisps, \$2 25.....	3 87
			To 3 dozen matches, \$1 12; 1 spittoon, 37 cents; 1 bucket, 31 cents.....	1 80
			To 2 pounds paraffine candles, \$1; 6 pounds patent candles, \$3 60; 2 brass hooks, 25 cents.....	4 85
			To 1 spittoon, 37 cents; 1 W. G. bowl and pitcher, \$2.....	2 37

18	4	C. A. Hines.....	To 1 bucket, 31 cents; 1 gross German matches, \$4; dust pan, 37 cents.....	4 68
20	5	James H. Bryam.....	To 1 spittoon, 37 cents; 1 brass hook, 12 cents; 1 match-afe, 25 cents.....	74
26	6	Philp & Solomons.....	To furnishing material and making 1,000 file-boards, at 6 cents each.....	
			To making platform for desk.....	
			To 4 rubber rulers, \$2; 3 sand-boxes, \$1 12; 6 wafer-cups, \$2 25; 3 mucilage, 50 cents; knife, 83 cents.....	6 70
			To 3 Whitney's inkstands, 25 cents; 1 dozen penholders, 20 cents.....	45
			To 1 dozen carmine, \$1; 1 dozen virgin rubber, \$1 20; 2 pounds extra large wafers, \$2.....	4 20
			To 1 pair large shears, \$2 75; 6 pounds wax, \$3; 1,000 official envelopes, \$1 50; 1,000 letter envelopes, 25 cents.....	7 50
			To 1 box quill pens, 50 cents; 1 box pens, \$1.....	1 50
			To 1 ream, 36 by 40, wrapping, \$8; 3 reams note, \$9.....	17 00
			To 12 balls twine, \$3; 4 pounds wax, \$2; 2 boxes pens, \$2; 1 bottle writing fluid, 75 cents.....	7 75
			To 1 dozen pencils, 30 cents; 5 reams wrapping, \$3; 3 knives, \$2 50; 2 dozen holders, 40 cents.....	6 20
			To 2 Whitney's inkstands.....	17
			To 1 dozen carmine.....	1 00
			To 3 gross pens, \$3; 6 pounds wax, \$3.....	6 00
			To 1 Whitney's inkstand, 8 cents; 100 quills, \$1; 2 reams note, \$6.....	7 08
			To 1 pound large red wafers, \$1; 4,000 yellow official envelopes, \$8.....	7 00
			To 1 thermometer.....	1 75
			To 5 pounds large English wafers.....	5 00
			To 6 Congressional Directories.....	2 25
			To 12 dozen tape, \$3 60; 1 eraser, 21 cents; 2 dozen pencils, 60 cents; ruling pen, \$1 50.....	5 91
			To 160 extra large letter envelopes, \$1 50; 500 note envelopes, 13 cents.....	1 63
			To 1 ream letter, \$1; 500 blue letter envelopes, 13 cents.....	1 13
			To 2 index books, \$3; 2 paper-weights, \$3 50; 3 reams note, \$9; 1,000 envelopes, 25 cents.....	15 75
			To 9 pounds wax, \$4 50; 2 gross pens, \$2.....	6 50
			To 3 silver propeller holders.....	2 25
			To 1 penknife.....	83
27	7	Hudson Taylor.....	To 1 Webster's Dictionary, quarto.....	7 50
			To 6 Congressional Directories.....	3 00
29	8	Adams Express Company..	To transportation of one parcel of valuable papers from Louisville to Col. P. Taylor.....	1 25
			Do .....do .....New York.....	37
29	9	Adams Express Company...	To transportation of one parcel from Columbus to Col. J. P. Taylor.....	75
			Do.....do.....do.....	75
29	10	Adams Express Company...	To freight on chest of Captain Penrose, C. S.....	
30	11	Jane E. Strother.....	To washing towels for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1860, at \$10 per quarter.....	
Oct.	1	James H. McKay	To services as watchman at house corner of H street and Jackson Place during the month of September, 1862.....	50 00
	2	John McDewitt.....	To services as watchman at house corner of H street and Jackson Place during the month of September, 1862.....	50 00
	3	Henry King.....	To services as scavenger at house corner of H street and Jackson Place during the month of September, 1862.....	5 00
	4	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas consumed from September 1, 1862, 68,000 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	19 04
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	1 90
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	17 14
				1 02
				18 16

Abstract of expenditures of the office of Commissary General of Subsistence, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.	
Oct. 31	5	John McDevitt.....	To services as watchman at house corner of H street and Jackson Place during the month of October, 1862.	\$50 00
31	6	James H. McKay.....	To services as watchman at house corner of H street and Jackson Place during the month of October, 1862.	50 00
Nov. 8	7	Henry King.....	To services as scavenger during the month of October, 1862.	5 00
19	8	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas consumed from October 1, 1862, 8,400 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	\$23 52
			Deduct 10 per cent	2 35
				21 17
			Add United States tax, at 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	1 26
24	9	Nathan Jackson.....	To sawing 1 cord of pine wood in five pieces.....	2 50
			To sawing 6 cords of pine wood in four pieces, at \$1 87½ per cord.....	11 25
			To putting away 32 tons of coal, at 50 cents per ton.....	16 00
29	10	James H. McKay.....	To services as watchman at house corner of H street and Jackson Place during the month of November, 1862.	29 75
2	11	John McDevitt.....	To services as watchman at house corner of H street and Jackson Place during the month of November, 1862.	50 00
2	12	Blanchard & Mohun	To 6 reams waste paper, at 75 cents, \$4 50; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	5 50
			To 1 dozen French carmine, \$1; 1 dozen M. & N.'s ink, 50 cents.....	1 50
			To 12 balls colored twine, \$3; 4 dozen blotting boards, \$1.....	4 00
			To 1 ream letter paper, \$1 50; 1 ream envelope paper, \$4.....	5 50
			To 1,000 large envelopes, made to pattern.....	13 00
			To 1 pass-book, 15 cents; 12 pounds sealingwax, at 30 cents, \$3 60.....	3 75
			To 1 ream blue note paper, \$2; 1 ream envelope paper, \$4.....	6 00
			To 1 barometer inkstand.....	1 50
			To 1,500 letter envelopes, \$3; 1 letter-stamp, 38 cents	3 38
			To 3 reams envelope paper, at \$4.....	12 00
			To 2 dozen drawing pencils, \$2; 1 ream note paper, \$2.....	4 00
			To 3 dozen penholders, at 20 cents, 60 cents; 1 large gold pen and holder, \$3 50.....	4 10
			To 1 long gutta-percha ruler.....	75
			To 1 heavy glass paper weight.....	1 00
			To 1 dozen rubber, \$1; 1 penknife, \$1.....	2 00
			To 1 large barrel gold pen and holder.....	3 00
			To 1 pound wax, 30 cents; 1 ream foolscap, 50 cents.....	80
			To 1 penknife, \$1; 8 balls heavy twine, at 40 cents, \$3 20.....	4 20
			To 6 balls colored twine, \$1 50; 1 large sponge, 50 cents.....	2 00
			To 5 pieces sponge, 50 cents; 1 ream heavy glazed medium paper, \$10.....	10 50
			To 6 pounds wax, at 30 cents, \$1 80; 4 iron paper weights, \$1 50.....	3 30
			To 1 penknife, \$1; 1 ivory stamp, 75 cents.....	1 75

	4	13	Washington Gas-light Co....	To 1,000 official envelopes, printed	6 00	145 18
				To 6 reams envelope paper, at \$4.....	24 00	
				To 1 barometer inkstand, with rack.....	2 00	
				To 6 reams waste paper, at 60 cents.....	3 60	
				To 2,000 official envelopes, headed, at \$6.....	12 00	
				To 1 ream ruled note paper.....	2 00	
				To 2 dozen carmine ink, \$2; 100 No. 80 quills, 5 cents.....	2 05	
				To gas consumed from November 1 to December 1, 1862, 7,800 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	21 84	
				Deduct 10 per cent.....	2 18	
				Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	19 66	
					1 17	
	9	14	Presley Jackson.....	To services as scavenger and making fire in furnace from 1st to 30th November, 1862		20 83
	31	15	John McDevitt.....	To services as watchman at house corner of H street and Jackson Place from December 1 to December 31, 1862		10 00
	31	16	William Cole.....	To services as scavenger, &c., from December 1 to December 31, 1862		50 00
	31	17	Albert G. Cogswell.....	To services as watchman at house corner of H street and Jackson Place from Dec. 25 to Dec. 31, 1862, at \$50 per month.....		10 00
	31	18	Jane E. Strother	To washing towels for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1862, at \$10 per quarter.....		11 41
	31	19	James H. McKay	To services as watchman at house corner of H street and Jackson Place from Dec. 1 to Dec. 23, 1862, at \$50 per month.....		10 00
	31	20	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas consumed during month of December, 1862, 8,900 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	24 92	37 50
				Deduct 10 per cent.....	2 49	
				Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	22 43	
					1 34	23 77
				Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.		
1863.	Jan.	14	1	James Skirving	To 1 16-inch two-story stove, \$16 50; 1 14-inch air-tight stove, \$12 50.....	29 00
					To 51 pounds pipe, \$8 16; 4 elbows, 64 cents; 18 pounds zinc, \$2 88.....	11 68
					To 2 flanges, 50 cents; 4 coal-hods, \$6; cutting holes and putting up stoves, \$4.....	10 50
					To 1 basket for grate.....	3 50
					To 2 tin water-heaters, \$1 50; 1 cast urn, 75 cents	2 25
					To 1 basket for grate.....	3 50
					To 3 coal stoves, \$36; 24 pounds pipe, \$4 32; 6 elbows, \$1 08.....	41 40
					To 3 flanges, 75 cents; 25 pounds zinc, \$4 50; cutting holes and putting up stoves, \$1 50.....	7 75
					To 3 coal-hods, \$3 75, and shovels, 75 cents.....	4 50
	31	2	2	John McDevitt.....	To services as watchman at office of Commissary General of Subsistence during the month of January, 1863.....	114 08
	31	3	3	William Cole	To services as scavenger, &c., during the month of January, 1863.....	50 00
	2	4	4	Albert G. Cogswell.....	To services as watchman at office of Commissary General of Subsistence during the month of January, 1863.....	10 00
Feb.	6	5	5	Washington Gas light Co....	To gas consumed from January 1, 11,200 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	50 00
					Deduct 10 per cent.....	31 36
						3 13
					Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	28 23
						1 68
	9	6	6	John McDevitt.....	To services as watchman at house corner of H street and Jackson Place from Feb. 1 to Feb. 9, 1863, at \$50 per month.....	29 91
	17	7	7	Edwin Green.....	To putting 2 brass casters on chair.....	16 08
					To a cane-seat stool	1 00
					To putting lock on desk.....	2 00
						1 00
						4 00

Abstract of expenditures of the office of Commissary General of Subsistence, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.	
Feb. 23	8	L. J. Middleton.....	To half peck ice delivered daily from January 1 to May 31, at 12½ cents per peck	\$8 12
			To 1 peck daily from June 1 to September 30	13 00
			To 1 peck daily from October 1 to December 31	9 88
March 2	9	Albert G. Cogswell.....	To services as watchman at house corner of H street and Jackson Place during the month of February, 1863.....	.....
28	10	William Cole.....	To services as scavenger, &c., during the month of February, 1863	210 87
28	11	John Alexander.....	To 120½ yards of tapestry Brussels carpet, at \$1 75	3 00
			To 2 pounds carpet thread.....	15 06
			To cutting and sewing 120½ yards carpet, at 12½ cents.....	7 50
			To putting down 3 carpets.....	15 00
			To 5 window shades.....	66 50
			To 76 yards cocoa matting, at 8¼ cents.....	9 50
			To putting down 76 yards cocoa matting, at 12½ cents.....	.....
				327 43
2	12	P. McDevitt....	To 12 pounds sperm candles, at 60 cents.....	7 20
			To 6 brooms, at 50 cents	3 00
			To 4 cedar buckets, at 50 cents	2 00
			To 1 bottle sweet oil.....	31
			To 3 scrap baskets, at 87½ cents	2 62
			To 6 whi-p brooms, at 31 cents	1 86
			To 1 gross matches.....	1 25
			To 4 pounds flour.....	25
			To 1 gross matches.....	1 50
				
2	13	J. H. Carson.....	To services as watchman at house corner of H street and Jackson Place from Feb. 10 to Feb. 28, 1863, at \$50 per month.....	19 99
3	14	Byram & Lanner	To 2 pine press-boards, at 75 cents each	33 92
			To 2 walnut press-boards, at \$1 each	2 00
				3 50
3	15	G. M. Wight.....	To 10 office desks.....	300 00
			To 12 oak (office) chairs.....	30 00
				330 00
6	16	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas consumed from Feb. 1, 1863, 10,300 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	28 84
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	2 88
				
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	25 96
				1 55
				27 51

9	J. H. McBlair, agent.....	To rent of house from August 1, 1862, to February 28, 1863, 7 months, at \$200 per month.....	1,400 00
9	Philp & Solomons.....	To 1 blank book, \$1 25; 6 pounds hemp twine, \$3; 6 pounds wax, \$9.....	13 25
10		To 1 penknife.....	2 00
19	Hutchinson & Brother.....	To 2 copies Washington Directory, at \$2.....	15 25
20	Byram & Sanner.....	To new sash-cord for window.....	4 00
20		Do.....	
		To putting spring on door.....	1 50
		To putting bolt on door.....	50
		To putting sash-fastening on window.....	75
		To repairs to doors, &c.....	4 50
		To cutting off two doors.....	50
		To beads to window.....	25
		To making 8 pigeon-holed cases, at \$19 25 each.....	154 00
21	Blanchard & Mohun.....	To 1 pair shears, 75 cents; 5 pounds wax, \$1 50; 6 dozen octagon pencils, \$6.....	8 25
		To 1 extra heavy ivory folder, 50 cents; half ream paper, ruled to pattern, \$1 50.....	2 00
		To 1 gutta-percha ruler, 75 cents; 2 folders, 16 cents.....	91
		To 1 knife, \$1; 1 sponge and dish, 25 cents; 1 ivory stamp, 63 cents.....	1 88
		To 500 envelopes, \$1; 24 balls twine, at 20 cents, \$4 80.....	5 80
		To 2 balls fine twine, 80 cents; 1 knife, \$1; 1 eraser, 8 cents.....	1 88
		To 1 strop, \$1 25; 1 pair fine shears, \$1 50; 2 boxes pens, \$3.....	4 75
		To 2 boxes Gillott's pens, \$2; 2 dozen penholders, 40 cents.....	2 40
		To 12 balls fine twine, at 40 cents, \$4 80; 1 knife, \$1.....	5 80
		To 1 bottle mucilage, 25 cents; 2,000 envelopes, \$10.....	10 25
		To 1,000 envelope-, \$5; 1 eraser, 8 cents.....	5 08
		To 1 knife, \$1; 3 gross pens, \$3; 5 pounds wax, \$1 50.....	5 50
		To 3 reams note paper, \$6; 2 reams envelope paper, \$8.....	14 00
		To 1 shoe knife, 15 cents; 1 bottle fluid, 50 cents.....	65
		To 6 reams waste paper, \$3 90; 4 gross pens, \$4.....	7 90
		To 4,000 official envelopes, \$24; 1 pound large wafers, \$1.....	25 00
		To 1 extra large gold pen and case, \$3 50; 3 gross pens, \$3.....	6 50
		To 12 dozen tape, at 40 cents.....	4 80
		To 1 pound extra large wafers, \$1; 10 pounds wax, \$3.....	4 00
		To 6 large pots mucilage, \$3; 2 reams extra heavy envelope paper, \$16.....	19 00
		To 1,000 extra large envelopes, printed, \$12; 1 knife, \$1.....	13 00
		To 1 ream envelope paper, \$4; 1 large index book, \$4.....	8 00
		To 24 reams letter paper, headed, \$72; 1 blank book, \$4.....	76 00
		To 6 extra heavy folders, \$3; 1 ream note paper, \$2.....	5 00
		To 2 reams extra large envelope paper, 36 by 40, \$12.....	24 00
		To 2 dozen David's red ink, \$5; 1 dozen quarts black ink, 50 cents.....	5 50
		To 1 cut glass inkstand, 75 cents; 1 ball twine, 25 cents.....	1 00
		To 1 gross pens, \$1; 12 card. Perry's pens, \$3.....	4 00
		To 10 reams waste paper, \$7 50; 1 ream heavy long letter paper, \$3.....	10 50
		To 2 dozen penholder-, 40 cents; 1,000 envelopes, \$5.....	5 40
		To 1 dozen erasers, \$1; 1 dozen inkstands, \$9.....	10 00
		To 6 octagon pencils, \$6; 500 envelopes, printed, \$3.....	9 00
		To 6 dozen white rubber, \$3; 3 pounds large red wafers, \$3.....	9 00
		To 5 ivory letter stamps, \$1 75; 18 balls twine, \$7 20.....	10 95
		To 6 gutta-percha rulers, \$4 50; 6 inkstands, \$2 25.....	6 75
		To 6 erasers, 50 cents; 4 reams envelope paper, \$16.....	16 50
		To 3 reams extra heavy note paper, \$12; 1 gross Perry's steel pens, \$1.....	13 00

363 95

Abstract of expenditures of the office of Commissary General of Subsistence, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1853.			<i>Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
March 20	22	J. G. L. Foxwell.....	To one rockaway and harness.....	\$60 00
24	23	Dickson & King.....	To 1 ton furnace coal, \$3 50; 1 ton red egg coal, \$8 50.....	\$17 00
			To 1 cord pine wood, \$7 50; 6 cords pine wood, \$45.....	52 50
			To 24 tons red egg coal.....	204 00
			To 1 ton furnace coal, \$8 50; 5 tons furnace coal, \$42 50.....	51 00
31	24	Jos. H. Carson.....	To services as watchman at office of Commissary General of Subsistence, from March 1 to March 31, 1863.....	324 50
31	25	Jane E. Strother.....	To washing towels from December 30, 1862, to March 31, 1863.....	50 00
31	26	A. G. Cogswell.....	To services as watchman at office of Commissary General of Subsistence from March 1 to March 31, 1863.....	12 50
31	27	William Cole.....	To stowing in cellar 7 tons coal, at 37½ cents per ton.....	50 00
31	28	William Cole.....	To services as scavenger, &c., from March 1 to March 31, 1863.....	2 62½
				10 00
April 11	1	Parker & Spalding.....	<i>Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	
			To 1 glass and glazing, 14 by 22, \$1; 7 glass and glazing, 14 by 18, \$6 12.....	7 12
			To 1 glass and glazing, 14 by 22, \$1; 2 glass and glazing, 14 by 22, \$3.....	3 00
			To 2 glass and glazing, 12 by 16.....	75
			To 1 glass and glazing, 14 by 22, \$1; 5 glass and glazing, 11 by 16, \$1 87.....	2 87
			To 6 glass and glazing, 11 by 15, at 37 cents.....	2 25
			To 3 glass and glazing, 11 by 15, \$1 12; 1 glass and glazing, 8 by 10, 13 cents.....	1 25
			To 4 glass and glazing, 11 by 16, \$1 50; 1 glass and glazing, 8 by 10, 13 cents.....	1 62
			To 1 glass and glazing, 11 by 15, 38 cents; 1 glass and glazing, 12 by 16, 37 cents.....	75
13	2	J. H. McBlair, agent.....	To rent of house for the month of March, 1863.....	19 62
13	3	J. F. Callan.....	To four copies of Military Laws.....	200 00
17	4	W. G. Bitner.....	To 4 door keys.....	20 00
			To repairing lock.....	2 00
			To new lock and new knob on door.....	50
			To repairing bell.....	2 00
			To altering lock and key.....	1 00
			To altering bells.....	50
			To opening padlock and key.....	5 00
				63
18	5	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas consumed from March 1, 1863, 11,400 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	31 92
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	3 19
				28 73
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	1 71
				30 44

20	6	Barnes & Mitchell.....	To 41 yards huck diaper, at 37½ cents	15 37	
			To 6 pieces tape, at 12½ cents ..	75	
			To 6 spools cotton, at 12½ cents ..	75	
			To hemming 4 dozen towels.....	6 60	22 87
30	7	J. H. McBlair, agent.....	To rent of house for the month of April, 1863.....		200 00
30	8	A. G. Cogswell.....	To services as watchman during the month of April, 1863.....		50 00
30	9	J. H. Carson.....	To services as watchman during the month of April, 1863.....		50 00
May	5	Henry Carson.....	To 1 door spring, \$1 75; altering door spring, 25 cents; fixing sash and bell, 50 cents; removing door, 50 cents.	3 00	
			To 2 large cases pigeon holes, \$10; large platform for desk, \$6 50.....	46 50	
			To 1 double step, \$3; one platform, \$1 25; one bookcase, \$12; removing door, 50 cents.....	17 75	
			To cover to bath tub, 50 cents; altering chair, 50 cents; bevel book-rest, \$2.....	3 00	
			To 1 bolt and hook, \$1 25; blocking desk, 50 cents; brass door-pull, 75 cents.....	2 50	
			To work and material for privy.....	58 00	
6	11	William Cole.....	To services as scavenger, &c., at office of Commissary General of Subsistence during the month of April, 1863.....	10 00	130 75
			To stowing in cellar five tons coal, at 37½ cents per ton....	1 87½	
			To whitewashing rooms and passages, &c., &c.....	20 00	
12	12	G. M. Wight.....	To 5 walnut desks.....	165 00	31 87
			To 1 common table.....	3 00	
			To 6 oak chairs.....	15 00	
			To 1 oak revolving chair.....	10 00	
			To 1 common table.....	3 00	
			To 1 walnut table, covered with broadcloth.....	20 00	
			To 1 large stuffed-back revolving chair.....	16 00	
			To 1 waste-paper basket.....	1 25	
22	13	Washington Gas-light Co...	To gas consumed from April 1 to May 1, 1863, 10,400 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	29 12	233 25
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	2 91	
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	26 21	
				1 56	
June	1	J. H. Carson.....	To services as watchman at office of Commissary General of Subsistence from May 1 to May 31, 1863.....		27 77
2	15	William Cole.....	To services as scavenger, &c., from 1st to 15th of May, 1863, at \$10 per month.....	4 83	50 00
			To services as laborer, &c., from 16th to 31st of May, 1863, at \$25 per month.....	12 90	
2	16	A. G. Cogswell.....	To services as watchman at office of Commissary General of Subsistence from May 1 to May 31, 1863.		17 73
5	17	Washington Gas-light Co...	To gas consumed from May 1, 1863, 9,700 feet, at 28 cents per hundred feet.....	27 16	50 00
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	2 71	
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	24 45	
				1 46	
6	18	J. H. McBlair, agent.....	To one month's rent of house.....		25 91
17	19	Dickson & King.....	To 5 tons red egg coal ..	45 00	200 00
			To 2 tons furnace coal.....	18 00	
			To 5 tons red egg coal.....	45 00	
27	20	P. McDewitt.....	To 1 large bottle oil	1 00	108 00
			To 1 basket.....	1 00	
			To 12 pounds candles, at 70 cents.....	8 40	

Abstract of expenditures of the office of Commissary General of Subsistence, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
June 27	20	P. McDevitt—Continued. . .	To 6 feather dusters. To 1 basket. To 2 gross matches To 23 pounds palm soap, at 30 cents To 2 baskets.	\$7 50 50 2 50 6 90 2 00
30	21	Jane E. Strother.	To washing towels for the quarter ending June 30, 1863	\$29 80
30	22	William Cole.	To services as laborer during the month of June, 1863.	15 00
30	23	J. H. Carson.	To services as watchman during the month of June, 1863.	25 00
30	24	A. G. Cogswell.	To services as watchman during the month of June, 1863.	50 00
30			Total for the year.	50 00
				7,603 60

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the office of the Paymaster General during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	
July 24	1	King & Burchell.....	To express charges.....	\$1 00
			To hauling blanks.....	1 25
			To repairing press.....	1 50
			To express charges.....	1 00
			To hire of men moving cases.....	3 75
				\$8 50
Aug. 9	1	Andrew J. Joyce....	To 1 carriage.....	100 00
			To 1 set of harness.....	25 00
			To 1 whip, chain, and fly-net.....	3 50
			To 2 reams letter paper, \$2; 3,000 official envelopes and printing, \$13 50; 2 boxes pens, \$2.....	17 50
			To 2 penknives, \$1 66; 1 inkst'd, \$1 25; 2 doz. pencils, 60 cts; 100 quills, \$1; 1 eraser, 21 cts; 1 ivory folder, 2 cts.....	4 74
			To 500 envelopes, 13 cts; 12 penholders, 20 cts; 1 ream note paper, \$3; 1 ream copying paper, 1 cent.....	3 34
			To 6 inkstands, \$4 50; 2 doz. pencils, 60 cts; 6 erasers, \$1 25; 1 doz. carmine ink, \$1; 1 pound rubber, 10 cts.....	7 45
			To 2 gross pens, \$2; half sheet blotting, 12 cts; 1 r'm cap, \$2 75; half doz. penholders, 10 cts; sponge, 75 cts.....	5 72
			To 1 piece tape, 1 ct; 1 spool tape, 13 cts; 2 round rulers, \$1; spring-punch, 75 cts.....	1 89
			To 1 r'm copying paper, 1 ct; 2 bottles copying ink, \$1; 1 box comm'l pens, \$1; 6 paper-wrights, ass'd, \$3 25.....	5 26
			To 500 white official envelopes and printing, \$2 75; 300 ex. large square envelopes and printing, \$8.....	10 75
			To 1 doz. pencils, 30 cts; 1 gross quill pen, \$1; 2 tin paper-folders, 30 cts; 4 sheets oiled paper, 60 cents.....	2 20
			To 2 r'ms letter paper, \$2; 3 doz. holders, 60 cts; paper-cutter, 15 cts; 1 box quill pens, \$1.....	3 75
			To 1 r'm copying paper, 1 ct; 3,000 official envelopes and printing, \$13 50; 7 penknives, \$5 81.....	19 32
			To 1 tin can mucilage, \$1 50; 1 spring hand-punch, \$2.....	3 50
			To 1 r'm copying paper, 1 ct; 3 erasers, 33 cents; 2 doz. pencils, 60 cts; 1 box pens, \$1; 2 ex. thick folders, \$1.....	2 94
			To 6 sticks wax, 18 cts; inkstand, 75 cts; 1 r'm letter, \$1; 3 sponge-cups and sponges, \$1 50.....	3 43
			To 2 doz. penholders, 40 cts; 1 spool tape, 13 cts; 2 boxes, \$2; 1 doz. sheets card blotting, 25 cts.....	2 78
			To 2 doz. pencils, 60 cts; 2 r'ms letter paper, \$2; quarter r'm envelope paper, 68 cts.....	3 28
			To 1 quire ex. thick wrapping paper, 25 cts; repairing copying press, \$1 50; porcelain slate, \$1 50.....	3 25
			To index book, 75 cts; penknife, 84 cts; index book, 75 cts; 1 slate, 25 cts.....	2 59
			To index book, 37 cts; 3 doz. pencils, 90 cts; 1 box index pens, \$1; slate, 25 cts.....	2 52
			To 500 official envelopes and printing, \$2 75; 1 qr. ex. wrapping, 25 cts; 2 bottles ink, 50 cts; 12 sticks wax, 31 cts.....	3 80
			To 2 reams letter paper, \$2; 1 ream copying paper, 1 ct; 6 spools red tape, 75 cts.....	2 76
			To 500 double thick envelopes, 8½ by 5¼, printed.....	12 00
			To 6 spools tape, 75 cts; 2 doz. holders, 40 cts; 250 note envelopes, 6 cts.....	1 21
			To 250 letter envelopes, 6 cts; 1 ream note paper, \$3; 1 index, 25 cts; blank book, 25 cts.....	3 56
			To 1 ream copying paper, 1 ct; 1 bottle fluid ink, 37 cts; 1 index, 75 cts; 1 doz. pencils, 30 cts.....	1 43
			To 500 official envelopes, printed, \$2 75; 500 official envelopes, printed, \$2 75.....	5 50

Abstract of expenditures of the office of Paymaster General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.	
Aug. 14	2	Philp & Solomons—Cont'd..	To 2 reams National Mills letter, \$2; 2 quires large wrapping paper, \$1..... To 1 quart-bottle fluid ink, 75 cts; 1 large bottle mucilage, 16 cts; 2 brooms, 60 cts..... To 1 box pens, \$1; 12 reams letter paper, \$12; 2 dozen holders, 40 cts..... To 6 doz. pencils, \$1 80; 2 bottles ink, 50 cts; 2 r'ns note paper, \$9; 12 sheets card blotting, 12 cts..... To half ream envelope paper, \$1 37; 2 inkstands, \$1; 1 bottle pounce, 13 cts..... To 10 qrs. brown wrapping, \$1 50; 1 box pens, \$1; 1 box black swan-quill pens, 75 cts.....	\$3 00 1 51 13 40 11 42 2 50 3 25
14	3	Philp & Solomons.....	To 1 gross pens..... To 1 index book..... To 2 index books..... To 1 sheet alphabet for indexes..... To 1,000 letter envelopes and printing..... To 2 bottles Lawrence's fluid, \$1 50; 2 inkstands, 16 cts; 1,000 envelopes, 25 cts..... To 1,000 official envelopes, and printing..... To 2 gross pens..... To 2 quires wrapping..... To 2 quarts Arnold's fluid, \$1 50; half doz. erasers, \$1 25; 3 inkstands, \$3 75; 1 knife, 83 cts..... To 1 cap copy-book, \$6 50; 1 sponge-cup, \$1; 1 ream note, \$3; 2 boxes Perry's barrel pens, 50 cts..... To 1 copy-book, 40 cts; 2 quarts copying ink, \$2; 12 sheets blotting, 25 cts; 1 pair shears, \$1 75..... To 1 manuscript book, 75 cts; 3 inkstands, \$2 25; 50 quills, 50 cts; 1 ream cap, \$2 75..... To 1 book-rest, \$1 25; 1 gross pens, \$1; 4 boxes pens, \$4; 4 inkstands, \$3; 3 blue pencils, 45 cts..... To 2 gross pens, \$2; 500 extra large square envelopes and printing, \$12..... To 2 quarts Arnold's ink, \$1 50; 1 dozen rubber bands, 38 cts..... To 2 sheets oil paper..... To 3 spools tape, 37 cts; 1 bone folder, 32 cts..... To box-wood rule, brass edge, \$1; 1,000 official envelopes and printing, \$4 50..... To 1 ream copying paper..... To 2 dozen holders..... To 2 gross pens, \$2; 3 glass inkstands, \$1 87..... To 6 sheets blotting..... To 4 knives, \$3 34; 3 ebony rulers, \$1 50; 3 mucilage, 50 cts..... To 1 ream letter, \$1; 1 pound wax, 50 cts..... To 1 dozen carmine, \$1; 1 knife, 83 cts; 1 ink, 38 cts; 1 dozen blue pencils, \$2 50..... To 1,000 official envelopes and printing..... To 1 box pens, \$1; 1 bottle M. & N.'s ink, 25 cts; 1 glass inkstand, 75 cts..... To 2 dozen card blotting, 50 cts; 1 ruler, 75 cts..... To 1,000 white official envelopes and printing...	1 00 75 2 00 25 3 25 1 91 4 50 2 00 50 7 33 11 00 4 40 6 25 9 70 14 00 1 88 50 75 5 50 1 40 3 87 2 5 34 1 50 4 71 4 50 2 00 1 25 4 50
				\$171 55

23	4	John Alexander.....	To 1 box pens.....	1 00	106 57
			To 279 yards of cocoa matting, at 75 cents.....	209 25	
			To putting down 279 yards of cocoa matting, at 12½ cents.....	34 87	
			To 9 yards of tapestry Brussels carpet, at \$1 75.....	15 75	
			To taking up 2 old carpets and cleaning same.....	6 75	
			To fitting down 2 large carpets.....	7 50	
			To 14 large buff window shades.....	35 00	
30	5	Thomas C. Burns.....	To 1 dozen cakes of soap.....		309 12
Sept. 3	1	Thomas Williams.....	To taking down shelves.....	8 00	3 00
			To 3 new shelves.....	1 50	
			To taking apart cases and fastening down press.....	1 00	
			To 100 blocks.....	5 50	
18	2	King & Burchell.....	To 2 dusters and 2 buckets.....	2 75	16 00
			To hire of men moving and lifting furniture.....	1 50	
18	3	King & Burchell.....	To 3 brooms.....	1 12	4 25
			To 6 spittoons.....	3 75	
			To 3 water-coolers.....	10 50	
			To easing and repairing desks.....	1 25	
			To lock on box.....	1 00	
			To repairing chairs.....	2 50	
			To 6 tumblers.....	1 00	
			To 2 whisp brooms.....	50	
			To 1 ice pick.....	75	
			To 1 tin and 1 wood bucket.....	1 75	
			To 1 pitcher.....	1 12	
26	4	Philp & Solomons.....	To 1 folder, 3 cents; 3 balls twine, 75 cents; 1 bottle mucilage, 17 cents; 2 dozen holders, 40 cents.....	1 25	25 24
			To 3 spools tape, 38 cents; 2 blue pencils, 34 cents.....	72	
			To 4,000 official envelopes and printing, \$18; 50 quills, 50 cents.....	18 50	
			To 1 Arnold's fluid, 75 cents; 1 bottle copying ink, \$1; 1 box pens, \$1.....	2 75	
			To 6 indexes.....	4 50	
			To 1 cap letter book, 900 pages, \$5; 12 sheets card blotting, 25 cents.....	5 25	
			To 1 pair shears, \$1 25; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	2 25	
			To 1 knife, 83 cents; 1 ream note, \$3.....	3 83	
			To 1 box pens, \$2; 1 ream letter, \$1; 1 ream cap, \$2 75; 12 dozen tape, \$2 40.....	8 15	
			To 2 mucilage, 33 cents; 1 dozen pencils, 30 cents.....	63	
			To 1 box pens, \$1; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	2 00	
			To 1,000 white official envelopes, No. 9, and printing.....	4 50	
			To half ream-envelope paper, \$1 37; 1 bone folder, 20 cents.....	1 57	
			To 2 quires large wrapping, \$1; 1 ream note, printed heading, \$4 50.....	5 50	
			To 1 inkstand, 50 cents; 1 quart Lawrence's fluid, 75 cents.....	1 25	
			To 12 sheets blotting, 25 cents; 1 dozen pencils, 30 cents; 1 ream copying paper, 1 cent.....	58	
			To 400 envelopes, 8¼ by 5½, printed to order.....	6 00	
29	5	Adams Express Company....	To 1 valuable package from Louisville, Ky.....		69 31
30	6	Henrietta A. Buthmann	To 3 months' washing of office towels.....		5 00
					5 00

Abstract of expenditures of the office of Paymaster General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.	\$3 00
Nov. 14	1	Thomas C. Burns.....	To 1 dozen of soap.....	12 00
20	2	Mrs. R. M. Myers.....	To 2 dozen towels.....	
Dec. 2	3	Blanchard & Mohun.....	To 2 dozen blotting board, 50 cents; 1 quart copying ink, \$1.....	\$1 50
			To 1 quart writing fluid, 50 cents; 1 quart M. & N.'s ink, 4 cents.....	54
			To 4 dozen lead pencils, \$1 60; 2,000 official envelopes, printed, \$12.....	13 60
			To 1 quart mucilage, 75 cents; 3 mucilage brushes, 12 cents.....	87
			To 2 gross pens, \$2; 1 book-rest, 50 cents.....	2 50
			To 3 barometer inkstands, at \$1 25.....	3 75
			To 1 large cut-glass inkstand, \$2 25; 6 dozen bands, 90 cents.....	3 15
			To 50 quills, 3 cents; 1 pair shears, \$1 25; 1 eraser, 8 cents.....	1 36
			To 2 penknives, \$2; 1 gold pen, \$1 25.....	3 25
			To 10 reams letter paper, headed, \$30; 4 reams note, headed, \$16.....	46 00
			To 1 ream envelope, \$4; 1 pair fine shears, \$1 25.....	2 25
			To 2 penknives, \$2; 1 gross index pens, \$1.....	3 00
			To 1 blank book, \$1; 3 balls twine, at 37 cents, \$1 12.....	2 12
			To 1 calendar, 63 cents; 6 inkstands, \$3.....	3 63
			To 2 barometer inkstands, \$2 50; 2 boxes barrel pens, \$1.....	3 50
			To 9 erasers, 75 cents; 6 ebony rulers, \$3.....	3 75
			To 2 dozen blotting boards, 50 cents; 4 sponges and cups, 64 cents.....	1 14
			To 6 heavy paper-weights, \$3; 2 clips, \$1 50.....	4 50
			To 8 gross pens, \$8; 6 red and blue pencils, \$1.....	9 00
			To 4 dozen penholders, 80 cents; 2 dozen lead pencils, 80 cents.....	1 60
			To 8 penknives, \$5; 1 pair scissors, 4 cents.....	8 04
			To 3 sheets oil paper, 60 cents; 1 ream note paper, \$2.....	2 60
			To 1,000 envelopes, \$1; 30 doz. tape, (6 spools,) at 40 cents, \$12.....	13 00
			To 1 ream letter paper, \$1 50; 2 mahogany arm-rests, \$2 50.....	4 00
			To 3 sponges and cups, 48 cents; 1 knife, \$1; 1 barometer inkstand, \$1 25.....	2 73
			To 6 inkstands, \$3 75; 6 racks, 25 cents; 6 knives, \$6.....	10 00
			To 1 mahogany book-rest, \$1 25; 1 blank book, \$2 50.....	3 75
			To 6 dozen rubber bands, 90; 2 bottles fluid, \$1.....	1 90
			To 1 pair scissors, 4 cents; 4 sponges and cups, 64 cents.....	68
			To 6 erasers, 50 cents; 2 dozen pencils, 80 cents; 1 corkcrew, 50 cents.....	1 80
			To 1 ream flat cap, 18 lbs., ruled margin lines.....	6 50
			To 6 sheets imperial drawing paper, 90 cents; 6 drawing pens, 38 cents.....	1 28
			To 1 gold pen and holder, \$2; 1 index book, 50 cents.....	2 50
			To 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 pound wax, 30 cents; 8 penknives, \$8.....	9 30
			To 2 dozen penholders, 40 cents; 3 quires envelope, 36 by 40, \$2 25.....	2 65

			To 2 medium blank books, \$4; 1 patent paper-molstener, \$3 50	7 50
			To 7,250 official envelopes, headed, at \$6.....	43 50
			To 2 arm-rests, \$1 75; 18 pieces rubber, \$1 12.....	2 88
			To 2 reams letter paper, \$2; 1 ream note paper, \$2.....	5 00
			To 2 quarts copying ink, \$2; 4 quarts fluid, \$2.....	4 00
			To 8 inkstands, \$5; 1 gross quill pens, \$1.....	6 00
			To 1 copying book, 1,000 pages, \$3 50; 6 paper-weights, \$2 25.....	5 75
			To 1 knife, \$1; 500 envelopes, \$1.....	2 00
			To 2 arm-rests, \$1 75; 2 pair file-boards, 75 cents.....	2 50
			To 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1; 1 dozen blue and red pencils, \$2.....	3 00
			To 1 gross pens, \$1; punch, \$1; 6 erasers, 50 cents.....	2 50
			To 60 dozen red tape, (12 spools,) at 40 cents.....	24 00
			To 1,000 large square envelopes made to pattern, headed.....	15 00
			To 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 gold pen and holder, \$2.....	3 00
			To 2 dozen penholders, 40 cents; 2 dozen blotting board, 50 cents.....	90
			To 1 knife, \$1; 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 box swan-quill pens, 75 cents..	2 75
			To 1 knife, \$1; 1 folder, 8 cents; 3 boxes barrel pens, 75 cents.....	1 83
			To 1 box fountain pens, 50 cents; 3 boxes large barrel pens, \$1 50.....	2 00
			To 1 quart mucilage, 75 cents; 6 bottles writing fluid, \$3.....	3 75
			To 3 dozen pencils, \$1 20; 1 gold pen and holder, \$2.....	3 20
			To 2 arm-rests, large, \$2; 50 quills, 3 cents; 1 blank book, \$1 75.....	3 78
			To 3 racks, \$1 50; 6 inkstands, \$4 50; 1 pair shears, \$1 25.....	7 25
			To 500 envelopes, 50 cents; half ream folio post, \$3 50; 1 pair file-boards, 50 cents.....	4 50
			To 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 drawing pen, \$1 50; 1 gold pen and holder, \$2.....	4 50
6	4	Thomas Williams.....	To making closet.....	4 25
			To putting set of casters on chairs.....	75
			To putting up shelving and making step-ladder, second story.....	8 00
			To making 6 walnut boxes.....	9 00
			To making hat-rack.....	75
			To putting up shelves, third story.....	6 50
			To foot-board for desk.....	1 00
			To 2 tumbler-locks and keys.....	2 50
16	5	Thomas Burns.....	To 1 dozen soap.....	32 75
31	6	Henrietta A. Buthmann	To 3 months' washing of office towels to date.....	3 00 5 00
Feb.	9	Andrew J. Joyce.....	<i>Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	
			To 28 new spokes, \$7; setting 2 tires, \$2; 1 new box, \$1.....	10 00
			To setting 1 axle, \$1; 1 new tire-bolt, 13 cents; price shaft iron, 50 cents.....	2 13
			To 1 new bolt and nut, 25 cents; 1 new shaft, replacing, &c., \$2 50.....	2 75
			To 3 new straps, 50 cents; 1 new band, 25 cents; 4 new washers, oil, &c., \$1	1 75
			To medical attendance to horse.....	5 00
11	2	G. M. Wight.....	To 1 office desk.....	15 00
			To 1 office table.....	12 00
			To 1 large office table.....	14 00
			To 2 large office tables.....	28 00
			To 1 office desk.....	38 00
			To 1 large revolving chair.....	15 00
			To 1 office desk.....	38 00
			To 1 cherry table.....	3 00

Abstract of expenditures of the office of Paymaster General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Feb. 11	2	G. M. Wight—Continued....	To 1 large stuffed-back revolving chair.....	\$16 00
			To 1 large office table.....	14 00
			To 1 washstand.....	3 00
			To 1 washstand.....	3 50
			To 1 high desk.....	18 00
			To 1 washstand.....	3 50
			To 1 large office table.....	15 00
				\$236 00
11	3	G. M. Wight.....	To 1 washstand.....	3 50
			To 1 washbowl and pitcher.....	2 50
			To 1 large revolving chair.....	14 00
			To 1 oak revolving chair.....	10 00
			To covering 2 chair-seats.....	2 00
			To 1 solid walnut desk.....	22 00
			To 1 revolving chair.....	10 00
			To covering chair-seat.....	1 00
			To 2 large solid walnut desks.....	60 00
			To 1 large solid walnut desk.....	30 00
			To 1 washstand.....	2 25
			To 9 walnut tables, covered tops, at \$11.....	99 00
			To 4 solid oak tables, covered tops, at \$11.....	44 00
			To 2 solid mahogany tables, covered tops, at \$12.....	24 00
			To 1 solid walnut table, covered top.....	12 00
			To covering chair-seat.....	1 00
			To 5 solid walnut desks, at \$22.....	110 00
			To 23 arm-chairs, at \$2.....	46 00
			To covering office table.....	2 25
			To 8 walnut high desks, at \$18.....	144 00
			To 8 high cone stools, at \$2.....	16 00
			To 6 oak arm-chairs, at \$2.....	12 00
			To covering 8 stools with hair-cloth, \$1.....	8 00
			To one walnut desk.....	30 00
				705 50
23	4	L. J. Middleton.....	To $\frac{1}{4}$ peck ice daily, 77 days.....	4 81
			To 1 .. ..do..... 53 days.....	6 62
			To 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..do..... 52 days.....	9 75
			To 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..do..... 26 days.....	8 13

23	March 2	5	John F. Callan.....	To 31 days.....	52 days.....	21 12
		6	Joyce & Leuman.....	To 2 days.....	52 days.....	13 00
				To 50 copies Military Laws United States, 1776 to 1863, at \$5.....		63 43
				To 2 shoes, 50 cents; 2 shoes, 50 cents; 2 shoes, 50 cents.....		250 00
				To 2 shoes, 50 cents; 2 shoes, 63 cents; 1 remove, 15 cents.....		
				To 1 remove, 15 cents; 4 shoes, \$1 25; 1 shoe, 31 cents.....		
				To 2 shoes, 63 cents; 4 shoes steeled, \$1 50.....		
				To 2 shoes steeled, 75 cents; 2 shoes steeled, 75 cents; 2 shoes steeled, 75 cents.....		
				To roughing 4 shoes, 63 cents; 2 shoes steeled, 75 cents.....		
						10 25
2		7	John Alexander.....	To 27 yards cocoa matting, at 87½ cents.....		23 62½
				To putting down 27 yards cocoa matting.....		3 37½
				To 36 yards cocoa matting, at 87½ cents.....		31 50
				To taking up old carpet, \$1 50; moving furniture two rooms, \$3.....		4 50
				To putting down 36 yards of matting.....		4 50
				To 10 yards of matting, at 87½ cents, \$8 75; repairing matting 3 halls, \$3.....		11 75
				To 45 yards of cocoa matting, at 87½ cents, \$39 37; taking up old carpet, \$1 50.....		40 87½
				To putting down 45 yards of matting, at 12½ cents.....		5 62½
				To moving furniture, \$1 50; repairing matting in upper hall, \$2 50.....		4 00
				To 4 pieces of zinc and tacking down same.....		1 50
				To repairing matting in 2 rooms.....		
						137 75
9		8	J. W. Thompson & Co.....	To 1 2-lt. pendant, \$4 50, and extra key and fitting, \$1 75.....		6 25
				To 6 feet plain ex. stem, \$3; reading lamp and 12 feet hose, \$8 50.....		11 50
				To 1 tin and mica shade.....		1 75
				To reading lamp and tube.....		6 00
				To tin and mica shade.....		1 75
				To 23 feet gas pipe, \$5 75; 3 extra fittings and connexions, 90 cents.....		6 65
				To 1 D. Swing fluted bracket, \$3 25; gas-fitter and assistant, 1 day, connecting, \$4.....		7 25
						41 15
9		9	Philp & Solomons.....	To 1 bottle M. & N. ink, 37 cents; 1 bottle copying ink, \$1 25.....		1 62
				To 1 date case.....		37
				To 2 dozen pencils, \$1; 1 dozen holders, 36 cents.....		1 36
				To 1,000 official envelopes and printing.....		8 00
				To 2 boxes Perry's double-action pens.....		3 00
				To 1 box Perry's double-action pens, \$1 50; 2 mucilage, \$1.....		2 50
				To 2 mucilage.....		1 00
				To 2 reams letter paper, headed.....		10 00
						27 85
9		10	King & Burchell.....	To 15 yards oil carpet, at \$1 25.....		18 75
				To 6 yards towelling, at 20 cents.....		1 20
						19 95
9		11	King & Burchell.....	To 2 washbowls, pitchers, and soap-trays.....		6 00
				To 1 washstand.....		2 00
				To 4 boxes, at 25 cents.....		1 00
				To 4 brooms, at 50 cents.....		2 00
				To 4 gross matches.....		37
				To 6 spittoons.....		4 50
				To 5 boxes, at 25 cents.....		1 25
				To 1 bottle of oil.....		75
				To 1 hatchet.....		75
						18 62

Abstract of expenditures of the office of Paymaster General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
March 9	12	King & Burchell—Cont'd ..	To 2 water-coolers.....	\$12 00
			To 5 spittoons.....	3 12
			To 1 large basket.....	3 50
			To 1 box toilet soap.....	1 50
			To 1 tub.....	75
			To 2 brooms.....	75
			To 3 spittoons.....	1 87
			To 4 gross matches.....	50
			To express charges.....	50
			To 2 scrap baskets.....	2 00
			To 2 keys.....	62
				\$27 11
20	13	Blanchard & Mohun.....	To 1 Mitchell's atlas, \$6; 3 gross pens, \$3; 2 knives, \$2.....	11 00
			To 6 inkstands, \$4 50; 4 dozen blotting board, \$1.....	5 50
			To 2 reams letter paper, \$6; 2 dozen rubber, \$1 50.....	7 50
			To 3 dozen pencils, \$1 20; 3 dozen penholders, 60 cents.....	1 80
			To 1 quart ink, 4 cents; 1 paper-tearer, 38 cents; 3 dozen red and blue pencils, \$6.....	6 42
			To 1 pound wax.....	30
			To 64 reams letter paper, headed, \$19 50; 1 ream note paper, \$2.....	21 50
			To 4 dozen erasers, 50 cents; 1 pair fine shears, \$1 75.....	2 25
			To 2 reams copying paper, \$1; 3 gross pens, \$3.....	4 00
			To 1 ream legal paper, \$3 50; 1,000 envelopes, \$2.....	5 50
			To 1 blank book, 75 cents; 2 gross pens, \$2.....	2 75
			To 3,000 official envelopes headed, \$18; 3 balls large twine, \$1 50.....	19 50
			To 6 glass inkstands, \$4 50; 3 quarts Arnold's fluid, \$2 25.....	6 75
			To 1 quart M. & N.'s ink, 4 cents; 2 quarts Arnold's copying ink, \$2 50.....	2 54
			To 2 blank books, 50 cents; 7 dozen lead pencils, \$2 80.....	3 30
			To 1 box barrel pens, 50 cents; 1 ruler, 50 cents; 2,500 envelopes, \$15.....	16 00
			To 1 cap copying book, 1,000 pages, \$4 50; 2 boxes barrel pens, \$1.....	5 50
			To 2 reams writing paper, \$3; 1 ream flat cap, ruled to margin, \$3.....	6 00
			To 5 gross pens, \$5; 1 piece silk ribbon, 25 cents; 1 dozen David's red ink, \$3 50.....	8 75
			To 1 ream note paper, \$2; 1 ruler, 50 cents; 1 heavy folder, 25 cents.....	2 75
			To 2 reams letter paper, \$6; 2 dozen blotting board, 50 cents.....	6 50
			To 4 dozen penholders, 80 cents; 2 gross pens, \$2; 2 pairs shears, \$2 50.....	5 30
			To 1 piece India-ink and saucer, \$1; 1 rule with inches, \$1 25.....	2 25
			To 12 dozen rubber bands, \$1 80; 6 weights, \$2 50.....	4 30
			To 1 ream envelope paper, \$4; 1 gold pen and case, \$3.....	7 00

March	26	14	Thomas Williams.....	To 2 penknives, \$2; 6 inkstands, \$4 50; 1 clip, 50 cents..... To 1,000 envelopes, \$5; 5 reams note paper, headed, \$20..... To 6 balls heavy twine, \$3; 1 ream large envelopes, \$6..... To 1 dozen erasers, 50 cents; 1 board-clip, \$1..... To 2 reams Congress letter paper, \$6; 15 dozen tape, \$6..... To 1 barometer inkstand and rack, \$1 75; 2 reams note paper, \$4..... To 1 knife, \$1; 1 sponge and cup, 50 cents..... To 1 excelsior knife, \$2; 1 sponge and cup, 50 cents..... To 1 gutta-percha penholder, 38 cents; 1 dozen red and blue pencils, \$2..... To 1 pound wax, 30 cents; 1 corkscrew, 50 cents; 1 paper tacks, 15 cents..... To 1 copying book, 1,000 pages, \$4 50; 2 reams copy paper, \$1..... To 4 inkstands, \$3; 1 gold pen and case, \$3..... To 3 dozen blotting board, 50 cents; 1 Bristol board, 30 cents..... To 1 oil-stone, 30 cents; 1 eraser, 8 cents..... To 2 gross pens, \$2; 1 box barrel pens, 25 cents.....	7 00 25 00 9 00 1 50 12 00 5 75 1 50 2 50 2 38 95 5 50 6 00 80 38 2 25	247 17
May	2	15	Thomas C. Burns.....	To 6 walnut rulers..... To making drawers for table and divisions in drawer..... To altering chair and putting on casters..... To clothes racks and hooks..... To 6 packing cases..... To 1 case of pine shelves..... To 1 case of pine shelves..... To easing cases, doors, and keys..... To repairing desks..... To 1 walnut case.....	2 40 3 50 1 25 2 50 9 00 40 00 9 00 4 50 2 00 50 00	124 15 3 00 3 00 10 00
	6	16	Jane Wilson.....	To 1 dozen soap..... To 3 months' washing of office towels to date.....	..... .....	3 00
	2		Thomas C. Burns.....	To 1 dozen fancy soap..... To making 20 rulers, walnut, at 40 cents..... To 10 packing cases, at \$1 25..... To 1 case of pigeon-holes..... To 1 rack..... To 1 case of shelving..... To 36 blocks..... To 8 packing cases, at \$1 50.....	8 00 12 50 4 00 75 9 00 1 08 12 00	47 33 4 00
	9	3	Hutchinson & Bro.,.....	To 2 copies Washington Directory, 1862-'63..... To 6 oak bent arm chairs, at \$3..... To 1 solid walnut desk..... To 1 oak revolving chair..... To 1 walnut desk..... To 1 pedestal desk..... To 1 oak desk..... To 1 enclosed washstand..... To repairing 4 high stools..... To repairing 2 chairs..... To 1 oak desk..... To 6 office tables covered with cloth, at \$8 50.....	18 00 45 00 10 00 30 00 38 00 11 00 5 50 2 50 1 00 24 00 51 00	

Abstract of expenditures of the office of Paymaster General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
May 12	4	G. M. Wight—Continued...	To 12 oak arm-chairs, at \$3.....	\$36 00
			To 2 high stools.....	3 00
			To 1 high oak desk.....	22 00
			To 1 case pigeon-holes.....	2 50
			To 1 high stool.....	1 50
			To 6 office tables covered with cloth, at \$8 50...	51 00
			To 1 high double desk.....	28 00
			To 1 wash-stand.....	3 00
			To 1 oak revolving chair and covering chair-seat with hair-cloth.....	7 50
			To 1 oak pedestal desk.....	38 00
			To 2 oak high revolving chairs, at \$7 50.....	15 00
			To 6 arm chairs, at \$2 25.....	13 50
			To 1 arm office chair.....	4 00
			To 1 chair cushion.....	2 25
			To 1 high double desk.....	24 00
June 1	5	Letts, Waters & Co.....	To 40 copies Green's army pay table, at \$1.....	\$487 25
4	6	Thomas C. Burns.....	To 1 dozen of soap.....	40 00
19	7	King & Burchell.....	To 6 wisps, \$1 75; 4 spittoons, \$3; 3 bowls, pitchers, and dishes, \$5 75.....	3 00
			To 2 feather dusters, \$3 25; 1 dozen honey soap, \$3; 1 tin bucket, \$1 25.....	11 50
			To 2 boxes, 65 cents; 2 dust brushes, \$1; 7 tumblers, \$1 65.....	7 50
			To 2 brooms, 75 cents; 5 buckets, \$2 50; $\frac{1}{4}$ gross matches, 37 cents.....	3 30
			To 10 papers pins, \$1; express charges, \$2 50.....	3 62
			To 1 curtain for desk and rod.....	3 50
19	8	King & Burchell... .	To 1 dozen towels.....	1 25
			To telegraphs not over military line.....	11 00
			To 3 yards oil-carpet.....	2 10
			To 17 spittoons, \$12 75; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen soap, \$7 50; 6 feather dusters, \$4 50.....	3 94
19	9	King & Burchell.....	To 2 washbowls, pitchers, and soap-dishes, \$3; 1 gross matches, \$1 50.....	24 75
			To 2 water-coolers, \$12; 2 brooms, 75 cents; 2 baskets, \$2 25.....	7 50
			To 2 buckets, \$1; 7 yards oil carpet, \$10 50.....	15 00
			To 2 large water-coolers, \$16 75; 3 basins, pitchers, and soap-dishes, \$9.....	11 50
			To 3 large baskets, \$1 50; cleaning carpets, \$9.....	25 75
			To 2 buckets, \$1; 1 tin water bucket, \$1 75.....	1
			To 2 candlesticks, 75 cents; 2 pounds candles, 50 cents.....	2 75
				1 25

24	10	Wm. G. Gallant.....	To 8 tumblers, \$1, 3 spittoons, \$2 25.....	3 25	105 25
			To 10 packing cases.....	15 00	
			To removing and putting up old shelving in account-room.....	10 00	
			To new shelving in account-room.....	14 00	
			To new shelving in muster-room.....	18 00	
			To removing and putting up cases and shelves in blank-room.....	7 00	
			To 1 falling table.....	3 50	
			To 1 falling table, covered.....	4 75	
			To 5 racks.....	3 75	
			To cutting holes in doors, repairing locks, &c.....	1 50	
			To 1 blackboard.....	4 75	
			To 3 packing cases.....	4 50	
30	11	R. M. Aldred.....	To washing office towels 3 months.....	86 75	
			Total for the year.....	10 00	
				4,041 47	

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the office of Surgeon General during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	
Aug. 11	1	John W. Carr.....	For services rendered as night watchman in building of Surgeon General's Office, from July 5 to July 31, 1862, being 27 days, at \$50 per month.....	\$44 02
11	2	Charles Febzisky....	For services rendered as night watchman in building of Surgeon General's Office, from July 7 to July 31, 1862, being 25 days, at \$50 per month.....	40 76
11	3	Albert Parker.....	For use of furniture wagon in removing the Surgeon General's Office, at \$5 per day, for 4½ days.....	23 50
			For 2 extra men, at \$1 50 per day, for 5½ days.....	16 50
			For 3 men extra, at \$1 50 per day, for 1 day.....	4 50
12	4	A. Hyde, agent.....	For rent of the house and premises on the corner of 15th street and New York avenue, (recently occupied as a hospital for teamsters,) from the 27th June, when delivered to the Surgeon General by Captain Dana, and now occupied by the Surgeon General's Office, to the 31st July, 1862, inclusive, 1 month and 3 days, at \$150 per month.....	165 00
13	5	Washington Gas-light Co...	For gas consumed from 1st July to 1st August, 1862, 400 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	1 12
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	11
14	6	Copeland & Lilly.....	For 3 window awnings, at \$9.....	27 00
16	7	G. M. Wight.....	For 2 tables covered with cloth.....	9 00
			For 1 solid walnut desk.....	40 00
			For 1 solid walnut desk.....	40 00
			For 1 revolving chair.....	10 00
			For 1 solid walnut desk.....	40 00
			For 1 walnut table.....	12 00
			For 1 revolving chair.....	10 00
			For 6 oak arm-chairs.....	15 00
21	8	Boteler & Wilson.....	For 1 oak desk.....	12 00
			For 1 oak desk.....	15 00
			For 1 washstand.....	1 50
			For 6 wood-seat chairs.....	4 00
			For 2 oak desks.....	30 00
			For 1 oak desk.....	15 00
			For 1 walnut desk.....	15 00
			For 1 dozen oak chairs.....	12 00
			For 1 oak desk.....	15 00
			For 1 dozen oak chairs.....	12 00
			For 2 common tables, \$4 50; ½ dozen wood chairs, \$1 50.....	9 00
				140 50

92	9	Myers & McGahn.....	For 1 1-light pendant.....	1 50
			For altering and hanging 2-light pendant.....	1 50
			For 1 2-light pendant.....	2 25
			For 1 4-12 feet extra stem.....	62
			For 2 portable lights.....	8 00
			For 2 mica frames and 2 paper shades.....	1 50
			For repairing rubber hose.....	50
				15 87
30	10	T. A. Robertson.....	For cleaning chimneys.....	2 00
30	11	Theodore Tenhaaf.....	For services as night watchman in the building of Surgeon General's office from August 16th to 31st, 1862, being 16 days, at \$50 per month.....	26 09
31	12	Charles Stewart.....	For patching and whitewashing 1 room.....	2 50
			For cutting open fireplace and repairing hearth.....	2 50
			For patching around 5 fireplaces.....	1 00
31	13	Charles Febitzky.....	For services as night watchman in the building of Surgeon General's office from August 1st to 31st, 1862, being 31 days, at \$50 per month.....	6 00
31	14	John W. Carr.....	For services as night watchman in the building of Surgeon General's office from August 1st to 15th, inclusive, being 15 days, at \$50 per month.....	50 54
4	1	Edward Lilly.....	For 1 awning.....	24 46
6	2	Washington Gas-light Co....	For gas consumed from 1st August to 1st September, 1862, 1,000 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	9 00
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	2 52
10	3	Myers & McGahn..	For 25 feet gas-pipe.....	5 00
			For 1 2-light pendant.....	2 50
			For 1 double swing bracket.....	1 50
			For 1 nipple.....	25
			For 1 portable light.....	5 00
			For 1 paper shade and mica.....	88
				15 13
12	4	Anthony Hyde, agent.....	For rent of the premises on the corner of 15th street and New York avenue, now occupied by the Surgeon General, and recently as a hospital for teamsters, from the 1st to the 31st of August, 1862, at \$150 per month.....	150 00
15	5	Wm. G. Bitner.....	For 1 new key.....	50
			For opening door.....	25
			For hanging bell.....	5 00
15	6	Wm. S. Mitchell & Co.....	For 14 buff shades put up, at \$2.....	28 00
			For 2 buff shades put up, at \$1 25.....	2 50
			For 259½ yards (S. qr.) cocoa matting, at 75 cents.....	269 44
			For sewing and laying 359½ yards cocoa matting, at 12 cents.....	44 90
			For 1 piece binding.....	62
			For 44½ yards Brussels carpet, at \$1 50.....	67 12
			For making, laying, and thread.....	7 38
			For taking up 6 carpets, at \$1.....	6 00
			For cleaning 6 carpets, at \$1 50.....	9 00
			For fitting and laying 6 carpets, at \$2 50.....	15 00
			For taking off, repairing, and putting up 13 shades, at 50 cents.....	6 50
			For taking up and relaying 66 yards cocoa matting.....	6 60
			For taking up and relaying carpet and cocoa matting.....	4 50
			For papering wall.....	2 50
				470 06

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Surgeon General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Sept. 20	7	Nathan Jackson.....	For sawing 4 cords pine wood, at \$1 87½ per cord.....	\$7 50
			For sawing 8½ cords oak wood, at 62 cents per cord.....	5 16
			For sawing 16½ cords oak wood, at \$1 25 per cord.....	20 83
			For packing the above wood, at 50 cents per cord.....	14 50
26	8	Philp & Solomons.....	For 1,000 official envelopes and printing.....	4 50
			For 1 dozen pencils, 30; 1 ivory folder, 3 cents.....	33
			For 1 ream envelope paper, \$2 75; 1 ream extra thick wrapping paper, \$4 50.....	7 25
			For 1 box pens, \$1; 500 envelopes and printing, \$2 75.....	3 75
			For 1 ream letter paper \$1; 1 pack cards, 25 cents; 1 red and blue pencil, 15 cents.....	1 40
			For 1 dozen elastic bands, \$1 80; 2 reams letter paper, \$2.....	3 80
			For 1,000 official envelopes and printing, \$4 50; 1 dozen card blotting, 25 cents.....	4 75
			For 1 dozen penholders, 20 cents; 2 spools tape, 25 cents; 2 memorandum books, 80 cents.....	1 55
			For 1 eraser, 21 cents; 1 dozen penholders, 20 cents; 1,000 envelopes and printing, \$3 25.....	3 66
			For 1,000 official envelopes and printing, \$4 50; 1 gold pen and silver case, \$2.....	6 50
			For 1 bottle pounce, 13 cents; rubber ruler, 62 cents; 1 penknife, 83 cents.....	1 58
			For 2 baskets, \$1 50; ¼ ream note paper, \$1 50.....	3 00
			For 1 ream cap paper, \$2 75; 1 ream letter paper, \$1; 1 eraser, 21 cents; 1 knife, 83 cents.....	4 79
			For 2 inkstands, \$3; 1 eraser, 21 cents; 2 pounds wax, \$1; 6 bottles ink, \$1 50.....	5 71
			For 1 knife, 84 cents; 1 eraser, 21 cents; box wafers, 50 cents.....	1 55
			For 1 box pens, \$1; 1 inkstand, \$1; 1 bottle pounce, 13 cents.....	2 13
			For 12 dozen drawing pins.....	6 00
			For box patent fasteners, complete, \$4; basket, 75 cents.....	4 75
			For 1 ream letter paper, \$1; 1 ream note paper, \$3; 1 ream letter paper, \$1.....	5 00
			For 100 quills, \$1; 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1.....	2 00
			For 1,000 official envelopes and printing.....	4 50
			For 1,000 official envelopes and printing.....	4 50
			For 1 ball cotton twine.....	37
			For 3 pearl penknives.....	2 50
			For ¼ ream letter paper.....	50
			Disallowed.....	86 07
				6 00
26	9	Philp & Solomons.....	For 1 ream letter paper.....	1 00
			For 1 dozen pencils, 30 cents; razor strap, 37 cents; rubber ruler, 75 cents; 6 ivory folders, 13 cents; 12 holders, 20 cents; basket, 87 cents.....	2 62

80 07

26	10	Philp & Solomons.....	48	21
		For 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 quire folio-post paper, ruled, 50 cents.....	1 50	
		For 1 ream note paper.....	3 00	
		For 500 XX envelopes and printing.....	1 62	
		For 1 ream extra heavy ruled letter paper.....	6 00	
		For 200 extra large envelopes, 8½ by 5½.....	3 00	
		For 1 quire card blotting, 25 cents; 4 bottles Lawrence's fluid, \$1 50.....	1 75	
		For 1½ ream letter paper.....	1 50	
		For 1,000 letter envelopes.....	25	
		For 100 quills.....	1 00	
		For 1 gross pens.....	1 00	
		For 1 bottle mucilage.....	17	
		For 1 bottle mucilage.....	16	
		For 1,000 yellow envelopes and printing, \$4 50; 1,000 letter envelopes, \$3 25; inkstand, 75.....	8 50	
		For 1 contract knife.....	83	
		For 2 inkstands.....	2 75	
		For 1 ream note paper.....	3 00	
		For 1 gross pens, \$1; ½ dozen penholders, 10 cents.....	1 10	
		For 1 rubber ruler, 62 cents; 1 eraser, 21 cents.....	84	
		For 1 pack visiting cards.....	37	
		For 1 ream letter paper, \$1; 1 ream cap paper, \$2 75; 3 dozen rubber bands, \$1 50.....	5 25	
		For 100 quills.....	1 00	
		For 1,500 yellow official envelopes and printing.....	6 25	
		For inkstand, \$1 25; pen-rack, 38 cents; folder, 15 cents.....	1 78	
		For 1 dozen holders, 20 cents; 3 gross pens, \$3; 1 dozen pencils, 30 cents; 1 dozen pieces rubber, 5 cents.....	3 55	
		For 1 rubber ruler.....	75	
		For 1 bottle pounce, 13 cents; 1 knife, 83; 1 bottle mucilage, 17 cents.....	1 13	
		For 2 reams letter paper.....	2 00	
		For mail bag, \$1 50; ruler, 50 cents.....	2 00	
		For 1,000 official envelopes and printing, \$4 50; 1 ream note paper, \$3.....	7 50	
		For 1 ream note paper.....	3 00	
		For 2 inkstands, \$1 50; 250 letter envelopes, 6 cents; 3 knives.....	4 06	
		For 500 white official envelopes, No. 9.....	75	
		For 2 rulers, \$1; 2 dozen pencils, 60 cents.....	1 60	
		For 1 ream letter paper, \$1; 1 diary, 55 cents; 1,000 envelopes, No. 10, and printing, \$4 50.....	6 05	
		For 6 reference files, \$1 20; 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1.....	2 20	
		For 1 inkstand, 62 cents; 1 pen-rack, 75 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	2 37	
		For 8 reams letter paper, \$8; 500 official envelopes, printed from plate, \$3 12.....	11 12	
		For engraving steel plate.....	6 00	
		For 2 Congressional Directories, 75 cents; 12 dozen tape, \$3 60.....	4 35	
		For 1 ream extra large wrapping paper.....	8 00	
		For engraving plate for heading, \$5; 2 reams note paper, printed from plate, \$14.....	19 00	
		For 2 reams letter paper, printed from plate, \$10; printing 5 quires note paper, \$1.....	11 00	
		For 1,000 letter envelopes, 25 cents; 1 dozen pencils, 30 cents; 12 holders, 20 cents; 3 inkstands, \$1 50.....	2 25	
		For 3 sheets drawing paper.....	25	
		For 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 dozen pints Lawrence's fluid, \$4 50.....	5 50	
		For 1 dozen card blotting, 25 cents; 1 blank book, indexed to order, \$1 50.....	4 75	
		For ½ ream treble thick note paper, printed from plate.....	5 25	
		For ¼ ream treble thick note paper, printing only.....	75	
		For 1 inkstand, 50 cents; 1 ream letter paper, \$1; ½ ream envelope paper, \$2 75; basket, \$1.....	5 25	
		For 1 eraser.....	21	
		For 1 ream cap paper, \$2 75; 2 inkstands, \$1.....	3 75	
		For 2 reams note paper, \$6; 1 ruler, 50 cents.....	6 50	

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Surgeon General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Sept. 26	10	Philp & Solomons—Cont'd.	For 1 pound wax, 50 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1; 100 quilts, \$1; 2,000 yellow official envelopes and printing, \$9..... For 500 white official envelopes and printing..... Do.....do.....do..... Do.....letter do.....do..... For 1,000 official envelopes and printing, No. 9, \$4 50; 1,000 official envelopes, printed, \$4 50.....	\$11 50 2 00 2 00 1 38 9 00 \$164 80
30	11	Theodore Tenhaaf.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army from 1st to 30th September, 1862, inclusive, at \$600 per annum.....	48 92
30	12	Charles Febezisky.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from 1st to 30th September, inclusive, at \$600 per annum.....	48 92
30	13	Charles Harling.....	For freight on Medical Journals and other parcels received in Surgeon General's office, and for labor in and around the office from July 1 to September 30, 1862, inclusive.....	7 92
			<i>Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	
Oct. 1	1	John Chism.....	For cleaning privy.....	2 50
14	2	Myers & McGhan.....	For 22 feet gas-pipe, at 20 cents, \$4 40; 1 portable light, \$1..... For 1 1-light pendant, \$1 50; filter and assistant $\frac{1}{2}$ day, \$1..... For portable light, \$4; 3 feet extra —, at 50 cents, \$1 50..... For 1 connexion ball, 25 cents; 2 shades, mica, at \$1..... For repairing water-closet.....	8 40 2 50 5 50 2 25 2 00
16	3	Anthony Hyde, agent.....	For rent of the premises on the corner of New York avenue and Fifteenth street, recently occupied as a hospital for teamsters, and now by the Surgeon General, from September 1 to October 1, 1862, at \$150 per month.....	20 65
17	4	James Carpenter.....	For stowing away 25 tons of anthracite coal, at 25 cents per ton.....	150 00
20	5	Wash. Gas-light Company.	For gas consumed from 1st September to 1st October, 1862, 3,800 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet..... Deduct 10 per cent.....	6 25 1 06
			Add United States tax, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cent per 100 feet.....	9 58
				57
31	6	Charles Fabeziski.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army from 1st to 31st October, 1862, at \$500 per annum.....	10 15
31	7	Theodore Tenhaaf.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army from 1st to 31st October, 1862, at \$400 per annum.....	50 54
Nov. 12	8	Myers & McGhan.....	For 1 2-light pendant..... For 2 portable lights, at \$4 50.....	2 50 9 00

14	9	Wash. Gas-light Company.	For 3 shades and mica.....	3 00
			For extra stem, 3 feet, at 50 cents.....	1 50
			For gas consumed in this office from October 1st to November, 1862, being 3,400 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	9 52
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	95
			United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	8 57
				51
21	10	Myers & McGhan.....	For 16½ feet gas-pipe, \$3 30; 5 fittings, at 12½ cents, 63 cents.....	3 93
			For 5 hooks, 20 cents; 1 2-light pendant, \$3.....	3 24
			For 2 portable lights, at \$1 50.....	9 00
			For 2 shades and 2 mica frames, at \$1 50.....	3 00
			For gas-fitter and assistant 1 day.....	4 00
29	11	Theodore Tenhaft.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army from November 1 to 30, 1862, at \$600 per annum.....	2 13
29	12	Charles Fabezeski.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of Fifth-street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army from November 1 to 30, 1862, at \$500 per annum.....	48 92
Dec.	1	13	Wash. Gas-light Company.	48 92
			For gas consumed in the Surgeon General's office from 1st to 30th, 1862, inclusive, being 4,800 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	13 44
			Deduct 10 per cent. for payment within 5 days.....	1 34
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	12 10
				72
Dec.	2	14	Blanchard & Mohun.....	12 82
			For 100 large square envelopes.....	3 00
			For 100 quills, 5 cents; 1 slate, 20 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	1 25
			For 2 reams foolscap paper, \$1; 2 glass inkstands, \$1 50.....	2 50
			For 1 large tray inkstand, \$9; 2,000 official envelopes, headed, \$12.....	21 00
			For 1 blank book, \$3 50; 100 quills, 5 cents; 1 desk knife, 50 cents.....	4 05
			For 1 dozen pencils, 40 cents; 1 folder, 8 cents; 12 pieces large rubber, \$1 50.....	1 98
			For 1 gross pens, \$; 3 bottles pounce, 38 cents; 2 ink-tands, \$1 50.....	2 88
			For 12 penholders, 20 cents; 2 erasers, 16 cents; 2 gutta-percha rulers, \$1 50.....	1 86
			For 1 gross pens, \$; 2 holders, 12 cents; 1 dozen red ink, \$1.....	2 12
			For 4 erasers, 33 cents; 1 box wafers, 38 cents.....	71
			For 2,000 official envelopes, headed, \$12; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	13 60
			For 1 pound wax, 30 cents; 3 gutta-percha rulers, \$1 50; 1 sponge cup, 4 cents.....	1 84
			For 3 quires envelope paper, 75 cents; 3 bottles mucilage, 75 cents; 1 ream letter paper, \$1 50.....	3 00
			For 6 paper weights, \$1 25; 12 quarts Maynard & Noyes's ink, 50 cents.....	2 75
			For 1,000 letter envelopes, headed, \$2; 1 inkstand, \$1.....	3 00
			For 1 index book, 50 cents; 1 paper basket, 75 cents; sponge and cup, 25 cents.....	1 50
			For 6 gutta-percha rulers, \$4 50; 1 blank book, 38 cents.....	4 88
			For 3 glass inkstands, \$1 25; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	3 25
			For 6 sheets double envelope drawing paper, at 50 cents.....	3 00
			For 1 cup and sponge, 25 cents; 6 erasers, 50 cents; 12 blotting boards, 25 cents.....	1 00
			For 2,000 official envelopes, headed, \$12; 2,000 letter envelopes, \$1.....	16 00
			For 4 ivory folders, 33 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 dozen pencils, 40 cents.....	1 73
			For 1 ream letter paper, \$1 50; 500 envelopes, 50 cents.....	2 00
			For 2 file boards, 50 cents; 1 large sponge, 60 cents.....	1 10
			For 1 paper basket, 75 cents; 1 pair file boards, 50 cents.....	1 25
			For 2,000 official envelopes, headed, \$12; 2,000 letter envelopes, \$1.....	16 00
			For 1 ream note paper, \$2; 1 pair file boards, 14 by 17½, \$1 25.....	3 25

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Surgeon General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Dec. 2	14	Blanchard & Mohun—Con'd.	For 12 pair silk strings, 75 cents; 6 glass inkstands, \$4 50. For 2 gross pens, \$1; 1 ream envelope paper, 36 by 40, \$11. For 1 dozen penholders, 20 cents; 1 ream foolscap paper, 50 cents. For 3 gutta-percha rulers, \$2 25; 3 ivory folders, 25 cents. For 2 dozen blotting boards, 50 cents; 5 reams letter paper, headed, \$15. For 3 reams note paper, headed, \$12; 1 dust pan, 25 cents. For 3 reams ruled note paper, \$3 00; 1,500 official envelopes, headed, \$9. For 1 gutta-percha ruler, 75 cents; 1 ivory folder, 8 cents. For 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1; 1 dozen penholders, 20 cents. For 6 sheets Bristol board, \$1 50; 6 erasers, 50 cents; 6 file boards, \$1 50. For 2 reams ruled letter paper, \$3; 6 paper weights, \$2 25. For 500 envelopes, 50 cents; 12 dozen aromatic bands, \$3. For 1 alphabet book, 62 cents; 1 arm-rest, \$1. For 2,000 official envelopes, headed, \$12; 2,000 large official envelopes, \$12. For 5 pounds wax, \$1 50; 1 memorandum book, 50 cents; 1 red and black pencil, 17 cents. For 2 reams cap paper, \$1 50; 3 bottles pounce, 38 cents; 3 reams note paper, \$5. For 5 glass inkstands, \$3 75; 2 dozen pencils, 80 cents; 4 gutta-percha rulers, \$3. For 1 gross pens, \$1; 1,000 large envelopes, printed, \$5. For 2 dozen blotting boards, 50 cents; 100 quills, 5 cents; 4 folders, 33 cents. For 1 ball twine, 40 cents; 2 gross pens, \$2; 2 arm-rests, \$1 50. For 1 pound rubber, \$1; 6 sheets Antiquarian drawing paper, \$7 50. For 3 paint saucers, 15 cents; 1 triangle, 50 cents; 1 T square, \$1. For 1 boxwood rule, \$1 50; 1 inkstand, 75 cents; 1 eraser, 8 cents. For 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 paper weight, 33 cents. For 2,000 official envelopes, headed, \$12; 1 large office bell, \$3. For 7 reams letter paper, headed. For 5 reams note paper, headed.	\$5 25 13 00 70 9 50 15 50 12 25 15 00 83 1 20 3 50 5 25 3 50 1 62 24 00 2 17 7 88 7 55 6 00 88 3 90 8 50 1 65 2 33 1 38 15 00 21 00 20 00
2	15	Byram & Lanner.....	For drawing table and trussels. For hanging doors to case, complete. For putting up shelving. For large case. For putting up partition.	6 75 10 30 7 50 67 37 14 25
5	16	Alfred J. W. Cook.....	For cleaning and whitewashing in Surgeon General's office.	106 17
12	17	Charles Stewart.....	For walling up cellar window in the Surgeon General's office.	4 00
31	18	Theodore Tenhaff.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from 1st to 31st of December, 1862, at \$300 per annum.	3 00 50 54
				\$322 24

31	19	Charles Fabeziski.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from 1st to 31st of December, 1862, at \$600 per annum.....	50 54
31	20	Alexander Ray.....	For 20 tons Cumberland coal, at \$10.....	200 00
31	21	Washington Gas-light Co....	For 4,600 feet of gas, consumed in the month of December, 1862, at 28 cents per hundred feet.....	12 88
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	1 28
			United States tax, (to be paid by consumer, per act of July 1, 1862,) at 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	11 60
			12 29	69
			Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.	
1863.				
Jan.	1	John Chism.....	For cleaning privy for the month of November, 1862.....	2 50
	2	James Carpenter.....	For stowing 40 tons coal, at Surgeon General's office, at 30 cents.....	12 00
	3	Theodore Fenhaff.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from January 1 to 31, 1863, at \$300 per annum.....	51 66
	4	Charles Fabeziski.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from January 1 to 31, 1863, at \$500 per annum.....	51 66
Feb.	5	Washington Gas-light Co....	For 5,200 feet of gas, consumed in the month of January, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	14 56
	6		Deduct 10 per cent.....	1 45
			United States tax, (to be paid by consumer, per act July 1, 1862,) at 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	13 11
			13 89	78
11	6	Nathan Jackson.....	For sawing 2 cords of pine wood in four pieces, at \$1 87½ per cord.....	3 75
			For sawing 2 cords of oak wood in two pieces, at 62½ cents per cord.....	1 25
			For sawing 6 cords of oak wood in three pieces, at \$1 25 per cord.....	7 50
			For wheeling and packing the same, at 50 cents per cord.....	5 00
17	7	William G. Bitner.....	For repairing table bell.....	50
			For lock and key.....	1 00
			For 1 key and lock on desk.....	50
			For opening desk.....	25
			For repairing front door knob.....	50
			For repairing two door locks.....	1 00
			For repairing one door key.....	50
			For night-latch and 7 keys.....	2 25
			For 2 door keys.....	1 00
			For repairing door lock.....	50
			For new night-latch on door.....	1 50
			For lock on bookcase.....	75
			For new box on door.....	50
17	8	J. Disturnell.....	For five United States Registers for 1863.....	10 75
23	9	F. T. McKenny.....	For repairing chair.....	7 50
23	10	Ann Turton.....	For furnishing and washing towels for the year 1862.....	2 00
23	11	H. Blau.....	For furnishing, making, and hanging curtains to cases in Surgeon General's office.....	30 00
			For adding cords and rollers to same.....	18 00
			2 00	
23	12	L. J. Middleton.....	For ¼ peck ice, delivered daily, from January 1 to March 31, at 12½ cents per peck, Sundays excepted, 77 days.....	20 00
			For 1 peck ice, daily, from April 1 to May 31, Sundays excepted, 53 days.....	4 81
			For ¼ peck ice, daily, from June 1 to June 30, Sundays excepted, 25 days.....	6 63
			For 1½ peck, daily, from July 1 to December 31, Sundays not excepted, 184 days.....	4 69
			34 50	
			50 63	

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Surgeon General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Dec. 2	14	Blanchard & Mohun—Con'd.	For 12 pair silk strings, 75 cents; 6 glass inkstands, \$4 50. For 2 gross pens, \$; 1 ream envelope paper, 36 by 40, \$11. For 1 dozen penholders, 20 cents; 1 ream fool-cap paper, 50 cents. For 3 gutta-percha rulers, \$2 25; 3 ivory folders, 25 cents. For 2 dozen blotting boards, 50 cents; 5 reams letter paper, headed, \$15. For 3 reams note paper, headed, \$12; 1 dust pan, 25 cents. For 3 reams ruled note paper, \$3 00; 1,500 official envelopes, headed, \$9. For 1 gutta-percha ruler, 75 cents; 1 ivory folder, 8 cents. For 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1; 1 dozen penholders, 20 cents. For 6 sheets Bristol board, \$1 50; 6 erasers, 50 cents; 6 file boards, \$1 50. For 2 reams ruled letter paper, \$3; 6 paper weights, \$2 25. For 500 envelopes, 50 cents; 12 dozen aromatic bands, \$3. For 1 alphabet book, 62 cents; 1 arm-rest, \$1. For 2,000 official envelopes, headed, \$12; 2,000 large official envelopes, \$12. For 5 pounds wax, \$1 50; 1 memorandum book, 50 cents; 1 red and black pencil, 17 cents. For 2 reams cap paper, \$1 50; 3 bottles pounce, 38 cents; 3 reams note paper, \$3. For 5 glass inkstands, \$3 75; 2 dozen pencils, 80 cents; 4 gutta-percha rulers, \$3. For 1 gross pens, \$1; 1,000 large envelopes, printed, \$5. For 2 dozen blotting boards, 50 cents; 100 quills, 5 cents; 4 folders, 33 cents. For 1 ball twine, 40 cents; 2 gross pens, \$; 2 arm-rests, \$1 50. For 1 pound rubber, \$1; 6 sheets Antiquarian drawing paper, \$7 50. For 3 paint saucers, 15 cents; 1 triangle, 50 cents; 1 T square, \$1. For 1 boxwood rule, \$1 50; 1 inkstand, 75 cents; 1 eraser, 8 cents. For 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 paper weight, 33 cents. For 2,000 official envelopes, headed, \$12; 1 large office bell, \$3. For 7 reams letter paper, headed. For 5 reams note paper, headed.	\$5 25 13 00 70 2 50 15 50 12 25 15 00 83 1 20 3 50 5 25 3 50 1 62 24 00 2 17 7 88 7 55 6 00 88 3 90 8 50 1 65 2 33 1 38 15 00 21 00 20 00
2	15	Byram & Lanner.....	For drawing table and trussels. For hanging doors to case, complete. For putting up shelving. For large case. For putting up partition.	\$322 24 6 75 10 30 7 50 67 37 14 25
5	16	Alfred J. W. Cook.....	For cleaning and whitewashing in Surgeon General's office.	106 17
12	17	Charles Stewart.....	For waiting up cellar window in the Surgeon General's office.	4 00
31	18	Theodore Tenhaeff.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from 1st to 31st of December, 1862, at \$300 per annum.	3 00 50 54

31	19	Charles Fabeziski.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from 1st to 31st of December, 1862, at \$600 per annum.....	50 54
31	20	Alexander Ray.....	For 20 tons Cumberland coal, at \$10.....	200 00
31	21	Washington Gas-light Co...	For 4,600 feet of gas, consumed in the month of December, 1862, at 28 cents per hundred feet.....	12 88
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	1 28
			United States tax, (to be paid by consumer, per act of July 1, 1862,) at 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	11 60
				69
1863.			Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.	
Jan. 12	1	John Chism.....	For cleaning privy for the month of November, 1862.....	2 50
13	2	James Carpenter.....	For stowing 4½ tons coal, at Surgeon General's office, at 30 cents.....	12 00
31	3	Theodore Tenhaff.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from January 1 to 31, 1863, at \$300 per annum.....	51 66
31	4	Charles Fabeziski.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from January 1 to 31, 1863, at \$500 per annum.....	51 66
Feb. 6	5	Washington Gas-light Co...	For 5,200 feet of gas, consumed in the month of January, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	14 56
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	1 45
			United States tax, (to be paid by consumer, per act July 1, 1862,) at 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	13 11
				78
11	6	Nathan Jackson.....	For sawing 2 cords of pine wood in four pieces, at \$1 87½ per cord.....	3 75
			For sawing 2 cords of oak wood in two pieces, at 62½ cents per cord.....	1 25
			For sawing 6 cords of oak wood in three pieces, at \$1 25 per cord.....	7 50
			For wheeling and packing the same, at 50 cents per cord.....	5 00
17	7	William G. Bitner.....	For repairing table bell.....	50
			For lock and key.....	1 00
			For 1 key and lock on desk.....	50
			For opening desk.....	25
			For repairing front door knob.....	50
			For repairing two door locks.....	1 00
			For repairing one door key.....	50
			For night-latch and 7 keys.....	2 25
			For 2 door keys.....	1 00
			For repairing door lock.....	50
			For new night-latch on door.....	1 50
			For lock on bookcase.....	75
			For new box on door.....	50
17	8	J. Disturnell.....	For five United States Registers for 1863.....	10 75
23	9	F. T. McKenny.....	For repairing chair.....	7 50
23	10	Ann Turton.....	For furnishing and washing towels for the year 1862.....	2 00
23	11	H. Blau.....	For furnishing, making, and hanging curtains to cases in Surgeon General's office.....	30 00
			For adding cords and rollers to same.....	18 00
				2 00
23	12	L. J. Middleton.....	For ¼ peck ice, delivered daily, from January 1 to March 31, at 12½ cents per peck, Sundays excepted, 77 days.....	20 00
			For 1 peck ice, daily, from April 1 to May 31, Sundays excepted, 53 days.....	4 81
			For ¼ peck ice, daily, from June 1 to June 30, Sundays excepted, 25 days.....	6 63
			For 1½ peck, daily, from July 1 to December 31, Sundays not excepted, 184 days.....	4 69
				34 50
				50 63

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Surgeon General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Dec. 2	14	Blanchard & Mohun—Con'd.	For 12 pair silk strings, 75 cents; 6 glass inkstands, \$4 50. For 2 gross pens, \$; 1 ream envelope paper, 36 by 40, \$11. For 1 dozen penholders, 20 cents; 1 ream fool-cap paper, 50 cents. For 3 gutta-percha rulers, \$2 25; 3 ivory folders, 25 cents. For 2 dozen blotting boards, 50 cents; 5 reams letter paper, headed, \$15. For 3 reams note paper, headed, \$12; 1 dust pan, 25 cents. For 3 reams ruled note paper, \$3 00; 1,500 official envelopes, headed, \$9. For 1 gutta-percha ruler, 75 cents; 1 ivory folder, 8 cents. For 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1; 1 dozen penholders, 20 cents. For 6 sheets Bristol board, \$1 50; 6 erasers, 50 cents; 6 file boards, \$1 50. For 2 reams ruled letter paper, \$; 6 paper weights, \$2 25. For 500 envelopes, 50 cents; 12 dozen aromatic bands, \$3. For 1 alphabet book, 62 cents; 1 arm-rest, \$1. For 2,000 official envelopes, headed, \$12; 2,000 large official envelopes, \$12. For 5 pounds wax, \$1 50; 1 memorandum book, 50 cents; 1 red and black pencil, 17 cents. For 2 reams cap paper, \$1 50; 3 bottles pounce, 38 cents; 3 reams note paper, \$3. For 5 glass inkstands, \$3 75; 2 dozen pencils, 80 cents; 4 gutta-percha rulers, \$3. For 1 gross pens, \$1; 1,000 large envelopes, printed, \$5. For 2 dozen blotting boards, 50 cents; 100 quills, 5 cents; 4 folders, 33 cents. For 1 ball twine, 40 cents; 2 gross pens, \$; 2 arm-rests, \$1 50. For 1 pound rubber, \$1; 6 sheets Antiquarian drawing paper, \$7 50. For 3 paint saucers, 15 cents; 1 triangle, 50 cents; 1 T square, \$1. For 1 boxwood rule, \$1 50; 1 inkstand, 75 cents; 1 eraser, 8 cents. For 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 paper weight, 33 cents. For 2,000 official envelopes, headed, \$12; 1 large office bell, \$3. For 7 reams letter paper, headed. For 5 reams note paper, headed.	\$5 25 13 00 70 3 50 15 50 12 25 15 00 83 1 20 3 50 5 25 3 50 1 62 24 00 2 17 7 88 7 55 6 00 88 3 90 8 50 1 65 2 33 1 38 15 00 21 00 20 00
2	15	Byram & Lanner.....	For drawing table and trussels. For hanging doors to case, complete. For putting up shelving. For large case. For putting up partition.	6 75 10 30 7 50 67 37 14 25
5	16	Alfred J. W. Cook.....	For cleaning and whitewashing in Surgeon General's office.	106 17
12	17	Charles Stewart.....	For waiting up cellar window in the Surgeon General's office.	4 00
31	18	Theodore Tenhaff.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from 1st to 31st of December, 1862, at \$300 per annum.	3 00 50 54
				\$322 24

31	19	Charles Fabeziski.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from 1st to 31st of December, 1862, at \$600 per annum.....	50 54
31	20	Alexander Ray.....	For 20 tons Cumberland coal, at \$10.....	200 00
31	21	Washington Gas-light Co....	For 4,600 feet of gas, consumed in the month of December, 1862, at 28 cents per hundred feet.....	12 88
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	1 28
			United States tax, (to be paid by consumer, per act of July 1, 1862,) at 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	11 60
				69
			Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.	12 29
1863.				
Jan. 12	1	John Chism.....	For cleaning privy for the month of November, 1862.....	2 50
13	2	James Carpenter.....	For stowing 40 tons coal, at Surgeon General's office, at 30 cents.....	12 00
31	3	Theodore Fenhaff.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from January 1 to 31, 1863, at \$300 per annum.....	51 66
31	4	Charles Fabeziski.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from January 1 to 31, 1863, at \$300 per annum.....	51 66
Feb. 6	5	Washington Gas-light Co....	For 5,200 feet of gas, consumed in the month of January, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	14 56
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	1 45
			United States tax, (to be paid by consumer, per act July 1, 1862,) at 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	13 11
				78
11	6	Nathan Jackson.....	For sawing 2 cords of pine wood in four pieces, at \$1 87½ per cord.....	3 75
			For sawing 2 cords of oak wood in two pieces, at 62½ cents per cord.....	1 25
			For sawing 6 cords of oak wood in three pieces, at \$1 25 per cord.....	7 50
			For wheeling and packing the same, at 50 cents per cord.....	5 00
				17 50
17	7	William G. Bitner.....	For repairing table bell.....	50
			For lock and key.....	1 00
			For 1 key and lock on desk.....	50
			For opening desk.....	25
			For repairing front door knob.....	50
			For repairing two door locks.....	1 00
			For repairing one door key.....	50
			For night-latch and 7 keys.....	2 25
			For 2 door keys.....	1 00
			For repairing door lock.....	50
			For new night-latch on door.....	1 50
			For lock on bookcase.....	75
			For new box on door.....	50
				10 75
17	8	J. Disturnell.....	For five United States Registers for 1863.....	7 50
23	9	F. T. McKenny.....	For repairing chair.....	2 00
23	10	Ann Turton.....	For furnishing and washing towels for the year 1862.....	30 00
23	11	H. Blau.....	For furnishing, making, and hanging curtains to cases in Surgeon General's office.....	18 00
			For adding cords and rollers to same.....	2 00
				20 00
23	12	L. J. Middleton.....	For ¼ peck ice, delivered daily, from January 1 to March 31, at 12½ cents per peck, Sundays excepted, 77 days.....	4 81
			For 1 peck ice, daily, from April 1 to May 31, Sundays excepted, 53 days.....	6 63
			For ½ peck ice, daily, from June 1 to June 30, Sundays excepted, 25 days.....	4 69
			For 1½ peck, daily, from July 1 to December 31, Sundays not excepted, 184 days.....	34 50
				50 63

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Surgeon General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Dec. 2	14	Blanchard & Mohun—Con'd.	For 12 pair silk strings, 75 cents; 6 glass inkstands, \$4 50. For 2 gross pens, \$; 1 ream envelope paper, 36 by 40, \$11. For 1 dozen penholders, 20 cents; 1 ream fool-cap paper, 50 cents. For 3 gutta-percha rulers, \$2 25; 3 ivory folders, 25 cents. For 2 dozen blotting boards, 50 cents; 5 reams letter paper, headed, \$15. For 3 reams note paper, headed, \$12; 1 dust pan, 25 cents. For 3 reams ruled note paper, \$3 00; 1,500 official envelopes, headed, \$9. For 1 gutta-percha ruler, 75 cents; 1 ivory folder, 8 cents. For 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1; 1 dozen penholders, 20 cents. For 6 sheets Bristol board, \$1 50; 6 erasers, 50 cents; 6 file boards, \$1 50. For 2 reams ruled letter paper, \$3; 6 paper weights, \$2 25. For 500 envelopes, 50 cents; 12 dozen aromatic bands, \$3. For 1 alphabet book, 62 cents; 1 arm-rest, \$1. For 2,000 official envelopes, headed, \$12; 2,000 large official envelopes, \$12. For 5 pounds wax, \$1 50; 1 memorandum book, 50 cents; 1 red and black pencil, 17 cents. For 2 reams cap paper, \$1 50; 3 bottles pounce, 38 cents; 3 reams note paper, \$5. For 5 glass inkstands, \$3 75; 2 dozen pencils, 20 cents; 4 gutta-percha rulers, \$3. For 1 gross pens, \$1; 1,000 large envelopes, printed, \$5. For 2 dozen blotting boards, 50 cents; 100 quills, 5 cents; 4 folders, 33 cents. For 1 ball twine, 40 cents; 2 gross pens, \$; 2 arm-rests, \$1 50. For 1 pound rubber, \$1; 6 sheets Antiquarian drawing paper, \$7 50. For 3 paint saucers, 15 cents; 1 triangle, 50 cents; 1 T square, \$1. For 1 boxwood rule, \$1 50; 1 inkstand, 75 cents; 1 eraser, 8 cents. For 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 paper weight, 33 cents. For 2,000 official envelopes, headed, \$12; 1 large office bell, \$3. For 7 reams letter paper, headed. For 5 reams note paper, headed.	\$5 25 13 00 70 2 50 15 50 12 25 15 00 83 1 20 3 50 5 25 3 50 1 62 24 00 2 17 7 88 7 55 6 00 88 3 90 8 50 1 65 2 33 1 38 15 00 21 00 20 00
2	15	Byram & Lanner.....	For drawing table and trussels. For hanging doors to case, complete. For putting up shelving. For large case. For putting up partition.	\$322 24 6 75 10 30 7 50 67 37 14 25
5	16	Alfred J. W. Cook.....	For cleaning and whitewashing in Surgeon General's office.	106 17
12	17	Charles Stewart.....	For waiting up cellar window in the Surgeon General's office.	4 00
31	18	Theodore Tenhaff.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from 1st to 31st of December, 1862, at \$300 per annum.	3 00 50 54

31	19	Charles Fabeziski.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from 1st to 31st of December, 1862, at \$600 per annum.....	50 54
31	20	Alexander Ray.....	For 20 tons Cumberland coal, at \$10.....	200 00
31	21	Washington Gas-light Co....	For 4,600 feet of gas, consumed in the month of December, 1862, at 28 cents per hundred feet.....	12 88
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	1 28
			United States tax, (to be paid by consumer, per act of July 1, 1862,) at 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	11 60
				69
			Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.	12 29
1863.				
Jan. 12	1	John Chism.....	For cleaning privy for the month of November, 1862.....	2 50
13	2	James Carpenter.....	For stowing 40 tons coal, at Surgeon General's office, at 30 cents.....	12 00
31	3	Theodore Penhaff.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from January 1 to 31, 1863, at \$500 per annum.....	51 66
31	4	Charles Fabeziski.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from January 1 to 31, 1863, at \$500 per annum.....	51 66
Feb. 6	5	Washington Gas-light Co....	For 5,200 feet of gas, consumed in the month of January, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	14 56
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	1 45
			United States tax, (to be paid by consumer, per act July 1, 1862,) at 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	13 11
				78
11	6	Nathan Jackson.....	For sawing 2 cords of pine wood in four pieces, at \$1 87½ per cord.....	3 75
			For sawing 2 cords of oak wood in two pieces, at 62½ cents per cord.....	1 25
			For sawing 6 cords of oak wood in three pieces, at \$1 25 per cord.....	7 50
			For wheeling and packing the same, at 50 cents per cord.....	5 00
			United States tax, (to be paid by consumer, per act July 1, 1862,) at 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	17 50
17	7	William G. Bitner.....	For repairing table bell.....	50
			For lock and key.....	1 00
			For 1 key and lock on desk.....	50
			For opening desk.....	25
			For repairing front door knob.....	50
			For repairing two door locks.....	1 00
			For repairing one door key.....	50
			For night-latch and 7 keys.....	2 25
			For 2 door keys.....	1 00
			For repairing door lock.....	50
			For new night-latch on door.....	1 50
			For lock on bookcase.....	75
			For new box on door.....	50
17	8	J. Disturnell.....	For five United States Registers for 1863.....	10 75
23	9	F. T. McKenny.....	For repairing chair.....	7 50
23	10	Ann Turton.....	For furnishing and washing towels for the year 1862.....	2 00
23	11	H. Blau.....	For furnishing, making, and hanging curtains to cases in Surgeon General's office.....	30 00
			For adding cords and rollers to same.....	18 00
				2 00
23	12	L. J. Middleton.....	For ¼ peck ice, delivered daily, from January 1 to March 31, at 12½ cents per peck, Sundays excepted, 77 days.....	20 00
			For 1 peck ice, daily, from April 1 to May 31, Sundays excepted, 53 days.....	4 81
			For ¼ peck ice, daily, from June 1 to June 30, Sundays excepted, 25 days.....	6 63
			For 1½ peck, daily, from July 1 to December 31, Sundays not excepted, 184 days.....	4 69
				34 50
				50 63

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Surgeon General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Dec. 2	14	Blanchard & Mohun—Con'd.	For 12 pair silk strings, 75 cents; 6 glass inkstands, \$4 50. For 2 gross pens, \$; 1 ream envelope paper, 36 by 40, \$11. For 1 dozen penholders, 20 cents; 1 ream fool-cap paper, 50 cents. For 3 gutta-percha rulers, \$2 25; 3 ivory folders, 25 cents. For 2 dozen blotting boards, 50 cents; 5 reams letter paper, headed, \$15. For 3 reams note paper, headed, \$12; 1 dust pan, 25 cents. For 3 reams ruled note paper, \$3 00; 1,500 official envelopes, headed, \$9. For 1 gutta-percha ruler, 75 cents; 1 ivory folder, 8 cents. For 1 dozen carmine ink, \$1; 1 dozen penholders, 20 cents. For 6 sheets Bristol board, \$1 50; 6 erasers, 50 cents; 6 file boards, \$1 50. For 2 reams ruled letter paper, \$; 6 paper weights, \$2 25. For 500 envelopes, 50 cents; 12 dozen aromatic bands, \$3. For 1 alphabet book, 62 cents; 1 arm-rest, \$1. For 2,000 official envelopes, headed, \$12; 2,000 large official envelopes, \$12. For 5 pounds wax, \$1 50; 1 memorandum book, 50 cents; 1 red and black pencil, 17 cents. For 2 reams cap paper, \$1 50; 3 bottles pounce, 38 cents; 3 reams note paper, \$5. For 5 glass inkstands, \$3 75; 2 dozen pencils, 80 cents; 4 gutta-percha rulers, \$3. For 1 gross pens, \$1; 1,000 large envelopes, printed, \$5. For 2 dozen blotting boards, 50 cents; 100 quills, 5 cents; 4 folders, 33 cents. For 1 ball twine, 40 cents; 2 gross pens, \$; 2 arm-rests, \$1 50. For 1 pound rubber, \$1; 6 sheets Antiquarian drawing paper, \$7 50. For 3 paint saucers, 15 cents; 1 triangle, 50 cents; 1 T square, \$1. For 1 boxwood rule, \$1 50; 1 inkstand, 75 cents; 1 eraser, 8 cents. For 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 paper weight, 33 cents. For 2,000 official envelopes, headed, \$12; 1 large office bell, \$3. For 7 reams letter paper, headed. For 5 reams note paper, headed.	\$5 25 13 00 70 2 50 15 50 12 25 15 00 83 1 20 3 50 5 25 3 50 1 62 24 00 2 17 7 88 7 55 6 00 88 3 90 8 50 1 65 2 33 1 38 15 00 21 00 20 00
9	15	Byram & Lanner.....	For drawing table and trussels. For hanging doors to case, complete. For putting up shelving. For large case. For putting up partition.	\$322 24 6 75 10 30 7 50 67 37 14 25
5	16	Alfred J. W. Cook.....	For cleaning and whitewashing in Surgeon General's office.	106 17
12	17	Charles Stewart.....	For walling up cellar window in the Surgeon General's office.	4 00
31	18	Theodore Tenhaff.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from 1st to 31st of December, 1862, at \$300 per annum.	3 00 50 54

31	19	Charles Fabeziski.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from 1st to 31st of December, 1862, at \$600 per annum.....	50 54
31	20	Alexander Ray.....	For 20 tons Cumberland coal, at \$10.....	200 00
31	21	Washington Gas-light Co....	For 4,500 feet of gas, consumed in the month of December, 1862, at 28 cents per hundred feet.....	12 88
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	1 28
			United States tax, (to be paid by consumer, per act of July 1, 1862,) at 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	11 60
				69
1863.			Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.	12 29
Jan. 12	1	John Chism.....	For cleaning privy for the month of November, 1862.....	2 50
13	2	James Carpenter.....	For stowing 40 tons coal, at Surgeon General's office, at 30 cents.....	12 00
31	3	Theodore Fenhaff.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from January 1 to 31, 1863, at \$500 per annum.....	51 66
31	4	Charles Fabeziski.....	For services as watchman at the building on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the army, from January 1 to 31, 1863, at \$500 per annum.....	51 66
Feb. 6	5	Washington Gas-light Co....	For 5,200 feet of gas, consumed in the month of January, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	14 56
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	1 45
			United States tax, (to be paid by consumer, per act July 1, 1862,) at 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	13 11
				78
11	6	Nathan Jackson.....	For sawing 2 cords of pine wood in four pieces, at \$1 87½ per cord.....	3 75
			For sawing 2 cords of oak wood in two pieces, at 62½ cents per cord.....	1 25
			For sawing 6 cords of oak wood in three pieces, at \$1 25 per cord.....	7 50
			For wheeling and packing the same, at 50 cents per cord.....	5 00
17	7	William G. Bitner.....	For repairing table bell.....	50
			For lock and key.....	1 00
			For 1 key and lock on desk.....	50
			For opening desk.....	25
			For repairing front door knob.....	50
			For repairing two door locks.....	1 00
			For repairing one door key.....	50
			For night-latch and 7 keys.....	2 25
			For 2 door keys.....	1 00
			For repairing door lock.....	50
			For new night-latch on door.....	1 50
			For lock on bookcase.....	75
			For new box on door.....	50
17	8	J. Disturnell.....	For five United States Registers for 1863.....	10 75
23	9	F. T. McKenny.....	For repairing chair.....	7 50
23	10	Ann Turton.....	For furnishing and washing towels for the year 1862.....	2 00
23	11	H. Blau.....	For furnishing, making, and hanging curtains to cases in Surgeon General's office.....	30 00
			For adding cords and rollers to same.....	18 00
				2 00
23	12	L. J. Middleton.....	For ½ peck ice, delivered daily, from January 1 to March 31, at 12½ cents per peck, Sundays excepted, 77 days.....	20 00
			For 1 peck ice, daily, from April 1 to May 31, Sundays excepted, 53 days.....	4 81
			For ¼ peck ice, daily, from June 1 to June 30, Sundays excepted, 25 days.....	6 63
			For 1½ peck, daily, from July 1 to December 31, Sundays not excepted, 184 days.....	4 69
				34 50
				50 63

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Surgeon General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Feb. 25	13	Myers & McGhan.....	For 1 double-swing bracket and time.....	\$2 75
25	14	Myers & McGhan.....	For repairing water-closet.....	3 00
25	15	Myers & McGhan.....	For 1 water-back for range.....	\$18 00
			For plumber and assistant three-fourths of a day.....	3 00
March 2	16	Theodore Tenhaff.....	For services as watchman at the building on Pennsylvania avenue corner of 15th street, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the United States army, from the 1st to the 28th February, 1863, at \$500 per annum.....	21 00
2	17	Charles Fabeziski.....	For services as watchman at the building on Pennsylvania avenue corner of 15th street, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the United States army, from the 1st to the 28th February, 1863, at \$600 per annum.....	46 68
4	18	John A. Rheem.....	For taking down, removing, altering, and putting up cases.....	46 68
			For whitewashing all the rooms.....	28 00
			For 2 light gas pendants, at \$2 50.....	18 00
			For 2 brackets, at \$2.....	5 00
			For 9 feet gas-pipe, at 18 cents.....	4 00
			For 1 case of pigeon-holes.....	1 62
			For 1 bench 14 feet long.....	7 25
			For 1 large drawing board and trestles.....	2 25
			For 2 cases in front room, 1st story, stained and varnished.....	4 00
			For 1 case in second story, back building.....	32 00
			For 2 blind doors and painting same.....	12 00
			For covering water-sink and doors to same.....	13 00
				2 00
4	19	Wm. S. Mitchell & Co.....	For repairing matting.....	129 12
			For 21 yards 4-4 cocoa matting, at 75 cents.....	75
			For making and laying same, at 12½ cents.....	15 75
				2 63
4	20	Boteler & Wilson.....	For 1 walnut desk, \$15; 1 desk, \$12; 1 washstand, \$1 50.....	19 13
			For 1 washstand, \$1 50; 1 desk, \$18; 1 table, \$2 25.....	28 50
			For 1 walnut library table, \$12; 1 dozen chairs, \$9.....	21 75
			For 1 card table, \$6; 1 card table, \$6; 1 washstand, \$1 50.....	21 00
			For 1 card table, \$6; 1 card table, \$6; 1 card table, \$6; 1 covered table, \$6.....	13 50
			For 1 washstand, \$1 50; 1 card table, \$2 50; 2 card tables, \$12.....	24 00
			For 1 card table, \$6; 1 card table, \$6; 2 desks, \$30.....	16 00
			For 3 chairs, \$2 25; 1 card table, \$6; 1 walnut table, \$12.....	42 00
			For 1 arm-chair, \$12; 4 oak chairs, \$8; 1 walnut desk, \$15.....	20 25
			For 2 card tables, \$12; 1 walnut desk, \$15.....	35 00
				27 00
				249 00

4	21	Boteler & Wilson.....	For 1 card table, \$6; exct. table, \$3 50.....	9 50
			For 1 card table.....	6 00
6	22	Washington Gas light Co....	For gas consumed from February 1, 1863, 3,400 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	9 52
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	95
9	23	Philp & Solomons.....	Add United States tax, 14 cent per 100 feet.....	8 57
				51
			For 3 balls large cotton twine.....	75
			For 2 erasers, \$1; 1 mem., 50 cents.....	1 50
			For 1 pack visiting cards.....	38
			For 2 inkstands, \$1 12; 1 folder, 50 cents; 1 eraser, 50 cents; 1 quire blotting, \$1 50.....	3 62
			For 1,000 letter envelopes, print-d.....	5 50
			For 2 reams note, headed from plate, \$14; 1 ream letter, \$1 50; 1 dozen holders, 36 cents.....	17 86
			For 1 eraser, 50 cents; 2 mucilage, 50 cents.....	1 00
			For 1,000 letter envelopes, printed from plate.....	9 00
			For 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 box balance-spring pens, \$1 25.....	2 25
			For 1 blank book, \$1; 1 quire demy, 40 cents.....	1 40
			For 1 pint Arnold's fluid.....	50
			For 1 rubber ruler, 75 cents; 1 eraser, 50 cents; 2 penholders, 6 cents.....	1 31
			For 3 army pay-tables.....	6 00
			For 1 gross Gillott's pens.....	1 50
10	24	B. H. Clements & Bro.....	For glazing 12 glass, 14 by 22, in door of case, and varnishing.....	9 00
			For glazing 16 glass, 12 by 38.....do.....	10 00
			For glazing 8 glass, 13 by 18.....do.....	4 00
			For glazing 24 glass, 12 by 24, in case.....	15 00
			For staining and varnishing case.....	3 00
			For glazing in window 3 glass, 12 by 18.....	2 25
			For glazing in window 1 glass, 12 by 16.....	50
			For painting new partition, 2 coats.....	5 00
			For glazing in transom 6 glass, 8 by 10.....	75
			For varnishing case and glazing 8 glass, 13 by 21.....	8 00
			For varnishing small case, 2 coats.....	1 50
			For varnishing small desk, 2 coats.....	2 00
10	25	E. H. & H. J. Gregory.....	For 1 stove, \$4 50; 1 stove, \$5 50.....	10 00
			For 45 pounds of pipe, \$8 50; 8 pounds zinc, \$1 33; 1 sheet tin, 25 cents.....	10 08
			For 6 pounds zinc, \$1; 1 pound pipe, 17 cents; 1 damper, 25 cents; 3 hours' work, \$1 50.....	2 92
			For 1 sheet tin.....	25
			For 30 pounds pipe, \$5; 2 elbows, 33 cents; 2 sheets tin, 50 cents.....	5 83
			For 4 pounds zinc, 66 cents; cutting holes, \$1; 1 stove, \$5.....	6 66
			For 1 stove, \$22; 6 pounds pipe, \$1; 5 pounds zinc, 84 cents.....	23 84
			For 12 pounds zinc, \$2; 2 hours' work, 60 cents.....	2 60
			For 3 coal-hods, \$3 75; 2 coal-hods, \$3.....	6 75
10	26	Byram & Lanner.....	For 2 sets of wired doors, at \$15.....	30 00
			For cutting out blind slats, 50 cents, and taking off door, 75 cents.....	1 25
			For taking off blinds.....	75
			For repairing lock, 25 cents; altering rulers, 50 cents; case with doors, complete, \$33.....	33 75
			For putting up stand for case.....	2 50
			For changing door, \$3 38; catch to lock, 50 cents.....	3 58

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Surgeon General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
March 10	26	Byram & Lanner—Cont'd ..	For changing door	\$3 37
			For repairs to drawing board	1 00
			For putting up shelves	13 00
			For 6 boxes, \$6; putting up shelves, \$5; pigeon-holes in case with shelves, \$25 75.....	36 75
			For 2 drawers with locks, complete, \$3; making small case, \$3 25.....	8 25
			For large case of pigeon-holes, \$12; putting division in case, \$6 25.....	48 25
			For making desk with 2 drawers, \$7 50; rough shelving, \$7 25.....	14 75
			For case and desk.....	8 93
10	27	Hutchinson & Brother.....	For 4 copies Washington Directory, at \$2	\$205 43
11	28	A. Hyde, agent.....	For rent of house and premises on the corner of New York avenue and 15th street, (recently occupied as a hospital for teamsters,) from the 1st to the 30th November, 1862, inclusive, at \$150 per month	8 00
11	29	A. Hyde, agent	For rent of the premises on the corner of New York avenue and 15th street, occupied by the Surgeon General's office, from December 1, 1862, to January 1, 1863, at \$150 per month.....	150 00
11	30	A. Hyde, agent.....	For rent of the house and premises—corner of New York avenue and 15th street, (formerly occupied as a hospital for teamsters,) from the 1st to the 31st January, 1863, at \$150 per month	150 00
11	31	A. Hyde, agent.	For rent of the house and premises, corner of New York avenue and 15th street, (formerly occupied as a hospital for teamsters,) from the 1st to the 28th of February, 1863, at \$150 per month.....	150 00
11	32	A. Hyde, agent.....	For rent of the premises on the corner of New York avenue and 15th street, occupied by the Surgeon General's office from October 1 to November 1, 1862, at \$150 per month.....	150 00
17	33	Nathan Jackson.....	For sawing 5 cords of wood, twice in two, \$1 25.....	
			Do.....do	6 25
			Do.....do	3 12
			For packing 10	5 00
20	34	Blanchard & Mohun.....	For 1 dozen red ink, \$3; 1 gross pens, \$1; 4 rulers, \$2	6 00
			For 12 penholders, 20 cents; 1 ream envelope, \$2; 3 bottles mucilage, 75 cents	2 95
			For 3 brushes, 12 cents; 1 ball twine, 25 cents; 2 blank books, \$3 50	3 87
			For 2 gross pens, \$1; 3 wire files, 60 cents; 34 dozen elastic bands, \$3 60.....	6 20
			For 12 paper-weights, \$4 50; 4 racks, \$1 50; 2 clips, \$1.....	7 00
			For 3 boxes labels, 54 cents; 12 penholders, 20 cents; 2 gross pens, \$2.....	2 74
			For 3,000 official envelopes, headed, \$18; 6 inkstands, \$4 50.....	22 50
			For 6 erasers, 50 cents; 250 letter envelopes, 50 cents	1 00
			For 1 ream extra thick packet note paper, headed.....	6 00
			For 1 inkstand, 50 cents; 1 pen cleaner, 38 cents; 1 penholder, 5 cents.....	93
			For 1 bottle mucilage and brush, 29 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1; 2 penholders, 10 cents	1 39
			For 2 gross pens, \$2; 6 gutta-percha rulers, \$4 50.....	6 50
			For 6 bottles pounce, 90 cents; 1 ream envelope paper, \$4.....	4 90
				14 37

Abstract of expenditures of the office of Surgeon General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
March 31	37	James Carpenter.....	For wheeling, removing, and packing in cellar 20 tons of Cumberland coal, at 50 cents per ton.....	\$10 00
31	38	Charles Fabeziski.....	For services as watchman at the building on Pennsylvania avenue, corner of 15th street, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the United States army, from March 1 to 31, 1863, at \$600 per annum.....	51 66
31	39	Theodore Tenhaff.....	For services as watchman at the building on Pennsylvania avenue, corner of 15th street, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the United States army, from March 1 to 31, at \$600 per annum.....	51 66
April 3	1	C. W. Boteler & Son.....	<i>Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	
			For 1 ice-pitcher, \$5; dust brush, 63 cents.....	\$5 63
			For 1 basin and soap box, 75 cents; 1 waiter, \$1 50.....	2 25
			For 1 tin bucket.....	1 25
			For 3 paper baskets, \$2 25; 3 brown spittoons, 95 cents.....	3 20
			For 1 water-cooler.....	5 00
			For 1 rubber spittoon.....	1 50
			For 1 rubber spittoon.....	1 50
			For 1 basin and ewer.....	1 50
			For 1 water-cooler, \$6; 1 basin and ewer, \$1 50; 1 bucket, 38 cents; 3 soap boxes, 75 cents.....	8 63
			For 1 wh. gr. basins.....	50
			For 1 basin and ewer, \$1 50; 1 soap-dish, 62 cents.....	2 12
			For 3 brown spittoons.....	1 13
			For 1 tin bucket, \$1 50; 1 water-pitcher, \$1; 2 brown spittoons, 80 cents.....	3 30
14	2	Nathan Jackson.....	For sawing 2 cords pine wood, in 4 pieces, at \$1 87½ per cord.....	3 75
			For putting away and packing same, at 50 cents per cord.....	1 00
18	3	Washington Gas-light Co....	For gas consumed from 1st March, 1863, 3,600 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	10 08
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	1 00
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	9 08
				51
30	4	Charles Fabeziski.....	For services as watchman at the building on Pennsylvania avenue, corner of 15th street, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the United States army, from April 1 to 30, 1863, at \$600 per annum.....	9 62
30	5	Theodore Tenhaff.....	For services as watchman at the building on Pennsylvania avenue, corner of 15th street, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the United States army, from April 1 to 30, 1863, at \$600 per annum.....	49 45
May 2	6	Lanner & Byram.....	For 1 small box.....	50
			For case of pigeon-holes.....	9 25

5	7	H. Blau	For shelves on mantel, \$7; moving case, 50 cents, and pigeon-holes, \$1.....	8 50
8	8	Sibley & Guy.....	For 2 boxes, at 50 cents	1 00
			For large bookcase	41 00
			For shelves, (east room,) \$34 50; putting up shelves, \$1 75; bracket shelf, \$1 75.....	37 00
			For writing stand, \$1; 2 closets, at \$4 50 each	10 00
			For ladder, \$3; pigeon-holes, \$7 50; rack, 75 cents; pigeon-holes, \$2.....	13 25
			For plate to door, 50 cents; blocks and fastening press, 50 cents; shelves, \$6.....	7 00
			For 24 boxes, at \$1 50; drawing board, \$2; removing blinds, 50 cents.....	33 50
			For shelves and pigeon-holes, \$8; repairing desk, 25 cents.....	8 25
			For repairing floor matting.....	3 00
			For 5 large green shades.....	20 00
			For 1 D. H. shovel, \$1; 4 pokers, 37½ each; 2 coal-hods, \$1 50 each.....	5 50
			For 3 shovels, 75 cents; 2 fenders, \$5; 1 fender, \$3.....	8 75
			For 2 polished shovels and tongs, at \$4 each.....	8 00
			For 2 coal-hods, \$3; 3 portable grates, \$19 50.....	22 50
			For 1 fender, \$3 87½; 1 axe and handle, \$1 50; 1 rake, 63 cents.....	5 99
			For 2 office baskets, 87½ cents; 1 coal-hod, \$1.....	2 75
			For 1 fender 3 feet 8 inches, \$2 75; 1 fender 4 feet, \$3.....	5 75
			For 3 portable grates, \$19 50; 3 portable grates, \$21.....	40 50
8	9	John W. Forney.....	For advertising notice to sick and wounded officers, 1½ square, 1 time.....	1 12
9	10	W. T. Dove.....	For advertising notice to sick and wounded, 1½ square, 26 times.....	15 18
14	11	A. Hyde, agent.....	For advertising official notice, 29 times, t. f., to March 7, inclusive, 2½ squares.....	28 13
14	12	A. Hyde, agent.....	For repairing water-closet.....	44 43
22	13	Washington Gas-light Co....	For rent of the premises occupied by the Surgeon General, on the northwest corner of New York avenue and 15th street, from the 1st to the 30th April, 1863, at \$150 per month.....	1 00
			For rent of the house and premises on the northwest corner of New York avenue and 15th street, formerly occupied as a hospital for teamsters, from March 1 to April 1, 1863, at \$150 per month.....	150 00
			For gas consumed from April 1 to May 1, 1863, 3,500 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	150 00
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	9 80
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	98
27	14	Boteler & Wilson	For 1 covered table, \$6; 1 extra lock and key, 75 cents.....	8 82
			For half dozen oak arm-chairs.....	53
			For 1 covered table	6 75
			For 2 covered tables, \$12; 1 dozen oak arm-chairs, \$25.....	13 00
			For 1 covered table, \$6; 1 card table, \$6; 2 eard tables, \$12.....	6 00
			For 1 mahogany table desk, \$16; 1 high stool, \$2.....	38 00
			For 3 oak arm-chairs.....	24 00
			For 1 high stool, \$1; 1 covered table, \$6; 1 covered table, \$6.....	18 00
			For services as watchman at the building on Pennsylvania avenue, corner of 15th street, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the United States army, from May 1 to 31, 1863, at \$600 per annum.....	9 00
30	15	Charles Fabeziski.....	For services as watchman at the building on Pennsylvania avenue, corner of 15th street, occupied as an office by the Surgeon General of the United States army, from May 1 to 31, 1863, at \$600 per annum.....	19 00
30	16	Theodore Tenhaff.....	For 5 Congressional Directories, at 50 cents.....	133 75
1	17	Hudson Taylor	For 6 copies Victor Hannot's Street Directory of Washington and Georgetown, at 25 cents.....	51 10
4	18	Victor Hannot.....		51 10
				2 50
				1 50
				174 25
				93 00
				99 74
				44 43
				1 00
				150 00
				150 00
				9 35
				133 75
				51 10
				51 10
				2 50
				1 50

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Surgeon General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
June 5	19	Washington City Gas-light Company.	For gas consumed from May 1, 1863, 4,100 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	\$11 48
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	1 14
			Add United States tax, at 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	10 34
			For small case of pigeon-holes.....	5 50
			For removing and putting up partition.....	3 50
			For putting up shelves.....	13 75
			For changing case.....	50
			For making 6 boxes, at \$1.....	6 00
			For making walnut table.....	12 00
			For 1 cord oak wood, \$9; 1 cord oak wood, \$9.....	18 00
			For 1½ cord oak wood, \$12; 1 cord oak wood, \$9.....	21 00
			For 1 cord pine wood, \$8; 1½ cord oak wood, \$9.....	20 00
			For 2½ cords oak wood, \$21; 1 cord pine wood, \$8.....	29 00
			For 5 tons white ash coal, \$45; ¾ cord oak wood, \$6.....	51 00
			For 1½ cord oak wood, \$12; 3 cords oak wood, \$27.....	39 00
			For 2 cords oak wood, \$18; 1 cord oak wood, \$9; 2 cords oak wood, \$18.....	45 00
			For 1½ ton red ash range coal, \$13 50; 2¼ tons red ash egg coal, \$31 50.....	45 00
			For 2 cords pine wood, at \$8.....	16 00
			For 2 National Almanacs, 1863.....	284 00
			For cleaning privies.....	2 50
			For services as watchman in the building occupied by the office of the Surgeon General from the 1st to the 30th June, 1863, inclusive, at \$600 per annum.....	2 50
			For services as watchman in the building occupied by the office of the Surgeon General from the 1st to the 30th June, 1863, inclusive, at \$600 per annum.....	49 45
			For rent of the house and premises occupied by the Surgeon General from the 1st to the 30th June, 1863, inclusive, at \$150 per month.....	49 45
			For rent of stable on said premises, (heretofore held by General Carroll,) from May 11 to June 30, 1863, at \$100 per annum, 1½ month, at \$81.....	300 00
			Total for the year.....	313 88
				8,060 18

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the office of the Chief Engineer during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

Date of payment	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	
July 23	1	W. G. Bitner	To repairing 4 desk locks and furnishing 4 keys.....	\$1 50
Aug. 12	1	Richard Sewall.....	To taking up, cleaning, and putting away 4 carpets, at \$1 50..	\$6 00
			To washing 14 windows, at 25 cents.....	3 50
12	2	Jos. Gawler.....	To making packing box.....	1 00
			To drawing board.....	10 00
			To trestles for ditto.....	3 00
			To 3 drawing rulers and 1 foot-bench.....	1 75
			To repairing chairs.....	50
			To making packing box.....	75
27	3	Supt. Public Printing.....	To blank books and binding, viz: 16½-quire demy "Miscellaneous Letters," No 22, Russia ends..... 1 6-quire demy "Letters of Officers of Engineers," No. 34, Russia ends..... 1 3¼-quire demy "Cadet Register," half Russia..... Binding 1 volume, half calf..... Paging 16 quires, at 12½ cents.....	9 75 9 00 3 91 40 2 00
			Deduct 15 per cent.....	25 09
				3 76
30	4	James Kelly.....	To 5 tin map cases, at 50 cents each.....	21 33
30	5	Franck Taylor.....	To La Fortifications Depuis Vauban par De Vernois, 2 volumes, and atlas.....	2 50
Sept. 26	1	Philp & Solomons.....	To 4 reams letter paper, \$1; 2 reams cap paper, \$5 50; 12 gross pens, \$12.....	21 50
			To 12 bottles ink, \$3; 1 roll extra clarified tracing cloth, \$15.....	18 00
			To 1 dozen mouth glue, 75 cents; 2 pieces mouth glue, 10 cents.....	85
			To 1 pound mouth glue, \$1 50; 2 reams letter paper, \$2.....	3 50
			To 1 can mucilage, \$1 50; 1 dozen mouth glue, 75 cents.....	2 25
			To 2,000 official envelopes and printing.....	9 00
			To 4 dozen pencils, \$1 20; 1 blank book, \$1 50.....	9 00
			To 1 ream extra large wrapping paper, 30 by 40.....	2 70
			To 1 ream large envelope paper, \$2 75; 1 basket, 75 cents.....	8 50
			To 1 ream note paper, \$3; 250 letter envelopes, 6 cents.....	3 50
			To 6 dozen rubber bands, \$2 25; cake cobalt blue, \$1.....	3 06
			To cake carmine \$1 50; 12 sheets card blotting, 25 cents.....	3 25
				1 75

Abstract of expenditures of the office of the Chief Engineer, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Sept. 26	1	Philp & Solomons—Cont'd..	To basket, 75 cents; 12 dozen tape, \$2 40; 5,000 letter envelopes and printing, \$16 25..... To basket, 75 cents; 1 roll extra clarified tracing cloth, \$15..... To 1 box mapping pens, \$5; 1 dozen drawing pens, 50 cents..... To 6 reams letter paper, \$6; 1 gross pens, \$1..... To 1 quire superroyal paper, ruled to order.....	\$19 40 15 75 5 50 7 00 1 50
26	2	Philp & Solomons.....	To 500 official envelopes, 75 cents; 1awl, 75 cents; 1 can mucilage, \$1..... To 1 ream note paper..... To 1 dozen penholders..... To 1 roll tracing cloth, \$15; 5 dozen pencils, \$1 52; 2 dozen card blotting, 50 cents..... To 12 dozen red tape, \$2 40; 6 pounds castile soap, \$2..... To 500 letter envelopes..... To 2 quires superroyal paper, ruled faint to order..... To 2,000 official envelopes and printing..... To 5 reams note letter paper, \$5; 3 reams note paper, \$9; 1 box ink, \$3; 1 ream, 40 by 45, wrapping paper, \$14..... To 1 quire superroyal paper, ruled faint to order..... To 500 extra white envelopes, 9 by 6.....	2 50 3 00 20 17 00 4 40 13 3 00 9 00 31 00 1 50 10 00
26	3	Philp & Solomons.....	To 1 ream letter paper..... To 2 feather dust-ers..... To 1 box pens, \$1; 1 dozen mucilage, \$6..... To 2 scrolls, 60 cents; 1 ditto, 35 cents; 2 ditto, 80 cents..... To 2 yards tracing linen..... To 3 gross pens, \$3; 4 dozen pencils, \$1 20..... To 1 roll tracing cloth..... To 6 sheets antiquarian..... To 24 dozen tape..... To 6 Congressional Directories..... To 1 ream thin wrapping paper..... To 1 ream letter paper..... To 1 ream congressional T. envelopes..... To 1 ream note paper, \$3; 500 envelopes, 25 cents; 1 box pens, \$1..... To 1 pound rubber.....	1 00 3 00 7 00 1 75 1 50 4 20 15 00 9 00 4 80 2 25 62 1 00 1 00 4 25 10
Nov. 13	1	Gales & Seaton.....	<i>Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i> To Daily National Intelligencer from January 5, 1862, to January 5, 1863.....	55 47 10 00

18	2	O. B. Denham.....	To 18 omnibus tickets, at 6 cents each.....	1 08
			To express package from New Bedford.....	1 00
			To postage on public letters for Captain Kurtz.....	1 36
			To 24 railroad tickets, at 5 cents each.....	1 90
			To hack to arsenal grounds.....	1 00
			To omnibus to and from Seventh street wharf.....	20
			Do.....do.....do.....	20
			To 1 pint alcohol.....	12
			To 5 pounds flour, at 5 cents per pound.....	25
			To 5 papers tacks, at 6½ cents each.....	37
			To omnibus to and from Seventh street wharf.....	20
			To 1 pint alcohol.....	12
			To 5 pounds flour, at 5 cents per pound.....	25
			To washing towels from July 1 to September 30, 3 months, at \$2 per month.....	6 00
19	3	David Lyon.....	To 2 boxes Lyon's patent gold pointed pens, at \$3 per box.....	13 35
Dec.	4	Blanchard & Mohun.....	To 1 gutta-percha penholder and pen, \$2 50; 1 quire superroyal writing paper, \$1 50.....	6 00
			To 1 roll clarified tracing cloth, \$15; 1 dozen drawing pencils, \$1.....	4 00
			To 1 drawing pen, \$1 50; 1 cake cobalt blue, 75 cents; 1 ream envelopes, \$4.....	16 00
			To 2 reams letter paper, \$4 50; 12 sheets antiquarian drawing paper, \$15.....	6 25
			To 1 stick India ink, 75 cents; 2 boxes eyelets, 50 cents.....	19 50
			To 1 roll clarified tracing cloth, \$15; 5 reams letter paper, \$7 50.....	1 25
			To 2 dozen blotting boards, 50 cents; 2,000 official envelopes, headed, \$12.....	22 50
			To 500 official envelopes, printed, \$2 50; 500 letter envelopes, 50 cents.....	12 50
			To 1 gross pens, \$1; 6 erasers, 50 cents.....	3 00
			To 1 quart mucilage, 75 cents; 2 dozen penholders, 40 cents.....	1 50
			.....	1 15
16	5	D. Van Nostrand.....	To Parliamentary Report on Ventilating.....	87 65
			To Annales et Ponts et Chaussées, viz: For last half of the year 1832, \$3 75; and for 1833, \$7 50..... For last half of 1846, \$3 75; and first half of 1847, \$3 75..... For 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, 4 years, at \$7 50..... To freight on Ponts et Chaussées from New York to Engineer's department..... To 1 Longridge on Construction of Artillery..... To 1 Piron Études Sur les Batteries Casemate..... To 3 Luisné Aide Memoire, at \$4 60, (half morocco)..... To 1... do.....do . . . (paper)..... To Subscription to Ponts et Chaussées, for 1862.....	1 25 11 25 7 50 30 00 75 2 50 75 13 80 3 60 7 50
31	6	O. B. Denham.....	To 30 pounds flour, at 5 cents per pound.....	1 50
			To 60 railroad tickets, at 5 cents each.....	3 00
			To 3 pints alcohol, at 16 cents per pint.....	48
			To 2½ pounds castile soap, at 25 cents per pound.....	62
			To freight on package from Baltimore.....	38
			Do.....do.....do.....	38
			To 4 papers tacks, No. 8, 8 cents per paper.....	32
			To freight on box and package from New York.....	8 95
			To labor 10 cents; carting box to express office, 25 cents.....	35
			To freight on package from Boston.....	1 00
			To five boxes matches, at 1 cent each.....	05
			To 1 high stool for draughtsman.....	1 00
			To washing towels from 1st of October to 31st December, 3 months, at \$2 per month.....	6 00

Abstract of expenditures of the office of Paymaster General, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.	
Jan'y 6	1	Wm. J. Wooster....	To 1 gold pen	\$3 00
Feb. 4	2	Rich'd Sewall.....	To putting down 4 carpets, at \$1 50 each	\$6 00
			To washing 4 windows, at 25 cents each.....	1 00
March 28	3	John B. Turton.....	Dressing off drawing table.....	
March 9	4	Philp & Solomons.....	To 1 roll tracing cloth, \$15; 1 can mucilage, \$1.....	16 00
			To 1 gross pens.....	1 00
			1,500 official envelopes and printing.....	13 50
10	5	Hutchinson & Bro.....	To 2 copies of Hutchinson's Washington Directory, 1863, at \$2 each	4 00
20	6	Blanchard & Mohun.....	To 1 ream legal cap paper, \$3 50; 1,500 headed envelopes, \$9.....	12 50
			To 2 folders, 16 cents; 2 dozen ivory tipped pencils, \$2.....	2 16
			To 1 dozen octagon pencils, \$1; 1 feather duster, \$1.....	2 00
			To 500 envelopes, \$1; 1 box barrel pens, 50 cents.....	1 50
			To 2 reams waste paper, \$1 30; 2 boxes blue barrel pens, \$1.....	2 30
			To 24 dozen tape, at 40 cents, \$9 60; 1 set ink saucers, \$1 25.....	10 85
			To 2 reams extra letter paper, \$6; 100 extra large envelopes, \$5.....	11 00
			To 1 cake carmine, \$1 50; 1 vermilion, 38 cents; 1 cobalt 75 cents.....	2 63
			To 1 roll extra clarified tracing linen.....	20 00
			To 500 large official envelopes, \$3; 8 reams letter paper, \$24.....	27 00
			To 1 large bottle carmine, 50 cents; 1 cake cobalt, 75 cents.....	1 25
			To 1 large stick India ink.....	1 50
20	7	Blanchard & Mohun.....	To 4 dozen drawing pencils, \$1.....	4 00
			To 6 sticks India ink.....	1 50
			To 19 sheets imp'l drawing paper, at 15 cents.....	2 85
			To 12 memorandum books, 50 cents.....	6 00
			To 24 yards clarified tracing cloth.....	15 00
23	8	Franck Taylor.....	To Nouvelles Annales de la Construction, pour 1862, and French and sea postages on ditto.....	10 50
			To Opperman Portfeuille des Machines, pour 1862, and French and sea postages on ditto.....	10 50
			To Austen on Cements.....	2 37
			To Nouvelles Annales de la Construction, pour 1863.....	11 50
			To Opperman Portfeuille des Machines, pour 1863.....	11 50
26	9	Horace King.....	To 2 National Almanac, 1863, cloth.....	2 50
			To volume 1 Headley's History of the Civil War in the United States.....	48 87
				3 93

31	10	O. B. Denham.....	To 5 pounds flour, at 5 cents per pound, 25 cents; present to carrier National Intelligencer, 50 cents.....	75
			To 1 pint alcohol, 18 cents; 1 paste brush, 37 cents.....	55
			To 5 pounds flour, at 5 cents per pound, 25 cents; carting box to express office, 25 cents.....	50
			To 1 pint alcohol, 18 cents; freight on box by Adams Express, \$2.....	2 18
			To freight on box by Adams Express, \$1 50; ditto., 75 cents.....	2 25
			To 5 pounds flour, at 5 cents per pound, 25 cents; freight on box to Old Point Comfort, 50 cents.....	75
			To 1 pint alcohol, 20 cents; 5 pounds flour, at 5 cents per pound, 25 cents.....	45
			To 1 dozen saucers, 60 cents; 1 paste dish, 20 cents.....	80
			To 123 railroad tickets, at 5 cents each, from 1st January to 31st March.....	6 15
			To Washing towels from 1st January to 31st March, at \$2 per month.....	6 00
				20 38
			<i>Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	
April	21	1	To 1 double number of Philosophical Magazine, for June.....	75
			Do..... do..... do..... for December.....	75
			Do..... do..... do..... for January.....	75
			To 12 Mahan's Outposts, at 75 cents.....	9 00
			To subscription to periodicals for 1862, viz:	
			Civil Engineer and Architects' Journal.....	7 00
			United Service Magazine.....	13 00
			Spectateur Militaire.....	9 00
			Annales et Ponts et Chaussées.....	6 00
			Journal des Armes Speciales.....	6 00
			Journal des Science Militaire.....	12 50
			Philosophical Magazine.....	9 00
				73 75
	25	2	To making 2 packing boxes.....	1 75
			To 5 arm-rests, at \$1 each.....	5 00
			To 2 letter boxes, at \$1.....	8 00
			To drawing board.....	5 00
			To making packing box.....	37
			Ditto..... ditto.....	75
			To walnut bookstand.....	25 00
				45 87
May	7	3	To 2 copies Post Office Directory.....	3 00
	19	4	To 7 sheets profile paper, at 40 cents each.....	2 80
June	23	5	To 1 dozen penknives.....	15 00
	30	6	To 2½ pounds castile soap, at 25 cents per pound.....	62
			To 6 papers tacks, at 6 cents per paper.....	36
			To 1 pint alcohol.....	20
			To repairing lengthening beam for large dividers.....	50
			To furnishing nut for small dividers.....	50
			To 5 pounds flour, at 5 cents per pound, 25 cents; do. do., at 6 cents per pound, 30 cents.....	55
			To package from Philadelphia, by express.....	50
			To telegraphic message from Boston.....	93
			To 1 pint alcohol, 20 cents; 5 boxes matches, at 1 cent each, 5 cents.....	25
			To 85 railroad trips, at 5 cents each, (public) ...	4 25
			To washing towels for April, May, and June, at \$2 per month.....	6 00
				14 66
			Total for the year.....	951 84

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the office of Topographical Engineers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.	
July 14	1	Franck Taylor.....	For index to Encyclopædia Britannica.....	\$3 00
			For 12 maps of Virginia, \$1 20; 12 Blunt's Map of Seat of War, \$3.....	4 20
			For map of Virginia, \$1; 6 maps of southern States, \$3 75.....	4 75
			For 2 maps of Missouri, \$3; 2 maps of Arkansas, \$2.....	5 00
			For large map of Kentucky, mounted, and dissected.....	8 01
			For Bugeaud's Details de la Guerre, \$1 25; Agenda d'Etat Major, \$1 50.....	2 75
			For Arentschildt on Outposts, 87 cents; Lendy's Maxims, 88 cents.....	1 75
			For Graham's Art of War, \$2; Lendy's Fortification, \$2 88.....	4 88
			For Macaulay's Field Fortification and Atlas.....	4 88
			For Aide Memoire de Genie, \$4 25; Queen's Regulations, 50 cents.....	4 75
			For Scott's Hand Book Dictionary.....	1 25
			For 2 maps of Kentucky, mounted, and dissected.....	16 00
			For 12 sheets of antiquarian paper, \$12; 4 yards tracing cloth, \$3.....	15 00
			For paint box, with cups, \$4; 2 pieces India ink, \$2.....	6 00
			For 6 pieces mouth glue, 37 cents; 1 ream ruled cap paper, \$1 88; 1 ream ruled letter paper, \$1 87.....	4 12
			For 1 ream ruled note paper, \$1 12; 4 blocks of taste, \$1.....	2 12
			For 12 sticks of taste, \$1; 12 circular protractors, \$4 50.....	5 50
			For writing case, \$3; 1 dozen red tape, 44 cents; 6 paint brushes, 18 cents.....	3 62
			For writing case, 65 cents; British Almanac and Companion, 1862, \$1 50.....	2 15
			For cord and hook for lunette.....	1 50
			For 2 large maps of Missouri, \$24; 1 Geological map of Missouri, \$18.....	42 00
			For 6 pieces of root rubber, 90 cents; bottle of mucilage, 25 cents.....	1 15
			For 6 cards of pens, \$3; 6 cards of tracing pens, \$1 50.....	4 50
			For 1 box of pens, 38 cents; 2 dozen red tape, 50 cents; 1 bottle of ink, 31 cents.....	1 19
			For 20 yards tracing linen, \$15; 2 cards of mapping pens, \$2.....	17 00
			For 2 cards of lithographic pens, \$2; map of Virginia, 50 cents.....	2 50
			For map of southern States, 50 cents; Colton's Map of Southern States, covered, \$1 50.....	2 00
			For Petermann Geographische Mittheilungen, 1862.....	6 00
			For box of drawing instruments.....	15 00
			For 2 rolls of tracing linen, \$30; bottle of ink, 31 cents.....	30 31
			For 5 Aide Memoire du Genie, \$18 75; Stillman for January, 1860, 87 cents.....	19 62
			For Annals of Scientific Discovery, 1862, \$1 25; English Year Book, \$1 50.....	2 75
			For 6 bottles of Walkden's ink, \$1 87; 6 bottles of carmine, \$1 13.....	3 00
			For Stillman's Journal, 1862.....	5 00

23	2	Samuel Redfern.....	For 1 dozen brass hooks, 75 cents; 1 gimlet, 6 cents; 2 boxes matches, 12 cents..... For 1 paper of tacks, 6 cents; nails, 6 cents; 6 cakes soap, 37 cents; cotton, 90 cents..... For 1 brush and handle, 75 cents; 1 spittoon, 50 cents..... For 3 cakes soap, 30 cents; 6 cakes soap, 60 cents..... For 1 broom, 37 cents; cord, 38 cents; matches, 12 cents..... For 1 cork screw, 25 cents; nails, 5 cents; matches, 6 cents; 1 paper tacks, 5 cents..... For 1 dozen sheets sand paper, 25 cents; twine, 25 cents..... For 1 dozen cakes soap.....	93 1 39 1 25 90 87 41 50 50
Aug. 14	1	William Mann.....	For 6 rolls Park's christaline tracing cloth, at \$13 50..... For 2 quires tracing paper, at \$3..... For drayage..... For 6 rolls tracing cloth, at \$10.....	6 75 81 00 6 00 37 60 00
30	2	Franck Taylor.....	For supplement to Petermann, No. 4..... For Blunt's Map..... For supplement to Petermann, No. 5..... For supplement to Petermann, No. 6..... For index to Encyclopædia Britannica..... For 1 dozen lead pencils, \$1; 6 pieces root rubber, 90 cents..... For Blunt's Map, \$1; map of Virginia, mounted, \$2..... For 1 dozen red and blue pencils, \$1 50; 1 dozen Lubin's pencils, \$1..... For supplement to Petermann, No. 7.....	147 37 1 12 1 00 50 50 3 00 1 90 3 00 2 50 87
Sept. 15	1	Anthony Best.....	For 100 large portfolio envelopes..... For 1,800 large document envelopes, at \$3 20 per 100..... For printing 1,800 document envelopes, at \$2 per 1,000..... For furnishing 1/2 ream of paper for labels, at \$4 per ream..... For printing 4,000 labels, at \$1 50 per 1,000..... For 500 official envelopes, at \$1 50 per 100..... For 500 official envelopes, colored, at 75 cents per 100..... For 500 large letter envelopes, at \$1 per 100..... For 300 large letter envelopes, at \$1 per 100..... For 500 large letter envelopes, colored, at 50 cents per 100..... For printing 2,300 envelopes, at \$2 per 1,000..... For 100 large envelopes for maps..... For 100 large envelopes for maps.....	14 39 8 00 57 60 3 60 2 00 6 00 7 50 3 75 5 00 3 00 2 50 4 60 8 00 7 00
26	2	Philp & Solomons.....	For 4 boxes pens, \$4; 2 dozen pencils, 60 cents; 3 erasers, 63 cents; 2 reams letter paper, \$2; 1 pound rubber, 10 cts..... For 1 ream envelope paper, \$2 75; 2 reams note paper, \$6; 500 quills, \$5..... For 6 sheets double elephant paper, \$2 25; 1 card mapping pens, 75 cents; 1/2 dozen pencils, 15 cents..... For 1 ream letter paper, \$1; 1/2 ream note paper, 37 cents; bottle ink, 25 cents; 1 roll tracing paper, \$5..... For 1 dozen pencils, 30 cents; 500 letter envelopes, 12 cents; 2 rolls extra clarified tracing cloth, \$30..... For 1 bottle ink, 25 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1; 1/2 dozen penknives, \$5..... For 3 reams letter paper, \$3; 1 ream blue paper, \$1; gold pen, \$2..... For 500 official envelopes, 75 cents; 500 official envelopes and printing, \$2 12; 2 boxes pens, \$2..... For 1 dozen holders, 50 cents; 2 dozen pencils, 60 cents; 500 letter envelopes, 13 cents..... For 2 reams note paper, \$6; 1 gross mapping pens, \$5..... For 1 ream envelope paper, \$2 75; 1 ream extra large wrapping paper, \$10..... For 2 reams cap paper, \$5 50; 1,000 official envelopes and printing, \$4 50..... For 500 letter envelopes and printing, \$2 13; 1/2 ream red blotting paper, 1 cent..... For 1 dozen pieces mouth glue, 75 cents; 2 reams letter paper, \$2..... For 6 rolls twine, \$2 25; 1,000 official envelopes and printing, \$4 50.....	118 55 7 33 13 75 3 15 6 62 30 42 6 25 6 00 4 87 1 23 11 00 12 75 10 00 2 14 2 75 6 75

Abstract of expenditures of the office of Topographical Engineers, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Sept. 26	2	Philp & Solomons—Cont'd.	For 500 letter envelopes.....	\$0 13
			For iron water cup, 75 cents; brush, 62 cents; pounce, \$1; box, 13 cents.....	2 50
			For 3 gross pens, \$3; 4 dozen folders, 13 cents; 2 boxes visiting cards, 60 cents.....	3 73
			For 2 boxes visiting cards, 50 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	1 50
			For 2 dozen pencils, 60 cents; 6 gold pens, \$31; 3 reams note paper, \$9.....	30 60
			For 1 newspaper file.....	75
			For 1 dozen large memorandums, \$3; 12 bottles mucilage, \$2.....	5 00
			For 1 extra large pair shears.....	2 75
				171 97
			Deduct 5 gold pens, overcharged, at \$3 50.....	17 50
				\$154 47
26	3	Philp & Solomons.....	For 1 dozen quarts Maynard & Noyes's ink, \$3; 6 dozen red tape, \$1 20; 2 pounds wax, \$1.....	5 20
			For 1 large blank book, indexed.....	3 37
			For 400 large square envelopes, 9 by 6, and printing.....	8 00
			For 12 yards cotton, \$4; bru-h, 75 cents.....	4 75
			For 1 gross mapping pens, \$5 50; 2 dozen holders, 40 cents; 1 inkstand, 60 cents; 1 Congressional Directory, 50 cts.....	7 00
			For 1 dozen large mucilage, \$2; 3 reams letter paper, \$3.....	5 00
			For 1 ream thin wrapping paper.....	75
			For 1 box mapping pens, \$5 50; 1 box mapping pens, \$1; 34 dozen pencils, \$1 05; 1 cake Prussian blue, 25 cents; 1 Spalding's glue, 25 cents.....	8 05
			For 1 dozen sable pencils, \$2 40; 2 large sable pencils, \$3; 12 holders, 20 cents.....	5 60
			For 1 roll extra clarified tracing cloth.....	15 00
			For 1 ream extra large wrapping paper, 30 by 40.....	10 00
			For 1,000 official envelopes and printing.....	6 50
			For 1 pound white rubber.....	10
			For 1 cake indigo, 25 cts.; 1 Prus. blue, 25 cts.; 1 Ind. yellow, 50 cts.; 1 gamboge, 25 cts.; 1 yel. ochre, 25 cts.....	1 50
			For 1 burnt umber, 25 cents; 1 carmine, \$1 50; 4 brushes, \$1 15.....	2 90
			For 1 cake raw sienna.....	25
			For 1 box litho. pens.....	5 50
			For 2 cakes water colors, 50 cents; 2 ditto, 50 cents.....	1 00
			For 3 reams ruled note, \$9; 1 dozen mucilage, \$2; 500 letter envelopes, 13 cents; 1 copying book, 62 cents.....	11 75
			For 1 cake Prussian blue.....	25
			For half dozen erasers.....	1 25
			For 9 sheets antiquarian drawing, (ex. super.).....	13 50
			For 1 box quill pens, \$1; 2 dozen thumb tacks, \$1 50; 20 dozen red tape, \$4.....	6 50
			For 3 sheets antiquarian drawing, (ex. super.).....	4 50

Sept. 26	4	Philp & Solomons.....	For 1 gross litho. pens, \$5 50; 1 ream envelope, \$2 75.....	8 25
			For 5 yards machine drawing paper.....	2 50
			For 3 reams letter.....	3 00
			For 5 yards muslin drawing paper.....	2 50
			For 24 sheets double elephant drawing.....	9 12
			For 7 Blunt's Map of Va., \$7; 1 Southern States, \$1 25; 4 field-note books, \$2.....	10 25
			For 3 manifold letter writers, \$9; 1 dozen pencils, 30 cents.....	9 30
			For 5 Blunt's maps, \$5; 2 cards mapping pens, \$2 50.....	7 50
			For 12 dozen pencils, \$3 60; 4 dozen red and blue pencils, \$8; 4 dozen rubber, 40 cents.....	12 00
			For 4 dozen camels' hair brushes with handles.....	4 00
			For 6 spools tape, 75 cents; 3 dozen pieces mouth glue, \$2 25.....	3 00
			For 6 boxes cmb. pens, \$6; 10 rubber inkstands, \$6 75.....	12 25
			For 2 reams letter, \$2; 100 buff letter envelopes, 3 cents; 100 official envelopes, 15 cents.....	2 18
			For 100 official envelopes, 15 cents; 1 ream cap, \$2 75; 1 ream commercial note, \$3.....	5 90
			For 100 envelopes, 3 cents; 4 dozen holders, 80 cents; 1 marking pot lampblack and 3 brushes, \$1 25.....	2 08
			For 1 sharpening hone, \$1 37; 1 board letter-clip, 75 cents.....	2 12
			For 3 boxes water colors complete, with lock, \$30; 20 sheets best antiquarian drawing, \$30.....	60 00
			For 2 rolls tracing paper, \$12; 3 pairs binders' boards, 37 cents; 3 ditto, 74 cents.....	13 12
			For 2 Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution.....	20 00
			For 12 sheets antiquarian, \$18; 24 sheets double elephant, \$12.....	30 00
			For 1 box swan-quill pens.....	75
			For 12 sheets antiquarian drawing.....	18 00
			For 1 dozen ink, \$3; 20 sheets demy drawing, \$1 20; 6 sheets double elephant, \$2 25.....	6 45
			For 1 box water colors, complete, \$10; 2 camels' hair brushes, 20 cents.....	10 20
			For 6 pieces rubber, 5 cents; 4 dozen drawing pencils, \$1 20; 1 dozen mouth glue, 75.....	2 00
			For 6 mucilage, \$1; 2 dozen drawing pens, \$1 20.....	2 20
			For 3 Congressional Directories, \$1 12; 1 dozen knives, \$10.....	11 12
			For 100 ex. large envelopes, 10 by 12, \$7; 500 official envelopes, 75 cents; 200 letter envelopes, 5 cents.....	7 80
			For 1 ream com. note, \$3; 1 quire extra large thick wrapping, 50 cents.....	3 50
			For 1 quire large wrapping, 37 cents; 1 chamois skin, 75 cents; 6 mucilage, \$1.....	2 12
			For 3 dozen pencils, 90 cents; 1 dozen holders, 20 cents; 1 box white letter envelopes, 25 cents.....	1 35
			For 500 official yellow envelopes, 75 cents; half ream blue letter, 50 cents.....	1 25
			For 2 Washington Directories.....	4 50
			For 1 box mapping pens, \$5 50; 1 box water colors, \$10; 2 dozen pencils, 60 cents.....	16 10
			For 12 sheets double elephant, \$4 50; 1 ream extra large and thick wrapping, \$12.....	16 50
27	5	Hudson Taylor.....	For subscription to Annales des Ponts, &c.....	12 50
			For 1 dozen Corbett's Maps of Northeastern Virginia.....	3 00
			For 1 Scott's Dictionary.....	5 00
			For Black's Edinburgh Atlas.....	16 00
			For 1 Lloyd's Map of Virginia.....	1 00
			For half dozen Army Officers' Pocket Companion.....	9 00
			For half dozen Disturnell's maps.....	3 00
			For 1 Army Officers' Pocket Companion.....	1 50
			For 3 Congressional Directories.....	1 50
			For 1 copy Mahan's Field Fortification.....	1 00
				53 50
30	6	Ruth A. Thompson.....	For washing towels from July 1 to September 30, at \$2 per month.....	6 00
			For 1 dozen towels.....	3 25
			For making 1 dozen towels, at 10 cents.....	1 20
				10 45

322 91

Abstract of expenditures of the office of Topographical Engineers, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.	
Oct. 17	1	Gales & Seaton	For Daily National Intelligencer from December 16, 1861, to December 16, 1862	\$10 00
22	2	George Cook	For washing 11 windows at 25 cents each	2 75
Nov. 20	3	Alfred Hunter	For Map-book of Plats of city of Washington	2 50
Dec. 2	4	Blanchard & Mohun	For 12 sheets double elephant drawing paper, \$4 50; 13 sheets royal, at 15 cents, \$1 80	\$6 30
			For 1 paint saucer, 88 cents; 6 Field and Section Note Book, \$6	6 88
			For 1 ream letter paper, \$1 50; 200 letter envelopes, \$1	2 50
			For 250 white official envelopes, \$1 50; 6 bottles Walkden's ink, \$3	4 50
			For 12 bottles mucilage, \$3; 12 brushes for ditto, 50 cents	3 50
			For 6 blotting boards, 12 cents; 6 dozen drawing pins, \$6	6 12
			For 6 cards Perry's lithographic pens	6 00
			For 1 gross pens, \$1; 9 dozen drawing pencils, \$9	10 00
			For 1 dozen h. h. h. h. h. drawing pencils	1 50
			For 1 gross pens, \$1; 2 packs envelopes, 25 cents	1 25
			For 12 Lloyd's Maps of Virginia, backed on linen and bound, at \$1 75	21 00
			For 12 sheets double elephant drawing paper	4 50
			For 2 gross pens, \$2; 250 envelopes, 50 cents	2 50
			For 3 copying books, \$9; 1 gross electro gilt pens, \$2 50	11 50
			For 13 Schan's Maps of the War, at \$1	13 00
			For 2 reams note paper, \$4; 1 piece sponge, 25 cents	4 25
			For 4 dozen drawing pencils	4 00
			For 1 ream foolscap, 50 cents; 1 ream letter paper, \$1 50	2 00
			For 1 ream note, \$2; 2 gross pens, \$2	4 00
			For 1 dozen penholders, 20 cents; 2 dozen office tape, 80 cents	1 00
			For half pound wax, 15 cents; 6 bottles mucilage, \$1 50	1 65
			For 6 mucilage brushes, 25 cents; 1 dozen large rubber, \$1 50	1 75
			For 12 sheets double elephant drawing paper	4 50
			For 500 envelopes, \$1; 2 quarts Lawrence's fluid, \$1 50	2 50
			For 2 dozen drawing pencils, \$2; 1 bottle ink, 4 cents	2 04
			For 12 sheets double elephant, \$4 50; 2 dozen drawing pencils, \$3	6 50
			For 13 sectional maps of Illinois	13 00
			Do.....Missouri	13 00
			Do.....Ohio	9 75
			Do.....Delaware and Michigan	4 88
			For 2.....do.....Indiana	2 50
			For cutting plate for office stamp	5 00
			For cutting large plate for office stamp	8 00
			For 1,000 official envelopes, headed, \$6; 1 ream envelope, \$4	10 00

Abstract of expenditures of the office of Topographical Engineers, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
March 9	4	Philp & Solomons—Cont'd.	For 1 field order book, \$1; 2 manifold letter writers, \$6.....	\$7 00
			For 3 reams letter, \$10 50; 2 reams note, \$5; 1 dozen note books, \$6.....	21 50
			For 1 ream extra large brown wrapping.....	12 00
10	5	Hutchinson & Bro.....	For 3 copies of Hutchinson's Washington and Georgetown Directory, at \$2.....	\$158 82
12	6	John W. Lewis.....	For 4 boxes, at \$1 each.....	4 00
			For repairing 6 boxes, at 50 cents each.....	3 00
23	7	Franck Taylor.....	For 100 sheets of profile paper.....	18 00
			For supplement No. 8 to Petermann.....	1 25
			For Aide Memoire, 3 vols. 8 vo.....	34 00
			For Luisné Aide Memoire, \$3 75; 2 Agenda D'etat Major, \$3.....	6 75
			For 2 Prince de Joinville's pamphlet.....	1 50
			For British Almanac and Companion, 1863.....	2 00
			For supplements 9 and 10 to Petermann.....	3 25
			For 2 National Almanacs, 1863.....	2 50
			For Silliman's Journal, 1863.....	5 00
20	8	Isaac Jacobs.....	For 1 qt. gross pens, corrugated steel, assorted sizes.....	74 25
20	9	Blanchard & Mohun.....	For 12 maps Virginia, backed and bound, \$21; 12 maps southern States, \$6.....	24 00
			For 4 reams letter paper, \$6; 8 dozen red tape, \$3 20; 1 gross gilt pens, \$2 50.....	11 70
			For 2 gross pens, \$2; 7 penknives, \$7; 6 X section field book, \$6.....	15 00
			For 500 envelopes, \$2 50; half dozen mouth glue, 25 cents.....	2 75
			For 1 ream heavy flat cap, 18 ruled margin lines.....	7 50
			For 12 maps United States, mounted, \$12; 12 sheets double elephant drawing, \$6.....	18 00
			For 6 sectional maps of Missouri, \$7 50; 1 map Mississippi river, \$3 50.....	11 00
			For 3 dozen octagon drawing pencils, \$3; 6 blank books, \$3.....	6 00
			For 6 pieces rubber, 60 cents; 1 large pot mucilage and brush, 50 cents.....	1 10
			For 1 large stick India ink, 75 cents; 8 quires paper, \$2.....	2 75
			For 1 package envelopes, 10 cents; 2 boxes pens, \$2; 1 box pens, \$1.....	3 10
			For 6 red and blue pencils, \$1; 1 ream waste paper, 65 cents.....	1 65
			For 1 pair shears, \$1; 2 dozen Lloyd's maps of Virginia, \$6.....	7 00
			For 3 Lloyd's maps of Virginia, backed, \$6; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	7 00
			For 5 maps of Virginia, backed, \$12; 4 Colton's maps United States, \$4.....	16 00
			For 1 gross pens, \$1; 3 rolls silk ribbon, 75 cents.....	1 75
			For 1 dozen silk braid, 50 cents; 2 dozen red tape, 80 cents.....	1 30
			For 2 rolls broad braid, 87½ cents.....	1 75
			For 1 ream waste paper, 65 cents; 50 sheets double elephant drawing paper, \$25.....	25 65

31			For 12 note books, \$7 50; 50 sheets large tracing paper, 50 cents.....	32 50
31	Ruth A. Thompson		For 6 gross pens, \$6; 1 Mahan's Outposts, \$1; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	8 00
31	John F. Callan.....		For 1 dozen mucilage, \$3; 1 dozen brushes, 50 cents; 1 ream note paper, \$2.....	5 50
			For 1 gross pens, \$1; 2 patent inkstands, \$2 50; 1,000 official envelopes, headed, \$6.....	9 50
			For 1 patent inkstand, \$1 25; 2 racks, 75 cents; 1 bottle Dovi's ink, 50 cents.....	2 50
			For 4 dozen octagon pencils, \$4; 12 pieces rubber, \$1 50; 2 dozen M. glue, \$1.....	6 50
			For 1 Halleck's Intl. Law, \$7; 1 Bennett's Military Law, \$3.....	10 00
			For 1 Jackson's Military Surveying, \$8; 1 Patten's Manual, \$2.....	10 00
			For 1 Dufour's Coor de Tactique.....	3 00
10	Ruth A. Thompson		For washing towels from 1st January, 1863, to 1st April, 3 months, at \$2 per month	255 50
11	John F. Callan.....		For 40 copies Military Laws of the United States, at \$5.....	6 00
				200 00
			<i>Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	
1	Thomas Reynolds.....		For removing furniture from rooms No. 97, 98, and 123, in the Winder building	2 00
2	G. W. Flood.....		For 1 revolving arm-chair.....	10 00
3	W. M. Shuster & Co.. ..		For 20 yards white cotton, at 37½ cents.....	7 50
			For 34½ yards sheeting, at \$1.....	34 25
4	Franklin Institute.....		For 1 year's subscription to the journal of the Franklin Institute, commencing January, 1863, and ending December, 1863.....	41 75
5	Samuel Redfern.....		For 7½ ounces sponge for maps, \$2; 4 cakes soap, 41 cents.....	5 00
			For 1 dozen matches, 12 cents; 2 rat traps, \$2.....	2 41
			For 8 pounds nails, 56 cents; matches, 12 cents; 6 pieces soap, 33 cents.....	2 12
			For 2 gimlets, 20 cents.....	1 06
				20
6	Franck Taylor.....		For Petermann's Geographische, 1863.....	5 79
30			For 2 Rouvre Aide Memoire D'etat Major	7 50
			For 2 Agenda D'etat Major.....	4 50
			For Chauvenet's Astronomy, 2 vols.....	4 50
			For Lendy's Fortification, small 4to.....	10 00
				15 75
7	Ruth A. Thompson		For washing towels from 1st April to 30th June, 3 months, at \$2 per month.....	42 25
30			For 1 duster.....	6 00
			For 1 dozen matches	1 00
			For 1 dozen towels.....	12
			For 2 pieces tape, at 8 cents.....	3 00
			For making 1 dozen towels, at 8 cents.....	16
				96
8	D. Moore.....		For 4½ yards grained oil-cloth, at \$1 50.....	11 24
30			For work covering large table with oil-cloth.....	6 37
				1 50
			Total for the year.....	7 87
				2,434 89

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Ordnance office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	
July 31	1	E. H. King.....	For making 4 mahogany boxes.....	\$7 00
Aug. 9	1	Edward C. Younger.....	For services as laborer during the month of July, at \$30 per month.....	30 00
27	2	Sup. Public Printing.....	For ruling, red and feint, 500 invoices of ordnance and ordnance stores, (1), at 50 cents per 100.....	\$2 50
			For ruling 1,000 invoice of stores, (2), 25 cents per 100.....	2 50
			For 4-quire cap daily memoranda, half Turkey, printed, at \$4 50 per volume.....	18 00
			For 2 6-quire medium register of letters, full Russia, \$12 per volume.....	24 00
			For set of tags.....	2 00
			For 1 3-quire medium armament of fortifications, half Russia, printed.....	6 75
			For 1 8½-quire superroyal register of manufactures, full Russia, printed.....	38 25
			For 10 division tags, at 25 cents.....	2 50
			For paging 8 quires, at 12½ cents.....	1 00
			For 1 superroyal index.....	1 50
			For 2 6-quire medium orders and contracts, full Russia, at \$12 per volume.....	24 00
			For paging 12 quires, at 12½ cents.....	1 50
			For ruling 3,000 certificates of inspection, at 25 cents per 100.....	7 50
			For ruling 144 inspection reports, red and feint, 50 cents per 100.....	72
			For ruling 720 blanks, No 25, at 25 cents per 100.....	1 80
			For ruling 4,800 blanks, No. 13, at 25 cents per 100.....	12 00
			Deduct 15 per cent.....	146 52
				21 98
27	3	Sup. Public Printing..	For ruling 2,760 orders for supplies, at 25 cents per 100.....	6 90
			For binding 500 volumes purchase of arms, at 30 cents, (¾ roan).....	150 00
			For binding 2 volumes guard books, ¼ roan, at \$1 25.....	2 50
			Deduct 15 per cent.....	159 40
				23 91
pt. 3	1	Edward C. Younger.....	For services as laborer during the month of August, at \$30 per month.....	135 49
11	2	John Wiley.....	For one year's subscription to the following periodicals:	30 00
			For London Engineer.....	9 00
			For Mechanics' Magazine.....	8 25
			For Philosophical Magazine.....	10 00
			For Journal des Armes Speciales.....	6 00
				33 25

12	3	Samuel O. & E. Wroe.....	For carriage, \$4 50; do., \$3 75	10 25
			For carriage, \$5 50; do., \$1 25; do., \$4	14 75
				25 00
26	4	Philp & Solomons.....	For 15 yards continuous drawing paper, \$7 50; 2 letter copying books, \$4 50.....	12 00
			For 12 yards tracing cloth, \$5; bottle carmine ink, 8 cents; bottle fluid, 75 cents.....	6 83
			For 2 red and blue pencils, 35 cents; bottle ink, 25 cents; 10 gross pens, \$10; 2 dozen tape, \$2 40.....	13 01
			For 3 dozen pencils, 30 cents; 1 roll extra fine tracing cloth, \$15; 1 bottle fluid, 75 cents.....	16 65
			For 5 reams letter paper, \$5; 4 do. note do., \$12; 1 dozen carmine ink, 50 cents.....	17 50
			For 2 letter copying books, \$5; 2 bottles mucilage, 34 cents; 10 quires demy, ruled to pattern, \$7 50.....	12 84
			For 500 double thick official envelopes, printed from plate.....	3 25
			For 500 letter envelopes, printed from plate.....	2 62
			For 4 gross pens; 1 letter clip, 60 cents.....	4 60
			For half dozen erasers, \$1 25; 2,000 double thick official envelopes and printing from plate, \$13.....	14 25
			For 2 quires extra thick legal cap, 60 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1; 3 gross pens, \$3.....	4 60
			For half dozen penknives, \$5; 1 ream note, \$3; 500 envelopes and printing, \$3 25	11 25
			For guard book, to order, \$2 25; 1,000 hand-cut envelopes, 10¢ by 6½, \$20.....	23 25
			For printing 1,000 envelopes, 10½ by 6½, from plate.....	5 00
			For 2,000 white official do., and printing do.....	13 00
			For 1 dozen penknives.....	10 00
			For 4 quires folio-post, \$2; medium index, 75 cents; 12 pieces rubber, 10 cents.....	2 85
			For 4 dozen extra red tape, \$2 40; inkstand, \$1; 6 erasers, \$1 25.....	4 65
			For 1 box pens, \$1; 3 boxes large blue barrel pens, \$1 50; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	3 50
			For packet note paper, \$1 50; 2 copying books, \$5; 2 pounds wax, 20 cents.....	6 70
			For 1,000 letter envelopes, 25 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1; 12 quart bottles copying ink, \$12.....	13 25
			For 6 reams letter paper, \$5; 3 dozen pencils, 90 cents.....	6 90
			For guard book, to order, \$1 50; 6 gross pens, \$6; 2 dozen pencils, 60 cents.....	8 10
			For 6 bottles ink, \$1 50; 1 paper weight, 37 cents; 1 sponge cup and sponge, \$1.....	2 87
			For 3 bottles mucilage, 50 cents; letter copying book, \$2 25	2 75
			For bottle fluid, 75 cents; sponge cup and sponge, \$1; half ream note paper, \$1 50; tuck memorandum book, 25 cts..	3 50
			For 1 ream letter, \$1; 1 ream wrapping, extra, \$8.....	9 00
			For 1 ream envelope paper, \$2 75; 3 reams cap, \$8 25.....	11 00
			For 4 boxes pens, \$4; 3 dozen holders, 60 cents; 750 letter envelopes, 19 cents.....	4 79
			For 3,000 official envelopes and printing from plate.....	19 50
				269 01
26	5	Philp & Solomons.....	For 1 4-quire blank book.....	1 00
			For 1 copy-book, \$3; 1 do., \$1 25; 4 boxes pens, \$4; 1 piece sponge, 37 cents.....	9 62
			For 1 roll extra tracing cloth.....	15 00
			For 100 rubber rings, large, \$3; 1 ream note, \$3; 1 reams envelope, \$2 75; 3 quarts Lawrence's ink, \$3.....	11 75
			For 17 dozen India-rubber rings.....	12 75
			For 1 inkstand.....	50
			For 1 large index, 75 cents; 1 sh. alphabet, 13 cents.....	88
			For 5 reams letter, \$5; engraving steel plate for envelopes.....	12 50
			For 12 papers sand, 75 cents; 12 mucilage, \$2; 2,000 letter envelopes, 50 cents; 12 papers pins, \$1.....	4 25
			For 2,000 official envelopes and printing from plate.....	13 00
			For 1 gross 1½-inch rubber bands, \$7 25; 3 boxes eyelets, 75 cents; 2 copy-books, \$4; 3 gross pens, \$3.....	15 00
			For 6 quires medium, ruled faint, to order, \$6; 1 box pens, \$1; 1 box white wafers.....	7 25
			For Washington Directory.....	2 25
			For 6 quires medium, ruled faint, to order.....	6 00
			For 1 dozen knives, \$10; 1 dozen holders, 20 cents.....	10 20
			For 2 copying books.....	5 50
			For 3 reams letter, \$3; 1 ream note, \$3; 4 dozen pencils, \$1 20.....	7 20
			For 2 boxes pens, \$2; 6 Congress tie envelopes, 50 cents; 6 do., 25 cents.....	2 75
			For 4 boxes classical pens.....	4 00

Abstract of expenditures of the Ordnance office, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Sept. 26	5	Philp & Solomons—Con'd..	For 3,000 double thick official envelopes and printing from plate..	\$19 50
			For rubber ruler, 75 cents; inkstand, \$1 50; extra folder, \$1 25; 1 bottle carmine, 9 cents	3 59
			For 1 sponge cup and sponge, \$1; rubber propeller, 62 cents.....	1 62
26	6	Phi'p & Solomons.....	For 1 paper weight, 75 cents; 1 eraser, 23 cents; 1 inkstand, \$1 50.....	2 48
			For 2 gross pens, \$3; 1 box swan-quill pens, \$1; 1 gross Perry's blue barrel, \$1.....	4 00
			For 1 Faber's artist pencil, 25 cents; 1 propelling pencil and leads, 75 cents.....	1 00
			For 2 gross pens.....	2 00
			For 5 yards muslin, \$1; 6 large balls twine, \$3.....	4 00
			For 6 reams letter.....	6 00
			For 3 dozen reference files, \$5 25; half ream note, \$1 50.....	6 75
			For 1 inkstand, \$1 25; 2 bronze clips, \$1 50; 2 board clips, \$1 50; 1 pen rack, 75 cents.....	5 00
			For 3,000 white official envelopes and printing from plate.....	19 50
			For 14 ready reference files, \$2 04; 6 tin cutters, 90 cents.....	2 94
			For 9 ebony holders, \$5 62; 1 ebony holder, 37 cents.....	6 00
			For 2 arm-rests.....	1 50
			For 6 bottles fluid, \$6; 3 letter copying books, \$8 25; 6 binders' boards, \$1 25.....	15 50
			For 12 papers sand.....	75
			For 1 dozen carmine, \$1; 6 pieces rubber, 6 cents.....	1 06
			For 3 gross rubber bands.....	6 75
			For 6 dozen reference files, made to order.....	14 40
			For mounting 7 photographs of fortifications.....	2 50
			For 6 wide tin paper-cutters.....	1 20
			For 3 letter copying books, \$5 25; 2 pounds wax, \$1; 1 dozen mucilage, \$2.....	8 25
			For 1 box letter envelopes, 13 cents; 1 box note envelopes, 13 cents; 1 yard drawing paper, 75 cents.....	1 01
			For 10 yards twilling.....	4 00
			For engraving plate for letter heading, \$6; 4 reams English double thick letter, printed, \$48.....	54 00
			For engraved plate for note heading, \$4; 2 reams note, printed from plate, \$14.....	18 00
			For 1 pint bottle red ink, 75 cents; 7 gross rubber rings, \$19 25.....	20 00
			For 5 sheets double elephant, \$2 50; 1 sheet antiquarian, \$1 50.....	4 00
			For 1 box medalion pens, \$1; 1 box rubber, 10 cents; half ream note, extra heavy, \$2 50.....	3 60
			For half ream note, \$1 50; 25 extra fine quills, \$1.....	2 50
			For 1,000 large square envelopes, printed from plate, 94 by 54.....	20 00
			For 100 parchment tags, \$2; 3 sheets antiquarian drawing, \$4 50.....	6 50
			For 1 quire card blotting.....	50
			For 2 sheets antiquarian.....	3 00
			For 1 inkstand, \$2; pen rack, 75 cents.....	2 75

\$166 11

27	Sept.	29	7	Hudson Taylor.....	For 1 penknife.....	83	255 02
					For 1 ream envelope paper	2 75	
29			8	Joseph Gawler.....	For 6 copies Congressional Directories.....	3 00	3 75
					For 1 record book.....	75	
					For making packing box, \$1 25; making 107 file boards, at 4 cents each, \$4 28.....	5 52	
					For making packing box, \$1 25; repairing chair, 37¢.....	1 62	
					For repairing chair and book-rest, \$1 50; making packing box, \$1 25.....	2 75	
					For making packing box.....	1 00	
					For making 2 walnut bookcases, at \$80 each.....	160 00	
					For making 1 walnut bookcase	30 00	
					For making packing box.....	1 00	
					For making 1 walnut bookcase.....	85 00	
29	Sept.	29	9	Adams Express Company..	For transportation of 1 box from New York, to General Ripley.....	1 25	286 90
		29	10	Adams Express Company...	For transportation on 1 box from New York to Brigadier General Ripley.....	3 00	1 50
					Do.....	1 00	
					Do.....	1 50	
					Do.....	1 00	
					Do..... Philadelphia	1 05	
					Do	75	
					Do .. 1 package.....		
29			11	Adams Express Company...	For transportation on 1 box from Baltimore to General J. W. Ripley....	1 00	9 55
					For transportation on 1 package from New York to General J. W. Ripley.....	1 00	
29			12	Adams Express Company...	For transportation on 1 box from Pittsburg to General J. W. Ripley.....	1 50	2 00
					For transportation on 1 package from Louisville to General J. W. Ripley.....	1 50	
					For transportation on 3 boxes from New York to General J. W. Ripley.....	10 50	
30			13	N. Mullikin.....	For having towels washed from 1st July to 1st October.....	6 00	13 50
					For 1 pound candles, 60 cents; soap, 75 cents.....	1 35	7 35
Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.							
1	Oct.	1	1	S. Parker.....	For job work in Ordnance office, 3 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	3 75	
4		4	2	Edward C. Younger.....	For services as laborer during the month of September, at \$30 per month.....	30 00	
9		9	3	William Miles.....	For taking up matting and cleaning floor.	50	
					For putting down matting	50	
					For cutting and putting down carpet.....	1 50	
					For taking up and shaking carpet.....	1 25	
					For moving desks, books, &c.....	50	
7	Nov.	7	5	Edward C. Younger.....	For services as laborer during the month of October, \$30 per month.....	4 25	
19		19	6	Samuel C. & E. Wroe..	For carriage.....	30 00	
					Do.....	6 00	
					Do.....	4 75	
20		20	7	Edward C. Younger.....	For payments for job work done in Ordnance office.....	10 75	
29		29	8	Edward C. Younger.....	For services as laborer during the month of November, at \$30 per month.....	1 75	
1	Dec.	1	9	E. H. King.....	For 2 walnut tables and cases, at \$50 each.....	30 00	
					For 2 walnut bookcases at \$95 each.....	190 00	
					For 1 walnut writing fall.....	5 00	

Abstract of expenditures of the Ordnance office, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Sept. 26	5	Philp & Solomons—Con'd..	For 3,000 double thick official envelopes and printing from plate.....	\$19 50
			For rubber ruler, 75 cents; inkstand, \$1 50; extra folder, \$1 25; 1 bottle carmine, 9 cents.....	3 59
			For 1 sponge cup and sponge, \$1; rubber propeller, 62 cents.....	1 62
26	6	Phi'p & Solomons.....	For 1 paper weight, 75 cents; 1 eraser, 23 cents; 1 inkstand, \$1 50.....	2 48
			For 2 gross pens, \$2; 1 box swan-quill pens, \$1; 1 gross Perry's blue barrel, \$1.....	4 00
			For 1 Faber's artist pencil, 25 cents; 1 propelling pencil and leads, 75 cents.....	1 00
			For 2 gross pens.....	2 00
			For 5 yards muslin, \$1; 6 large balls twine, \$3.....	4 00
			For 6 reams letter.....	6 00
			For 3 dozen reference files, \$5 25; half ream note, \$1 50.....	6 75
			For 1 inkstand, \$1 25; 2 bronze clips, \$1 50; 2 board clips, \$1 50; 1 pen rack, 75 cents.....	5 00
			For 3,000 white official envelopes and printing from plate.....	19 50
			For 14 ready reference files, \$2 04; 6 tin cutters, 90 cents.....	2 94
			For 9 ebony holders, \$5 62; 1 ebony holder, 37 cents.....	6 00
			For 2 arm-rests.....	1 50
			For 6 bottles fluid, \$6; 3 letter copying books, \$8 25; 6 binders' boards, \$1 25.....	15 50
			For 12 papers sand.....	75
			For 1 dozen carmine, \$1; 6 pieces rubber, 6 cents.....	1 03
			For 3 gross rubber bands.....	6 75
			For 6 dozen reference files, made to order.....	14 40
			For mounting 7 photographs of fortifications.....	2 50
			For 6 wide tin paper-cutters.....	1 20
			For 3 letter copying books, \$5 25; 2 pounds wax, \$1; 1 dozen mucilage, \$2.....	8 25
			For 1 box letter envelopes, 13 cents; 1 box note envelopes, 13 cents; 1 yard drawing paper, 75 cents.....	1 01
			For 10 yards twilling.....	4 00
			For engraving plate for letter heading, \$6; 4 reams English double thick letter, printed, \$48.....	54 00
			For engraved plate for note heading, \$4; 2 reams note, printed from plate, \$14.....	18 00
			For 1 pint bottle red ink, 75 cents; 7 gross rubber rings, \$19 25.....	20 00
			For 5 sheets double elephant, \$2 50; 1 sheet antiquarian, \$1 50.....	4 00
			For 1 box medallion pens, \$1; 1 box rubber, 10 cents; half ream note, extra heavy, \$2 50.....	3 60
			For half ream note, \$1 50; 25 extra fine quills, \$1.....	2 50
			For 1,000 large square envelopes, printed from plate, 94 by 54.....	20 00
			For 100 parchment tags, \$2; 3 sheets antiquarian drawing, \$4 50.....	6 50
			For 1 quire card blotting.....	50
			For 2 sheets antiquarian.....	3 00
			For 1 inkstand, \$2; pen rack, 75 cents.....	2 75

\$166 11

[illegible]

Abstract of expenditures of the Ordnance Office, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Dec. 1	9	E. H. King—Continued.....	For 2 mahogany paper cases, at \$2 50 each.....	\$5 00
			For 2 mahogany book-racks, at \$2 50 each.....	5 00
			For 1 mahogany case for papers.....	18 00
			For 1 leather cushion.....	4 00
				\$327 00
2	10	Blanchard & Mohun	For 1 roll clarified tracing cloth, \$15; 1 dozen dr. tacks, 75 cents.....	15 75
			For 2,000 official envelopes, headed, at \$6.....	12 00
			For 8 penknives, \$8; 1 gross pens, \$1.....	9 00
			For 1 box Myer's pens, 50 cents; 1 bottle Arnold's fluid, 50 cents.....	1 00
			For 1 pass-book, 15 cents; 1 dozen mucilage and brushes, \$3 50.....	3 65
			For 1 dozen black sand, 50 cents; 1 gross index pens, \$1.....	1 50
			For 2 gross medium writing paper, 75 cents.....	1 50
			For 1 barometer inkstand, \$1 50; 1 bottle David's ink, 4 cents.....	1 54
			For 2 mahogany arm-rests, at \$1.....	2 00
			For 36 dozen rubber bands, at 15 cents.....	5 40
			For 2 dozen blotting boards, at 25 cents.....	50
			For 2 memorandum books, 80 cents; 2 ditto, \$1 25.....	2 05
			For 6 gross steel pens.....	6 00
			For 2 press copying books, 700 pages, at \$2 50.....	5 00
			For 4 press copying books, 500 pages, at \$2.....	8 00
			For 2 bottles Arnold's writing fluid, at 50 cents.....	1 00
			For 3 gutta-percha rulers, at 75 cents.....	2 25
			For 1 barometer inkstand, with rack.....	2 00
			For 12 penholders, 20 cents; 3 sponges and cups, 75 cents.....	95
			For 1 gutta-percha ruler, 75 cents; 1 blank book, \$1 25.....	2 00
			For 5,000 white official envelopes, headed, at \$6.....	30 00
			For 1,000 white official envelopes, extra large, headed.....	9 50
			For 2 reams buff envelope paper, at \$4.....	8 00
			For inkstand and rack, \$1 25; 3 folders, 25 cents.....	1 50
			For 2 gross pens, \$2; 4 folders, 33 cents.....	2 33
			For 1 gutta-percha penholder, 38 cents; 6 erasers, 50 cents.....	88
			For 2 reams envelope paper, \$8; 5 pounds wax, at 30 cents, \$1 50.....	9 50
			For 2 pairs large shears, \$4; 18 penholders, 30 cents.....	4 30
			For 1 quire blue medium writing paper.....	75
			For 1,000 official envelopes, headed.....	6 00
			For 1,000 extra large envelopes, made to pattern, headed.....	9 50
			For printing direction on 2,000 envelopes, at \$2 50.....	5 00
			For 4 mahogany arm-rests, at \$1.....	4 00

3	31	Wm. McL. Cripps.....	For 3 inkstands, \$1 75; 4 wafer cups, \$1 50.....	3 25
24	12	J. Disturnell.....	For 2 gross medallion pens, \$2; 2 sponges and dishes, \$1.....	3 00
31	13	Edward C. Younger.....	For 2 dozen black sand, at 50 cents.....	1 00
			For 1 walnut office case.....	181 60
			For 4 United States Registers, for 1863.....	85 00
			For services as laborer during the month of December, at \$30 per month.....	6 00
			For amount paid on account of job-work, 3 days, at \$1 per day.....	30 00
			For refunding Lieutenant Treadwell for hack hire, as per sub-voucher attached hereto.....	3 00
31	14	M. Adler.....	For having towels washed from October 1 to 31st December.....	33 00
31	15	N. Mullikin.....	For 12 yards towelling, tape, &c.....	10 00
			For making 1 dozen towels.....	3 64
			For 1 pound candles, 40 cents; matches, 75 cents.....	75
			For use of carriage.....	1 15
31	16	Sam'l O. & E. Wroe.....	Do.....	3 00
			Do.....	3 00
			Do.....	5 00
			Do.....	10 00
			Do.....	6 00
			Do.....	2 50
			Do.....	29 50
Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.				
1863.				
Jan.	31	Edward C. Younger.....	For services as laborer during the month of January, at \$30 per month.....	30 00
			For amount paid on account of job-work done in office.....	6 00
			For amount of express charges paid.....	50
Feb.	5	L. F. Perry.....	For 60½ yards oil-cloth, at 87½ cents.....	36 50
20	3	Samuel C. & E. Wroe.....	For carriage.....	53 08
			Do.....	6 00
			Do.....	4 50
			Do.....	3 00
23	4	L. J. Middleton.....	For ½ peck of ice per day from January 1, 1862, to June 30, at 12½ cents per peck, 155 days.....	13 50
			For 1 peck of ice per day from July 1, 1862, to September 30, at 12½ cents per peck, 79 days.....	9 68
			For ½ peck of ice per day from October 1, 1862, to December 31, at 12½ cents per peck, 79 days.....	9 88
			For 1 feather duster.....	4 94
23	5	Joseph L. Savage.....	For 1 double duster.....	87
			For 1 corn broom.....	1 00
			For 1 sponge.....	38
			For 1 paper of tripoli.....	20
			For 2 spittoons, at 62½ cents.....	10
			Do.....	1 25
			For 2 waste baskets, at \$1.....	1 25
			For making 1 packing box.....	2 00
March	2	Joseph Gawler.....	For repairing, varnishing, and covering 3 tables.....	7 05
			For making 2 pine cases, at \$10 each.....	1 00
3	7	Edward C. Younger.....	For services as laborer during the month of February, at \$30 per month.....	11 00
			For amount paid for job-work done in office during month.....	20 00
				30 00
				3 50
				32 00
				33 50

Abstract of expenditures of the Ordnance Office, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Third quarter. — BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
March 3	8	Wm. S. Mitchell & Co.....	For 39½ yards 4-4 matting, at 50 cents.....	\$19 75
			For sewing and laying, at 12½ cents.....	4 94
			For 2 pieces binding, at 87½ cents.....	1 75
			For 132¼ yards Brussels carpet.....	264 50
			For making and laying, at 15 cents.....	19 84
			For thread.....	2 00
			For 20½ yards Brussels carpet, at \$2.....	40 25
			For 16½ yards electrotype carpet, at \$1.....	16 25
			For 5½ yards drugget, at \$3 50.....	18 38
			For 1 velvet mat.....	2 25
			For 3 wool-bordered mats.....	3 50
				\$393 41
	3	Moore & Campion.....	For 5 walnut writing tables, at \$35.....	175 00
			For 7 walnut cases, at \$20.....	140 00
			For 3 boxes, and packing above.....	9 00
	3	G. M. Wight.....	For 1 large solid walnut office table.....	60 00
	3	G. M. Wight.....	For 6 revolving chairs, at \$10 each.....	7 50
			For 1 high revolving chair.....	7 00
			For covering 7 chairs, at \$1.....	20 00
			For 2 oak revolving chairs, at \$10.....	2 00
			For covering 2 chair seats, at \$1.....	125 00
			For 1 large office double table.....	3 50
			For 1 linen cover for ditto, 3 yards square.....	2 50
			For 1 linen cover for table, 2 yards square.....	
	9	K. Shortell.....	For 2 weeks' work folding blank forms, at \$10 per week.....	227 50
	9	E. McCarthy.....	For 2 weeks' work folding blank forms, at \$10 per week.....	20 00
	9	L. Piggott.....	For 2 weeks' work folding blank forms, at \$10 per week.....	20 00
	9	Philp & Solomons.....	For 5 quires demy, ruled faint.....	20 00
			For 4 gross pens.....	2 50
			For 1 dozen holders, 36 cents; 1 gross pens, \$1; 1 silver-tipped holder, 50 cents.....	4 00
			For 4 reams letter, \$14; 5 reams note, \$12 50; 1,000 white letter envelopes, \$4.....	1 86
			For 1 ream cap, \$4; 4 dozen pencils, \$2; half dozen red and blue pencils, \$1.....	30 50
			For 2 sponge-cups, \$2; 4 dozen bundles red tape, \$12.....	7 00
			For 1 dozen pieces silk taste, \$1; 1 quart turpentine, 75 cents.....	14 00
			For 3 letter copying books, \$7 50; 6 bottles copying ink, \$7 50.....	1 75
				15 00

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

179

10	16	W. McL. Cripps.....	For 12 balls twine, \$3; 1 box white letter envelopes, \$2; 1 box yellow letter envelopes, \$1 50.....	6 50
			For 1 box extra thick white letter envelopes.....	2 00
			For 1 pair scissors.....	1 50
			For 12 reams letter, printed from plate.....	90 00
			For 1 sheet double elephant drawing.....	38
				176 99
				350 00
9	17	Samuel C. & E. Wroe.....	For 2 walnut cases, at \$85 each.....	3 00
			Do.....	1 00
			For hire of carriage while on public business—Lt. Treadwell.....	5 00
			Do.....	3 00
			Do.....	3 00
			Do.....	2 50
			Do.....	1 50
			Do.....	1 50
			Do.....	5 00
			Do.....	25 50
			Do.....	4 00
11	18	Hutchinson & Brother.....	For 2 copies Washington Directory, 1863, at \$2 each.....	3 00
14	19	E. King.....	For fitting up tables and cases.....	15 00
			For 250 file-boards, at \$6 per hundred.....	2 50
			For putting casters on tables and altering drawers.....	2 00
			For moving 2 cases.....	18 00
			For 300 file-boards, at \$6 per hundred.....	4 00
			For moving and oiling 2 cases.....	20 00
			For 1 mahogany paper-case.....	31 50
			For 18 poplar boxes, at \$1 75 each.....	15 00
			For 3 writing stands, at \$5 each.....	130 00
			For 2 walnut desks, standing, at \$65 each.....	37 00
			For 1 walnut table.....	20 00
			For 1 mahogany paper-case.....	15 00
			For 1 dozen sample boards.....	27 00
			For altering 2 walnut cases.....	20 00
			For moving and oiling cases.....	360 00
				24 00
20	21	Isaac Jacobs.....	For 1 grt. gross corrugated steel pens, assorted sizes.....	79 52½
21		John B. Turton.....	For 20 compartments of pigeon-hole cases in room 47, measuring as follows: 795½ feet, superficial, carcass, shelving, divisions, and fascia, at 10 cents..... 848 grooves cut, at 5 cents, \$42 40; 42 scallops to divisions, at 10 cents, \$4 20..... 2 scallops cut to fascia, 30 cents; 14 7-12 feet nosed cap, at 8 cents, \$1 17..... 97½ feet, lineal, 6-4 nosed hanging stiles, at 8 cents..... 16 11-12 feet, lineal, 6-4 hanging stiles scribed to wall, at 10 cents..... 14 7-12 feet, lineal, 8-4 base, at 12 cents, \$1 75; 1 1-6 feet, lineal, of their base, 10½ cents..... 16 feet, lineal, floor cleats, 48 cents; 11½ feet, lineal, of 6-4 bearer, 46 cents..... 19½ feet, lineal, cornice, composed of 4 members worked to suit the stucco cornice of the room, at 35 cents..... 2 metres of cornice scribed to stucco do., at 70 cents..... 32½ feet, superficial, 6-4 square-worked panel door, at 23 cents..... 155½ feet, superficial, 6-4 O. G. moulded sash door, at 20 cents..... 20 pair of bolts put on, at 25 cents, \$5; 20 locks put on, at 25 cents, \$5..... 13½ feet, lineal, sill beads, 40½ cents; 20 sections of cases filled and screwed together, at 25 cents, \$5..... 1,214½ feet assorted merchantable white pine, at 4½ cents, \$51 61½; hauling, \$1..... 20 pairs of 2½ bolts and screws, at 13 cents, \$2 60; 14 locks, at 62½ cents, \$8 75.....	46 60 1 47 7 79 1 69 1 85½ 94 6 88 1 40 7 47½ 31 10 10 00 5 40½ 52 61½ 11 35

Abstract of expenditures of the Ordnance Office, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
March 21	21	John B. Turton—Cont'd....	For 6 case-locks, at 88 cents, \$5 28; 1½ gross screws, 75 cents; 10 pounds nails, 50 cents.....	\$6 53
			Commission, 3 per cent., \$8 17; to one half do. to measurer, J. C. Harkness.....	4 08½
			For taking large bookcase apart and removing to room in the 4th story, and putting it up again and rehanging the doors, &c.....	10 62
			For altering desk and putting on new back, 3 by 4 feet.....	1 75
			For putting 2 new shelves in case, 50 cents; painting, glazing, and graining large case, \$50 50.....	51 00
	22	W. J. Murtagh & Co.....	For advertising "Proposals for Projectiles," 6½ squares, to December 9.....	.....
31	23	Edward C. Younger.....	For services as laborer during the month of March, at \$30 per month.....	30 00
			For amount paid during the month for extra work done in office.....	1 25
31	24	George Davis.....	For services as laborer in the month of March, 10 days, at \$1 per day.....	10 00
			For whitewashing and cleaning 2 rooms, at \$2 each.....	4 00
31	25	Morris Adler.....	For cash paid to Captain Benton for hack hire, as per his receipt appended hereto.....	.....
31	26	N. Mullikin.....	For having towels washed from January 1 to April 1.....	6 00
			For carrying mails to post office.....	4 00
			For soap, \$2; candles, \$1.....	3 00
			For matches.....	38
31	27	Reuben Scott.....	For services as laborer in the month of March, 7 days, at \$1 per day.....	13 38
31	28	John F. Callan.....	For 50 copies of the "Military Laws, 1777—1863," at \$5.....	7 00
31	29	Samuel C. & E. Wroe.....	For hire of carriage on public service.....	250 00
			Do.....	6 25
			Do.....	5 00
April 30	1	W. B. Maedal.....	<i>Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	14 25
30	2	Edward C. Younger.....	For 20 brass tags for keys.....	2 00
			For services as laborer during the month of April, at \$30 per month.....	30 00
			For amount paid for job-work done in the month.....	50
			For 2 brooms, at 37½ cents.....	75
May 2	3	Philip Meredith.....	For services as laborer 14 days, at \$1 per day.....	31 25
5	4	J. Disturnell.....	For 4 copies Post Office Directory, at \$1 50 each.....	14 00
6	5	George Davis.....	For services in the month of April doing job-work, whitewashing, &c.....	6 00
6	6	Wm. Noell.....	For painting, trimming, and fitting up 2 large blinds for room No. 52.....	8 00
				14 00

6	7	E. H. King.....	For furnishing cord and trimming blinds in rooms 42, 46, 48, and 50.....	3 75	42 12
			For furnishing caster and putting on same on office chair in room 42.....	37	
			For furnishing and fitting up 3 new blinds in rooms No. 51 and 45, at \$8 each.....	24 00	
			For 1 walnut table and case.....	62 00	
			For repairing and making doors to desk.....	18 00	
			For 20 poplar boxes, at \$1 50 each.....	30 00	
			For repairing and cleaning up high desk.....	12 00	
			For making 9 pine boxes.....	9 00	
			For 43 poplar boxes.....	75 25	
			For 10 poplar boxes.....	17 50	
			For 2 twelve-foot walnut tables, at \$60 each.....	120 00	
			For altering 1 walnut case.....	8 00	
			For 10 poplar boxes.....	17 50	
8	8	John W. Forney.....	For advertising proposals for projectiles, 4½ squares, 12 times.....	21 94	369 25
			For advertising proposals for cannon, 10 squares, 3 times a week, 14 times.....	46 25	
			For advertising proposals for howitzers, 5 squares, 3 times a week, 14 times.....	28 12	
			For advertising proposals for furnishing 600 wrought-iron beams, 11 squares, every other day, 14 times.....	61 88	
			For 25 copies Daily Morning Chronicle.....	1 25	
			For advertising proposals for cannon, 4½ squares, 7 times.....	14 25	
12	9	G. M. Wight.....	For 5 oak revolving chairs, at \$10.....	50 00	173 69
			For covering 5 chair-seats, at \$1 50.....	7 50	
			For 1 oak revolving chair.....	10 00	
			For 1 leather chair-cushion.....	3 25	
			For 1 large stuffed-back revolving chair.....	16 00	
			Do.....	16 00	
			For 1 large solid walnut office table.....	100 00	
			For 4 oak revolving chairs, at \$10.....	40 00	
			For covering 4 chair-seats, at \$1 50.....	6 00	
			For 4 oak revolving chairs, low backs, at \$7 50.....	30 00	
			For covering 4 chair-seats, at \$1 50.....	6 00	
			For 1 high desk.....	25 00	
			For 1 oak revolving chair.....	16 00	
			For covering chair-seat.....	1 50	
			For 5 high revolving chairs, \$37 50; covering 5 chair-seats, \$7 50.....	45 00	
			For 1 marble-top washstand.....	9 50	
12	10	G. M. Wight.....	For 1 high-back revolving chair.....	20 00	375 75
			For 6 revolving chairs, at \$12.....	72 00	
			For 4 revolving chairs, at \$8.....	32 00	
20	11	John Ogden.....	For 1 water-cooler.....	124 00	
2	12	James H. Plato.....	For services as laborer during the month of May, at \$30 per month.....	13 00	
2	13	Edward C. Younger.....	For services as laborer during the month of May, at \$30 per month.....	30 00	
2	14	Philip Meredith.....	For services as laborer during the month of May, 26 days, at \$1 per day.....	30 00	
6	15	George Davis.....	For services in the month of May, whitewashing and cleaning rooms, &c.....	26 00	
11	16	Z. D. Gillman.....	For 1 chammois skin.....	6 00	
			For 1 sponge.....	75	
			For 1 duster.....	50	
				1 25	
30	17	James H. Plato.....	For services as laborer during the month of June, at \$30 per month.....	2 50	
				30 00	

Abstract of expenditures of the Ordnance Office, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
June 30	18	Philip Meredith.....	For services as laborer during the month of June, 26 days, at \$1 per day.....	\$26 00
30	19	Edward C. Younger.....	For services as laborer during the month of June, at \$30 per month.....	30 00
30	20	N. Mullikin.....	For having towels washed from April 1 to July 1.....	\$6 00
			For carrying mail from April 1 to May 23.....	15 75
			For matches.....	35
			Total for the year.....	22 10
				<u>6,741 64</u>

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Northwest Executive Building during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			First quarter.—FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC	
July 15	1	Pompey Tinney.....	To sawing kindling wood, 1 day.....	\$2 00
16	2	Presley Jackson	To white washing privy, and cleaning sewers for the same	15 00
16	3	J. McGuckian.....	To 8½ days' work in removing furniture from rooms on the 2d floor War Department to the 1st floor, at \$1 25.....	10 62
18	4	Charles Edmonston.....	To 1 lock, and putting on same.....	\$1 50
			To door across passage 2d floor and 1 set of doors at foot of stairs.....	65 00
			To straps on door, stove collar and partition across passage in attic.....	28 55
			To hanging sash and cutting out doors in attic, and latch and keys for door.....	9 75
			To repairing floors, \$1 50; glass partition across passage 2d floor, \$60.....	61 50
			To cutting off 2 doors in lower passage.....	1 00
			To 2 gates; locks and hinges to north and south doors.....	14 00
			To casing two sides of room on lower floor, doors, locks, knobs, hooks, &c., &c., complete.....	298 26
			To 1 ash step-ladder.....	7 00
			To hanging sash in upper passage, and pullies for same.....	2 50
22	5	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas consumed from October 1, 1861, 67,400 feet, at 35 cents per 100 feet	235 90
			Do.....do.. January 1, 1862, 107,600 feet.....do.....	376 60
			Do.....do.. April 1, 1862, 120,200 feet.....do.....	420 70
			Deduct 10 per cent	1,033 20
				103 32
31	6	Pompey Tinney.....	To services rendered in attendance on water-closet for the month ending at date.....	929 88
31	7	John W. Pomeroy.....	To services as an extra watchman in northwest executive building, from 1st June to 31st July, 2 months, at \$50 per month.....	5 00
31	8	John F. Stanley.....	To services as an extra watchman in northwest executive building, from 1st June to 31st July, 2 months, at \$50 per month.....	100 00
13	1	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas consumed from 1st July to August, 1862, 15,100 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	100 00
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	42 28
				4 22
26	2	John Hill.....	To cleaning out reservoir of pump.....	38 06
30	3	Pompey Tinney.....	To services in attending to water-closets in the northwest executive building for the month of August, 1862.....	10 00
30	4	John F. Stanley.....	To 1 month's services as an extra watchman in the northwest executive building, from 1st to 31st August, inclusive.....	5 00
31	5	John W. Pomeroy.....	To services as an extra watchman in the northwest executive building, from 1st to 31st August, inclusive, 1 month	50 00
31	6	Emil. S. Friedrich	To making drawings and specifications for enlarging the northwest executive building.....	50 00
			To making changes to the above, and for other professional services.....	75 00
				15 00
Sept. 4	1	Wm. J. Williams.....	To repairing and putting up 2 doors on 1st story.....	90 00
			To gate, hinges, and lock, \$4 50; repairing door on cases, \$2.....	5 00
			To gate in basement, \$2; putting up 4 hoods, \$4	6 50
				6 00

Abstract of expenditures of the Northwest Executive Building, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Sept. 4		Wm. J. Williams—Con'd...	To putting up 4 hoods, \$4; roofing same, \$2.....	\$6 00
			To making and painting 4 boxes, at \$4 each.....	16 00
			To stripping basement rooms of washboard.....	9 00
			To repairing 4 hoods, \$4; roofing same, \$1.....	5 00
			To repairing and putting up 2 hoods.....	5 00
5	2	L. A. Lodge.....	To 70 barrels charcoal, delivered, at 25 cents per barrel.....	\$58 50
6	3	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas consumed from 1st August to 1st September, 1862, 25,300 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	17 50
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	6 52
8	4	L. A. Lodge.....	To 68 barrels charcoal, at 25 cents per barrel.....	58 72
27	5	William Miles.....	To 7 days cleaning out cellar, at \$1 25 per day.....	17 00
30	6	Pompey Tinney.....	To sawing 89½ cords oak wood, in 3 pieces, at \$1 25 per cord.....	8 75
			To wheeling and packing the same, at 50 cents per cord.....	112 34
				44 94
30	7	John F. Stanley.....	To services as extra watchman in the northwest executive building for month of September, 1862.....	157 28
30	8	John W. Pomeroy.....	To services as extra watchman in the northwest executive building for month of September, 1862.....	50 00
30	9	Pompey Tinney.....	To services in attending to privy during month of September.....	50 00
30	10	Resin Magruder.....	To cleaning out privy for the months of July, August, and September, 1862.....	5 00
30	11	Parker & Spalding.....	To 2 glass, 14 by 22, \$2; 2 do., 10 by 14, 63 cents; 1 do., 14 by 22, \$1.....	25 00
			To painting 2 basement rooms inside, \$10; outside windows and shutters do., \$10.....	3 63
			To painting 2 rooms for General Halleck, on 17th street, \$12; painting and glazing doorway and head of stairs, \$12.....	20 00
			To 1 glass, 14 by 22, \$1; turpentine, \$1 75; painting house, headquarters Gen. Halleck, on G street, \$30.....	24 00
			To painting 2d story Aylmer's house for General McCallan's office.....	31 75
			To 1 glass, 14 by 22, \$1; staining case assistant judge advocate's office, \$1.....	18 00
			To 6 glass, 12 by 16, \$2 25; staining case telegraph office, \$4.....	5 00
			To graining and varnishing oak cases in Adjutant General's offices.....	6 25
			To painting in gloss white cases in judge advocate's office.....	40 00
			To staining 3 gateways at doorways 1st floor judge advocate's office.....	25 00
				4 50
				178 13
Oct. 1	1	John Chism.....	<i>Second quarter.—FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC.</i>	
			To cleaning privies for the months of August and September, 1862, at 4 per month.....	8 00
			To removing old boxes.....	1 00
16	2	L. A. Lodge.....	To 77 barrels charcoal, at 30 cents per barrel.....	9 00
				23 10

16	3	Pompey Tinney.....	To 13½ barrels charcoal, at 30 cents per barrel.....	4 00	27 10
			To sawing 30½ cords hickory wood, in 3 pieces, at \$1.50 per cord.....	45 75	
			To wheeling and packing the same, at 50 cents per cord.....	15 25	
16	4	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas consumed from 1st September, 1862, 30,200 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	84 56	61 00
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	8 45	
17	5	Charles Edmonston.....	Add United States tax, (to be paid by consumer,) 15 cents per 1,000 feet.....	76 11	80 64
			To hanging door, \$2.50; 4 wire frames, \$16; rack strip, 50 cents.....	19 00	
			To 1 wire frame, \$7.50; bulkhead sash, \$2.50; 1 lock, 75 cents.....	10 75	
			To 1 pair sash doors, \$18; 4 wire frames, \$56; 1 door, \$12.....	86 00	
			To repair of water-closet, \$1; repairing door in attic, 75 cents.....	1 75	
			To 2 wire frames, \$14; 1 lock, \$2.50.....	16 50	
			To 6 wire frames, \$20; 2 bolts, \$1.....	21 00	
			To 9 wire frames, \$21.30; 1 brass bolt, 50 cents.....	21 80	
			To 2 night latches for door to telegraph office, \$2.50; repairing cover to well, \$5.....	7 50	
			To beads in 2 windows, \$1; cutting hole in door, 75 cents.....	1 75	
31	6	John W. Pomeroy.....	To services as watchman in office of Secretary of War during month of October, 1862.....	186 05	
31	7	John F. Stanley.....	To services as watchman in office of Secretary of War during month of October, 1862.....	50 54	
10	8	Peter O'Day.....	To hauling 15 loads of dirt from the gutter in front of the War Department.....	50 54	
14	9	Robert M. Harrison..	To measuring 105 cords of wood, delivered by Dickson & King, at 6 cents per cord.....	3 00	
14	10	Pompey Tinney....	To sawing 78½ cords oak wood, in 3 pieces, at \$1.25 per cord.....	6 30	
			To wheeling and packing the same, at 50 cents per cord.....	98 12	
				39 25	
19	11	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas consumed from 1st October, 1862, 64,300 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	180 04	137 37
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	18 00	
			Add United States tax, (to be paid by consumer,) 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	162 04	
				9 64	
28	12	Pompey Tinney.....	To putting away 22½ tons of coal, at 50 cents per ton.....	11 37	171 68
			To 2 days moving coal, at \$1.25 per day.....	2 50	
28	13	Nathan Jackson.....	To sawing 2 cords of oak wood in three pieces, at \$1.25 per cord.....	2 50	13 87
			To wheeling and packing the same, at 50 cents per cord.....	1 00	
29	14	John F. Stanley.....	To services as watchman in the office of Secretary of War during the month of November, 1862.....	3 50	3 50
29	15	John W. Pomeroy.....	To services as watchman in the office of Secretary of War during the month of November, 1862.....	48 92	48 92
1	16	William Miles.....	To washing 76 windows, at 25 cents per window.....	19 00	
			To scrubbing paint in the hall of the War Department.....	4 00	
			To putting down 8 carpets, at \$1 per carpet.....	8 00	
			To cleaning rooms and making fires five weeks.....	8 00	
			To cleaning 16 floors, at 25 cents per floor.....	4 00	
1	17	Richard Jackson.....	To 6½ days' labor in moving dirt, &c., at \$1.25 per day.....	43 00	43 00
2	18	Parker & Spalding.....	To glazing 2 lights, 12 by 18, \$1; 2 lights, 14 by 22, \$5.....	8 00	8 12½
			To glazing 1 light, 14 by 22, \$1; 1 light, 11 by 16, 38 cents; 2 enamelled glass, 13 by 15, \$2.40.....	3 78	
			To glazing 23 lights, 14 by 22, in false sash and windows, \$23; painting Secretary's room, 1 coat, \$10.....	33 00	
			To 2 lights, 14 by 22, \$2; 1 light, 11 by 16, 37 cents; 1 light, 10 by 12, 25 cents; 3 lights, 14 by 22, \$3.....	5 62	

Abstract of expenditures of the Northwest Executive Building, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			Second quarter.—FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC.—Continued.	
Dec. 2	18	Parker & Spalding—Cont'd.	To 2 lights, 11 by 18, \$1; 1 light, 10 by 12, 25 cents; 12 glass, 11 by 18, in new sash on stairs, \$3.....	\$1 25
			To painting wood work, 3 coats, and halls of 2d story hall, 6 coats, enamelled white.....	272 00
			To painting 11 fenders, 1 coat green paint, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents each.....	4 12
4	19	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas consumed from 1st of November to 1st of December, 1863, 52,500 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	147 00
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	14 70
			Add United States tax, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per 100 feet.....	132 30
				7 87
4	20	James Loveless.....	To 7 days' labor in moving and repacking wood, at \$1 25 per day.....	140 17
4	21	Resin Magruder.....	To charge of water-closets, erected for War Department guard, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ month, at \$10 per month.....	8 75
13	22	Timothy Maher.....	To hauling 26 loads of dirt from the War Department grounds, at 25 cents per load.....	15 00
13	23	Pleasant Goodin.....	To 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ days' labor in putting away coal, at \$1 25 per day.....	6 50
			To putting away one cord kindling wood.....	7 18
				50
15	24	Thomas Burley.....	To whitewashing 10 ceilings in the office of Secretary of War, at \$1 50 each.....	7 68
			To whitewashing 2 passages, at \$8 each.....	15 00
			To whitewashing stairway.....	16 00
			To whitewashing telegraph office.....	2 00
				2 00
18	25	Thomas Burley.....	To whitewashing the ceilings of 15 rooms, at \$1 50 per room.....	35 00
			To whitewashing the walls and ceiling of one room.....	22 50
				2 00
20	26	William D. Elwood.....	To measuring 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords oak wood, at 6 cents per cord.....	24 50
			To measuring 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords oak wood, at 6 cents per cord.....	5 40
27	27	Noble Redmon.....	To 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ days' labor in moving wood in the cellar, at \$1 25 per day.....	4 37
24	28	Nathan Jackson.....	To sawing 40 cords oak wood in three pieces, at \$1 25 per cord.....	50 00
			To wheeling and packing the same, at 50 cents per cord.....	20 00
27	29	T. J. Galt.....	To 1 cord pine wood, 4 pieces.....	70 00
31	30	John W. Pomeroy.....	To services as watchman in the office of Secretary of War during the month of December.....	9 00
31	31	John F. Stanley.....	To services rendered as watchman for the War Department for the month of December, 1862, at the rate of \$600 per annum..	50 54
31	32	Henry Ware.....	To washing 54 windows, at 25 cents per window.....	50 54
31	33	James Loveless.....	To 22 days' labor, such as making fires, cleaning hall, &c, at \$30 per month.....	13 50
31	34	Pompey Tinney.....	To putting away 25 tons of soft coal, at 50 cents per ton.....	21 29
31	35	Alexander Ray.....	To 25 tons Cumberland coal, at \$10 per ton.....	12 50
				250 00

1863.

Third quarter.—FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC.

Jan. 10	1	Harris Marshal.....	To work done to scrub the floors in the new stories of the War Department building from January 2 to January 10, 1863, 7½ days, at \$1 25.....	9 37
10	2	Henry Ware.....	To services to scrub the floors in the new stories of the War Department building from January 2 to January 10, 1863, 7½ days, at \$1 25.....	9 37
12	3	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas consumed from December 1, 1862, 62,600 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	167 15
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	157 76
			Add for United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	9 39
19	4	Henry Ware.....	To labor to scrub the floors of the two new stories of the War Department building from January 12 to January 17, 1863, six days, at \$1 25.....	7 50
19	5	Harris Marshal.....	To labor to scrub the floors of the two new stories of the War Department building from January 12 to January 17, 1863, six days, at \$1 25.....	7 50
28	6	Thomas G. Warren.....	To 2 papers tacks, at 8 cents.....	2 16
			To 4 pounds fine candles, at 50 cents.....	5 00
29	7	S. S. Noland.....	To one day's shoveling snow, with four men, at \$1 25 each.....	42 75
31	8	Nathan Jackson.....	To sawing 20½ cords of hickory wood in three pieces, at \$1 50 per cord.....	3 63
			To wheeling and packing the same.....	51 66
31	9	Robert M. Harrison.....	To measuring 20½ cords of hickory wood, at 6 cents per cord.....	46 50
			To measuring 40 cords of oak wood, at 6 cents per cord.....	30 00
31	10	John W. Pomeroy.....	To services as extra watchman for the month of January, 1863, 31 days, at \$600 per annum.....	51 66
31	11	William Miles.....	To cleaning 10 rooms, carrying wood, and making 7 fires.....	7 00
			To shaking four carpets.....	4 50
			To putting down one carpet.....	6 00
			To removing stationery.....	6 00
			To washing twelve windows.....	4 50
			To washing library floor, 50 cents; five days' extra work, \$4.....	184 24
			To services rendered as laborer from 1st to 31st of January, 1863, 1 month.....	18 42
			To services as extra watchman at northwest executive building for the month of January, 1863, 31 days, at \$1 per day.....	165 82
			To services rendered as laborer for the office of Secretary of War, 7 days, at \$1 per day.....	9 87
			To gas consumed from 1st of January, 65,800 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	21 25
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	16 00
Feb. 6		James Loveless.....	Add United States tax, 1½ per cent.....	5 00
		John F. Stanley.....	To laying 85 pounds of sheet zinc, with copper tacks, on stairway, at 25 cents per pound.....	60 00
		William Miles.....	To 2 new lamps, at \$8 each.....	42 90
		Washington Gas-light Co..	To repairing 2 old lamps, at \$2 50 each.....	3 50
			To building privy, 16 feet long and 4 feet wide, and doors to same.....	106 40
			To plumbing, bill of Clements herewith.....	
			To repairing old privy.....	

Abstract of expenditures of the Northwest Executive Building, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Third quarter.—FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Feb. 18	18	S. S. Noland.....	To shovelling snow, one day, with six men, at \$1 25 each.....	\$7 50
25	19	Presley Jackson.....	To sawing 2 cords oak wood in three pieces, at \$1 25 per cord.....	\$2 50
			To packing the same, at 62½ cents per cord.....	1 25
20	20	R. Jackson.....	To storing away 18½ tons furnace coal, at 25 cents per ton.....	3 75
23	21	S. S. Noland.....	To shovelling snow, one day, with ten men, at \$1 25 each.....	4 62
24	22	John W. Pomeroy.....	To amount paid laborers washing windows, viz: 44 windows, at 25 cents each.....	11 00
			47.....do .....12½.....do.....	5 87
24	23	Charles Edmonston.....	To 14 double-sash weights, &c., \$1 89; 25 pieces cord, &c., \$10.....	16 87
			To 8 cleats to windows, \$1 50; taking out cords, \$1 75; easing doors, 62 cents.....	199 00
			To 1 set sash-doors, \$20; putting cord in window and doors, \$1 25.....	3 87
			To listing-strips, \$3 60; putting cord in window, &c., \$2 40.....	21 25
			To listing-strips, \$1 80; easing doors, putting in sash, &c., \$6 75.....	6 00
			To making and putting up 4 double box frames, sash trimming.....	8 55
			To making and hanging 2 doors, \$24; piecing out fireplaces, washboards, &c., \$4 50.....	64 00
			To making 4 double box frames, sash, and trimmings, \$64; 2 bolts on door, \$1.....	28 50
			To taking down window hoods, \$12; 12 feet walnut hearth-strips, \$1 50.....	65 00
			To 1 bolt, 50 cents; covering and putting up 6 window-strips, \$1 80.....	13 50
			To cleaning hall, making fires, &c., for the month of February, 1863.....	2 30
28	24	James Loveless.....	To services as watchman in northwest executive building from 1st to 10th Feb., 10 days, at \$600 per annum.....	411 97
28	25	John W. Pomeroy.....	To cleaning rooms and carrying wood during the month of February, 1863.....	30 00
28	26	Wm. Niles.....	To making fires 3d story northwest executive building 21 weeks.....	15 66
			To washing 10 windows, at 25 cents each.....	25 00
			To washing 6 windows, at 25 cents each, in Secretary's room.....	10 00
			To washing doors and paint.....	2 50
			To 2 months' services as laborer in charge of privies for use of guard, at \$10 per month.....	1 50
			To services as laborer during the month of February, 1863, 24 days, at \$1 per day.....	4 00
March 2	27	Resin Magruder.....	To services as fireman watchman from 1st to 28th February, inclusive, at \$50 per month.....	43 00
2	28	David Warner.....	To services as extra watchman from 1st to 28th February, inclusive, at \$50 per month.....	20 00
2	29	William Loring.....	To glazing 3 glass, 14 by 22, \$3; 9 glass, 14 by 22, \$9; 2 glass, 14 by 18, \$1 50.....	24 00
2	30	John F. Stanley.....	To glazing 5 glass, 14 by 22, \$5; painting Major Vincent's room, 1 coat, \$8.....	6 00
2	31	Parker & Spaulding.....	To glazing 76 glass, 14 by 22, at 50 cents per light; priming sash, &c., 1 floor.....	46 67
			To painting room No. 27, 2 coats, \$12; No. 29, 3 coats, \$15.....	27 00

348 70

To painting room No. 30, 1 coat, \$11; No. 32, 2 coats, \$15.	26 00
To painting room No. 6, \$9; passage to ditto, \$6; frosting bulkheads, \$6.	21 00
To glazing 2 glass, 12 by 16, judge advocate's office.	3 00
To glazing 3 glass, 14 by 22, 2d floor, do.	175 00
To painting exterior brick and wood work, by agreement.	7 00
To painting and glazing 2 new lamps and posts.	1 00
To 1 glass, 14 by 22, in General Thomas's room.	3 75
To glazing 5 glass, 14 by 20, Col. Nichols's office, 38 cents; 3 glass, 14 by 22, 1st floor, \$3.	3 38
To 1 glass, 12 by 16, Judge Advocate's office, 38 cents; 1 enamelled glass in door, \$1.	1 50
To 1 glass, 12 by 18, side door, 50 cents; 1 enamelled glass in door, \$1.	62 75
To 1 glass, 10 by 14, 25 cents; 1 glass, 14 by 14, 37½ cents, in lamps.	3 35
To 3 glass, 10 by 14, in lamps.	
To 3 glass, 14 by 20, \$2 25, 3d floor; 1 quart turpentine, \$1; sand paper, 20 cents.	33 75
To 135 feet gas-pipe and fitting, at 25 cents.	16 00
To 3 pendants, \$12, and 2 dozen brackets, \$4.	4 50
To 3 swing-joints and fitting, \$3 37, and 3 brass hooks, \$1 13.	6 50
To stop-cock, \$2 50, and 2 meter-connections, \$4.	7 50
To 5 tin and mica shades, at \$1 50.	12 00
To gas-fitter and assistant, 3 days, at \$4 per day.	6 40
To gum tube for reading lamp and fitting, 8 feet, at 80 cents.	3 50
To brass grating for sink, and time cleaning waste-pipe.	2 75
To 3 blind-caps and fitting, 75 cents, and time removing brackets, &c., \$2.	2 00
To cleaning basin pipes in Secretary's room.	2 00
To bracket back and time putting up bracket in Mr. Eckert's room.	2 00
To plumber and assistant half day repairing basin.	4 00
To plumber and assistant one day repairing basin.	7 20
To 9 feet gum tube for reading lamp and fitting, at 80 cents.	23 10
To 74 feet gas-pipe, \$18 50; 4 extra fittings and time connecting to extend, \$4 60.	29 50
To 1 4 light chandelier, \$24, and 4 feet extra stem and connexion, \$3; extra key and fitting, \$2 50.	8 90
To 3 blind-caps and fitting, 90 cents, and gas-fitter and assistant 2 days, \$8.	4 50
To repairing gas-fixtures, blind-caps, &c., corner of 17th street and avenue.	7 00
To 2 fancy drop-light brackets and putting up, at \$3 50.	2 00
To clearing waste-pipe in Secretary's room.	3 75
To 9 inches gas-pipe and covering tube, making extension, and repairing.	3 25
To gas-fitters and assistants' time altering and re-hanging chandelier.	1 25
To repairing leak of gas in room No. 27.	3 00
To plumber's assistant 4 day repairing urinal tube in Secretary's room.	25 50
To 75 feet gum hose, \$22 50, and 3 pairs hose-couplings and fitting, \$3.	3 12
To hose-pipe cock, jet, &c., \$2 75; street-washer key, 37 cents.	44 75
To 99 feet gas-pipe, \$24 75, and gas-fitter and assistant 5 days, \$20.	3 50
To gas-fitter and assistant's time repairing leaks of gas.	420 04
To 4 8-light chandeliers, \$100, and 14 6-light chandeliers, \$48 40.	90 40
To 3 4-light chandeliers, \$42, and 44 extra keys and fitting, \$1 20.	4 20
To 1 drop-light fluted bracket and fitting, \$3, and 3 large burners and fitting, \$29.	30 00
To nipple, 50 cents; reducing socket, 50 cents, and gas-fitter and assistant 7½ days hanging, \$29.	110 40
To 16 by 16 white enamelled ventilators and express, at \$6 90.	99 50
To 16 sets cord and tassel, \$16, and time cutting out and fitting in, 4½ days, \$13 50.	
To 4 days' labor making fires, cleaning hall, &c., at \$1 per day.	

32 J. W. Thompson & Co.

33 James Loveless

6

Abstract of expenditures of the Northwest Executive Building, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Third quarter.—FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Mar. 4	34	Alex. Rutherford.....	To 1 soapstone hearth slab, 4, 7 × 18 × 1½.....	\$7 58
			To setting hearth slab.....	1 00
6	35	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas consumed from February 1, 1863, 48,700 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	136 36
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	13 63
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	122 73
				7 31
12	36	Richard Jackson.....	To putting away 17 tons 1,860 pounds grate coal, at 50 cents per ton.....	130 04
16	37	S. S. Noland.....	To shovelling snow 1 day with four men, at \$1 25 each.....	8 90
19	38	Thomas Thompson	To plumbing work in room No. 29; 1 black walnut washstand, with marble top, basin, and cocks and plugs.....	5 00
			To 50 feet of large waste pipe for same, \$17 50; 28 feet of water-pipe and cock do., \$10.....	40 00
			To 9 large fittings, hooks, and solder, &c., \$6 72; 5 days' time plumber and helper, \$22 50.....	27 50
			To extension of large waste pipes from basin and sink in telegraph room, 50 feet of 3-inch waste-pipe.....	29 22
			To 7 bends and branches for same, \$8 75; 6 large hooks, 60 cents, and strainer, 68 cents.....	20 00
			To 2 days' laborer digging and paving, \$3; 4 days plumber and helper, \$18.....	10 03
			To extension of gas-pipe in room No. 6, 53 feet of gas-pipe, at 20 cents.....	21 00
			To fittings, bands, screws, &c., \$2 25; 2 days' time gas-fitter and labor, \$9.....	10 60
			To 1 4-light chandelier in room No. 6.....	11 25
				12 00
23	39	Richard Jackson	To putting away 3 tons 1,765 pounds coal, at 50 cents per ton.....	181 60
24	40	Dickson & King.....	To 51½ cords oak wood, \$414; 32½ cords oak wood, \$305.....	1 87
			To amount paid cording 89½ cords wood, at 12½ per cord.....	719 00
			To 30½ cords hickory wood, \$274 50, and cording same, at 12½ cents, \$3 81.....	11 22
			To 17½ cords oak wood, \$140; 19½ cords oak wood, \$156.....	278 31
			To 6½ cords oak wood, \$52; 17½ cords oak wood, \$140; cording 74½ cords, at 12½ cents, \$9 31.....	296 00
			To 2 tons furnace coal, \$17; 2 tons furnace coal, \$17.....	201 31
			To 15 tons 2,190 pounds furnace coal, \$135 81; 2 tons 1,530 pounds furnace coal, \$22 80.....	34 00
			To 2 tons 920 pounds white ash egg coal, \$21 70; 5 tons 2,170 pounds white ash egg coal, \$53 72.....	158 61
			To 10 tons 2,195 pounds white ash egg coal, \$98 81; 9 tons 510 pounds white ash egg coal, \$83 05.....	75 42
			To 19½ cords oak wood, \$177 75; 20½ cords oak wood, \$182 25.....	181 86
			To 20½ cords hickory wood, \$194 75; cording 60½ cords wood, at 12½ cents per cord, \$7 56.....	360 00
				202 31
27	41	Thomas Pane.....	To sawing one cord of oak wood in three pieces.....	2,518 04
			To wheeling and packing the same.....	1 25
				1 00
				2 25

27	42	J. W. Thompson & Co.....	To 210 feet 2-inch and 1½-inch gas-main and fitting, 65 cents.....	136 50
			To 113 feet 1-inch and 1¼-inch gas supply-pipe, 40 cents.....	45 20
			To 55 malleable iron fittings and connexions for connecting pipes to new main, &c., 2-inch by 1-inch, 65 cents.....	35 75
			To one 2-inch globe valve and fitting, \$14; and 5 union joints, \$13 75.....	27 75
			To 12 holdfasts for pipe, 12 cents.....	1 44
			To gas-fitter and assistant's time cutting out, disconnecting, connecting, and altering to furnish supply of gas for various stories, 16½ days, \$4.....	65 00
			To extra keys and fitting, \$3; 18 inches extra stem, \$1 13; and 2 connexions, 50 cents.....	4 63
			To gas-fitter and assistant's time drilling and hanging chandeliers, ¾ day.....	3 00
31	43	John Titball.....	To 26 days' labor cleaning hall, making fires, &c., at \$1 per day.....	26 00
			To cleaning privies in the basement one month.....	5 00
31	44	William Miles.....	To salary for the month of March.....	25 00
			To washing 16 windows, at 25 cents each.....	4 00
			To moving furniture, 2 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	2 50
			To moving Mr. Whitney's furniture.....	1 50
			To washing 14 windows, at 25 cents each.....	3 50
31	45	William Loring.....	To services as laborer during the month of March, 1863, 31 days, at \$1 per day.....	31 00
31	46	David Warner.....	To services as fireman during the month of March, 31 days, at \$1 per day.....	31 00
31	47	Charles G. Ball.....	To material and repairs to 6 fireplaces, at \$2 50 per place.....	15 00
			To one large-size chimney cowl and setting.....	12 00
			To taking out old fireplace and setting with tile.....	13 50
			To one fireplace back and repairing to fireplace.....	4 00
			To 15 fire-brick, 90 cents; repairing 2 fireplaces, \$2 05 each.....	5 00
			To repairing marble mantel.....	5 00
			To 600 paving brick.....	6 00
			To one pound of cement, \$2 50; one load of mortar, \$3.....	5 50
			To repairing cellar floor and walling up well and paving round passage.....	15 00
			To repairing street reservoir—6 pounds of cement, \$2 50 per pound.....	15 00
			To 600 hard brick, \$5 40; 2 loads of sand, \$1 50.....	6 90
			To mason and laborer, railing out and building up round walls.....	40 00
			To repairing 6 fireplaces, \$12; repairing marble mantel, \$2.....	14 00
			To 250 brick and mortar.....	4 00
			To 1 No. 5 Chilson furnace and setting.....	250 00
			To cleaning out flues.....	12 00
			To 1 19-inch parlor grate and setting.....	26 00
			To 1 marble slab for mantel.....	4 00
			To 80 pressed brick, \$1 60; laying hearth, \$3.....	4 60
			To new pipes for furnace in east end of building.....	8 43
			To cleaning out flues.....	6 00
			To one marble mantel and setting of stone hearth.....	42 00
			To one parlor grate and setting.....	27 00
			To 4 sets of fireplace tiles and setting, at \$13 50 per set.....	54 00
			To 4 cast fronts and grates for same, \$9 50.....	38 00
			To cleaning out flues and building in a basement.....	30 00
			To 148½ pounds of 14-inch iron, for flues, at 20 cents per pound.....	29 70
			To 1 No. 5 Chilson furnace grate and setting.....	5 00
			To 1 set of fireplace tiles and setting.....	13 50
			To 1 cast front and grate for same.....	9 50
31	48	.....	To cleaning privies for the months of January, February, and March, 1863, 3 months.....	720 63
			.....	25 00

Abstract of expenditures of the Northwest Executive Building, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Third quarter.—FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Mar. 31	49	John F. Stanley.....	To services as extra watchman during the month of March, 1863.....	\$51 67
31	50	James Shaw.....	To one month's services as watchman, at \$600 per annum.....	51 67
April 18	1	Washington Gas-light Co...	<i>Fourth quarter.—FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC.</i> To gas consumed from 1st March, 1863, 53,100 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	\$148 68
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	14 86
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	133 82
			To 8 days' labor moving ashes, cleaning basement, moving wood, &c., at \$1 25 per day.....	7 97
18	2	Charles Fletcher.....	To sawing one cord wood in three pieces.....	1 25
22	3	Charles Morton.....	To wheeling and packing the same.....	75
25	4	Nathan Jackson.....	To 1 day's services sawing wood.....	30 00
30	5	John Titball.....	To services rendered as laborer for the month of April, 1863.....	5 00
30	6	Wm. Miles.....	To one month's services cleaning rooms, making fires, carrying wood, &c.....	25 00
			To cleaning paints and washing 42 windows, at 25 cents per window.....	10 50
			To cleaning paints and washing the wall of the hall, &c.....	5 00
30	7	Resin Magruder.....	To cleaning privy used by the military guard on duty at the War Department for the months of March and April, 1863, at \$10 per month.....	40 50
30	8	John F. Stanley.....	To services as night watchman N. W. Ex. Building during month of April.....	20 00
30	9	James Shaw.....	To services as extra watchman in N. W. Ex. Building for month of April, 1863.....	49 45
May 4	10	Timothy Mahar.....	To hauling 77 loads manure in the department grounds, at 25 cents per load.....	49 45
			To hauling 9 loads soil for the same, at 25 cents per load.....	19 25
			To hauling 35 loads of dirt from the same, at 25 cents per load.....	2 25
			To 13 days' labor in spreading manure, &c., on the grounds of the War Department, at \$1 25 per day.....	8 75
6	11	Michel Maher.....	To services as watchman N. W. Ex. Building from 10th to 30th April, at \$600 per annum.....	30 25
8	12	Jacob Frank.....	To making and hanging door, \$12; rope to half doors, \$2.....	16 25
9	13	Charles Edmonston.....	To casing drawers, &c., \$1; putting on 3 doors, \$27; quadrant and part of case, \$12.....	34 61
			To 12 flush bolts, 3 feet, \$30; 12 flush bolts, 1 foot, \$21; 1 latch, \$5.....	14 00
			To 1 closet with shelves, \$20; sash and small door, \$2 50.....	40 00
				57 00
				92 50

11	John Honest.....	To refitting 5 water-closets, \$160; 60 feet moulding, \$2 40; repairing urinal, \$2.....	164 40
14	T. Thompson.....	To 3 blind doors, \$17; 5 brass hooks, \$2 50; 3 padlocks, hasps, and staples, &c., \$7 25.....	36 75
15	Washington Gas-light Co....	To ropes to 3 doors, \$1 50; moving and resetting old cases, \$162; 4 mortise locks, \$12.....	175 50
22		To repairing 6 washstands, permanent, \$3 75; pulleys and hooks to steps, \$1 50.....	8 25
		To 2 extra keys, &c., \$1 50; 3 dead-latches, and 12 keys to same, \$30.....	31 50
		To putting up recess closet with doors.....	34 00
14	John Honest.....	To washing 39 windows, at 25 cents.....	583 90
15	T. Thompson.....	To fitting up 2 enamelled cast-iron sinks with waste-pipes and supply-pipes and draw-cocks, per order of Mr. Friedrichs.....	36 00
16	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas consumed from 1st April to 1st May, 1862, 55,000 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	154 00
		Deduct 10 per cent.	15 40
25	R. C. Potts.....	Add United States tax, 1 1/4 cent per 100 feet.....	138 60
		To 2 dozen nap. burners, at \$7 per dozen.....	8 25
26	Parker & Spalding.....	Do..... do..... do.....	14 00
		To glass and glazing, 1, 14 by 22.....	1 00
		Do..... do..... do.....	1 00
		To glass in lamps, 8, 10 by 14, at 20 cents.....	1 60
		To frosting 18 lights, 14 by 20.....	1 50
		To glass and glazing, 1, 14 by 22.....	1 00
		To glass and glazing, 8 by 11, \$1 60; 1, 13 by 13, in lamps, 25 cents.....	1 85
		To painting top of lamp.....	75
		To glass and glazing, 3, 20 by 24.....	4 50
		To painting closet in passage for stationery.....	2 00
		To painting and glazing water-closets in upper stories.....	30 00
		To painting door and frame in No. 6 room.....	2 50
		To glazing 4 14 by 20, at 87 1/2 cents, Colonel Nichols's room.....	3 50
		Do... 1, 11 by 17, in cellar.....	50
		Do... 1, 20 by 24, in attic.....	1 50
		Do... 1, 20 by 24, \$1 50; 3 do., 14 by 22, \$3.....	4 50
		To painting 20 window shades, at \$1 50 each.....	30 00
30	John Tidball.....	To 1 month's services as laborer, cleaning hall, &c.....	87 70
		To cleaning privies in the basement 1 month.....	5 00
30	Wm. Miles.....	To cleaning 11 rooms 31 days, at \$1 per day.....	31 00
		To cleaning 2 rooms and washing 8 windows for the office of Judge Advocate Turner.....	6 00
		To cleaning 1 room, scrubbing paints, washing windows, &c., for telegraph office.....	5 00
		To washing 10 sash doors, at 25 cents per door.....	2 00
		To shaking 3 carpets, at \$1 per carpet.....	3 00
21	James Shaw.....	To 1 month's service in office Secretary of War as watchman from April 30 to May 30, at \$50 per month.....	47 00
22	R. C. Potts.....	To 3 dozen nap. burners, at \$7.....	51 09
23	John F. Stanley.....	To 1 month's services as extra watchman, northwest executive building, for month of May, 1863, at \$600 per annum.....	21 00
24	Jacob H. Frank.....	To services as extra watchman, northwest executive building, for 1 month, at \$500 per annum.....	51 10
25	Charles Powell.....	To 5 days' labor cleaning cellar, at \$1 25 per day.....	51 10
26	Wm. G. Bitner.....	To repairing door lock and fitting key, No. 11, 88 cents; do., No. 8, 87 cents.....	6 25
		To repairing 2 door locks, E and W door, \$1 50; new catch on door water-closet, 4th floor, 50 cents.....	1 75
		To 3 hooks and staples on swinging door, 75 cents; fitting 6 keys to water-closets, 4th floor, \$3.....	2 00
		To repairing table bell, 25 cents; new lock and fitting key to ice box, \$1.....	3 75
			1 25

Abstract of expenditures of the Northwest Executive Building, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Fourth quarter.—FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
June 4	26	Wm. G. Bitner—Continued.	To new spigot to water-cooler, 25 cents; opening water-cooler and fitting key, 75 cents.....	\$1 00
			To repairing garden shears and fork, 75 cents; fitting key to drawer, 25 cents.....	1 00
			To repairing table bell, Secretary's room, 25 cents; fitting key to closet, 25 cents.....	50
			To repairing door lock and fitting key in basement, 75 cents; fitting key to box on door, 50 cents.....	1 25
			To do., and new box on door No. 9.....	75
			To putting new lock on drawer in iron safe, 75 cents; opening closet, 25 cents.....	1 00
			To repairing lamp shade, 25 cents; repairing door lock and fitting key to basement, \$1.....	1 25
			To repairing lamp shade, 25 cents; repairing hose, 50 cents; new lock and 2 keys, ice box, \$1 50.....	2 25
			To repairing hose pipe, 50 cents; fixing scythe, 25 cents; repairing table bell, 25 cents; do. water-cooler, 75 cents.	1 75
4	27	Henry Webster.....	To hauling 19 loads of dirt from the cellar, at 25 cents per load.....	\$19 50
5	28	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas consumed from May 1, 1863, 46,500 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	4 75
			Deduct 10 per cent..	50 00
				13 02
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	117 18
				6 98
5	29	W. J. Williams	To services of 3 hands 4 days, at \$2 each, removing cases, &c.....	24 00
			To taking down 2 hoods, (window,) \$2; taking down 2 hoods, \$2.....	4 00
			To putting cord in doors, \$1; putting up partitions in cellar, \$11.....	12 00
			To putting cord in 3 doors, \$2; repairing 1 door, \$1.....	3 00
			To putting cord on 1 door, \$1; putting strips around hearth, \$1.....	2 00
			To repairing doors, \$1 50; taking down cases, \$3.....	4 50
			To repairing doors, \$3; repairing windows, \$2 50.....	5 50
			To making 1 large wood box and painting, \$6; repairing 5 window hoods, \$16 25.....	22 25
			To repairing 14 window hoods and painting, \$14; putting up 24 brass hooks, \$12.....	26 00
			To putting up 6 brass hooks, \$3; one box, \$1 50.....	4 50
			To block for stamp, 75 cents; 6 iron braces, \$4 50.....	5 25
			To work-materials furnished and painting bulkhead across hall in northwest executive building.....	68 96
6	30	Chas. Edmonston.....	To tin and flooring furnished, work done in taking up all the fireplaces in third and fourth stories northwest executive building.....	85 00
			To cleaning off old floors.....	35 00
			To 100 feet strips put on floors.....	5 00
			To rehanging and furnishing new cord to 45 windows and refitting the same.....	45 00
			To rehanging roof sash, new cord.....	8 00
			To repairing door locks.....	6 00

10	31	Geo. W. Orme.....	To refitting 45 windows in attic story, strip on sill and refitting sash, hooks and eyes, &c.....	45 00
			To 8 pieces cast-iron washboard, and fire-iron bars to chimney.....	16 00
			To taking up and relaying 30 hearths, solid, furnishing brick and mortar.....	50 00
			To setting 13 marble hearths in mortar.....	8 00
			To laying 15 brick hearths in mortar.....	15 00
			To setting 30 grates, solid.....	140 00
			To 30 fire slabs.....	37 50
			To 200 fire bricks.....	12 00
			To hauling away dirt.....	6 00
			To repairing plastering to 5 jambs.....	12 00
			To 15 soapstone slabs.....	21 00
			To cutting and setting soapstone, and resetting 2 marble mantels.....	10 00
			To 1 new marble hearth.....	4 00
10	31	Geo. W. Orme.....	To $\frac{1}{4}$ gross honey soap.....	2 50
			To 1 dozen baskets for papers.....	9 00
			To 1 box candles, 33 pounds, at 55 cents.....	18 15
			To 2 boxes candles, sperm, 72 pounds, at 50 cents.....	36 00
			To 3 maps.....	1 50
			To 3 coffee sacks.....	75
			To $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen wisps.....	1 50
12	32	Wm. Griffith.....	To 1 12-inch Archimedean chimney-top.....	16 50
			To 1 cast-iron plate, legs and screws.....	1 50
			To putting up and freight.....	2 00
17	33	Dickson & King.....	To 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons furnace coal, \$20 25; 9 tons coal, \$31.....	101 25
			To 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton furnace coal, \$11 25; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons coal, \$33 75.....	45 00
			To 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons furnace coal, \$20 25; 3 tons 85 pounds white ash coal, \$27 35.....	47 60
			To 7 tons 1,855 pounds white ash coal, \$70 45; 3 tons 350 pounds white ash coal, \$28 40.....	98 85
			To 1 ton 1,250 pounds white ash coal, \$14 02; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons white ash coal, \$20 25.....	34 27
			To 1 ton 1,070 pounds white ash coal, \$13 30; 2 tons 695 pounds white ash coal, \$20 71.....	34 01
22	34	Price & Bennett.....	To watering streets from 25th May to 22d June, 1863, at \$30.....	360 98
22	35	Walter Godey.....	To 1 wheelbarrow.....	120 00
30	36	Parker & Spalding.....	To glass and glazing 1, 14 by 22.....	8 00
			To painting 2 mantels, hearths, jambs, and grates in Major Turner's office.....	1 00
			To staining and varnishing block of machine for cancelling.....	3 00
			To painting counter gloss white, and varnishing top and drawers of same.....	25
			To painting 8 new hoods.....	15 00
			To painting 23 pivot blinds.....	24 00
			To painting 12 strips.....	23 00
			To painting passage to Mr. Rice's room.....	50
			To painting slats in blinds.....	3 00
			To painting 8 new blind doors green.....	2 00
			To painting 4 new blind doors green.....	20 00
			To glass and glazing at Adjutant General's office, 2, 20 by 24, \$1 50; 1, 10 by 17, 50 cents.....	10 00
			To staining and varnishing 13 map-racks.....	2 00
30	37	John Saul.....	To 10 pounds white Dutch clover seed, at 75 cents.....	19 50
			To 10 pounds mixed lawn grass seed, at 50 cents.....	7 50
			To 6 pounds mixed lawn grass seed, at 50 cents.....	5 00
				3 00
				15 50
				123 25
				560 50
				69 40
				20 00
				360 98
				120 00
				8 00

Abstract of expenditures of the Northwest Executive Building, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Fourth quarter.—FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
June 30	38	John Tidball.....	To services as laborer, northwest executive building, for month of June.....	\$30 00
30	39	Resin Magruder.....	To attending to privies.....	5 00
30	40	Wm. Miles.....	To cleaning privy used by military guard on duty at War Department, for the months of May and June, 1863, at \$10 per month	30 00
			To services as laborer, 1 month.....	6 00
			To taking up hall matting and cleaning the same.....	3 00
			To scrubbing 3 floors and cleaning paints.....	6 00
			To extra services cleaning steps, &c.	
30	41	James Shaw.....	To services as extra watchman at northwest executive building, 1 month, at \$600 per annum.....	45 00
30	42	John F. Stanley.....	To services as watchman in northwest executive building for month of June.....	49 46
30	43	Wm. Loring.....	To services as laborer in the office of Secretary of War for month of June.....	49 46
30	44	Jacob Frank.....	To services as watchman, during the month of June, in northwest executive building, at \$600 per annum.....	30 00
			Total for the year.....	49 46
				14,873 09

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the building at corner of F and Fifteenth streets during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.	
July 22	1	Washington Gas-light Co...	For gas consumed from 1st of January, 1862, 10,900 feet, at 35 cents per 100 feet... \$38 15	
			For gas consumed from 1st of April, 1862, 10,100 feet, at 35 cents per 100 feet..... 35 35	
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	73 50
				7 35
29	2	Joseph Whitney.....	For services as scavenger for the months of April, May, and June, at \$5.....	\$66 15
31	3	Watchmen and laborers....	For R. E. Doyle, day watchman.....	15 00
			For J. H. Hilton, watchman.....	75 81
			For William Kelly, watchman.....	50 54
			For F. R. May, watchman.....	50 54
			For Thomas W. Belt, watchman.....	50 54
			For John Melson, laborer ..	50 54
			For Francis Armstrong, laborer.....	50 54
Aug. 9	1	William G. Bitner.....	For repairing bell.....	379 05
13	2	Washington Gas-light Co...	For gas consumed from 1st of July to 1st of August, 1862, 2,400 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet..... 6 72	1 00
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	67
13	3	Watchmen and laborers....	For R. E. Doyle, day watchman.....	75 81
			For F. R. May, watchman.....	50 54
			For Thomas W. Belt, watchman.....	50 54
			For J. H. Hilton, watchman... ..	50 54
			For William Kelly, watchman.....	50 54
			For F. Armstrong, laborer.....	50 54
			For John Melson, laborer.....	50 54
Sept. 6	1	Washington Gas-light Co...	For gas consumed from 1st of August to 1st of September, 1862, 1,400 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet..... 3 92	379 05
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	39
18	2	King & Burchell.....	For 10 pounds of adamantine candles.....	2 50
			For 1 hand lantern and fixtures.....	2 25
			For 2 brooms.....	75
			For 2 dozen matches.....	25
27	3	B. L. Bowen.....	For sweeping and cleaning chimney flues.....	5 75
				7 70

Abstract of expenditures of the building at corner of F and Fifteenth streets, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>First quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Sept. 27	4	J. W. Thompson & Co.....	For 100 feet gum hose, at 35 cents.....	\$35 00
			For 2 pairs couplings and rings, at \$1 25.....	2 50
			For hose-pipe, cock, jet, &c.....	3 00
			For street-washer key.....	50
30	5	Watchmen and laborers....	For Robert E. Doyle, day watchman.....	72 65
			For Joseph H. Hilton, watchman.....	48 92
			For William Kelly, watchman.....	48 92
			For Thomas W. Belt, watchman.....	48 92
			For F. R. May, watchman.....	48 92
			For Francis Armstrong, laborer.....	48 92
			For John Melson, laborer.....	48 92
				\$41 00
			<i>Second quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.</i>	
Oct. 15	1	Joseph Whitney.....	For cleaning sinks 3 months, July, August, and September.....	366 17
16	2	Anthony Hyde, agent.....	For rent of the house on lot 8, in square 225, corner of F and Fifteenth streets, Washington city, for three months, from June 30, 1862, to September 30, 1862, at \$3,500 per annum.....	15 00
16	3	Washington Gas-light Co....	For gas consumed from 1st of September, 1862, 1,300 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet... Deduct 10 per cent.....	875 00 3 64 36
			Add United States tax, 15 cents per 1,000 feet.....	3 28
31	4	Watchmen and laborers....	For Robert E. Doyle, day watchman, at \$900 per annum, 3 per cent. tax deducted..... For Joseph H. Hilton, watchman..... For William Kelly, watchman..... For Thomas W. Belt, watchman..... For F. R. May, watchman..... For Francis Armstrong, laborer..... For John Melson, laborer.....	75 04 50 54 50 54 50 54 50 54 50 54 50 54
Nov. 7	5	James Lovelace.....	For cleaning out ashes and carting.....	378 28
13	6	Thomas Furse.....	For 1 new hydrant.....	6 00
			For solder and lead pipe, and time taking out and putting in new one.....	10 00 4 00
14	7	Pompey Tinney.....	For sawing 15 cords wood, 2 cuts, at \$1 25.....	14 00 18 75

19	8	Washington Gas-light Co....	For sawing 5 cords wood, 1 cut, at 62 cents.....	3 12	21 87
			For gas consumed from October 1, 1862, 5,600 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	15 68	
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	1 56	
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	14 12	14 96
29	9	Watchmen and laborers....	For Robert E. Doyle, day watchman, salary \$900, 3 per cent. tax deducted.....	72 65	
			For Joseph H. Hilton, watchman.....	48 92	
			For William Kelly, watchman.....	48 92	
			For Thomas W. Belt, watchman.....	48 92	
			For F. R. May, watchman.....	48 92	
			For Francis Armstrong, laborer.....	48 92	
			For John Melson, laborer.....	48 92	
Dec.	3	James Lovelace.....	For 21 days as extra laborer, at \$1 25.....	365 17	
	4	Washington Gas-light Co..	For gas consumed from 1st of November to 1st of December, 1862, 4,500 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	26 25	
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	1 26	
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	11 34	12 02
6	12	Thomas Williams.....	For fitting keys to locks.....	1 92	
			For taking down window cover.....	2 00	
			For 1 new front-door lock.....	3 50	
			For new back-door lock.....	1 25	
31	13	Joseph Whitney.....	For cleaning sinks for October, November, and December.....	8 67	
31	14	William W. Farr.....	For repairing clock.....	25 00	
31	15	Alexander Ray.....	For 25 tons Cumberland coal, at \$10 per ton.....	2 00	
31	16	Washington Gas-light Co....	For gas consumed during December, 1862, 7,000 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	250 00	
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	1 96	
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	17 64	18 69
31	17	Watchmen and laborers....	For Robert E. Doyle, day watchman, salary \$900, 3 per cent. tax deducted.....	75 04	
			For Joseph H. Hilton, watchman.....	50 54	
			For William Kelly, watchman.....	50 54	
			For Thomas W. Belt, watchman.....	50 54	
			For F. R. May, watchman.....	50 54	
			For Francis Armstrong, laborer.....	50 54	
			For John Melson, laborer.....	50 54	
1863.			Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.	378 28	
Jan.	31	1	Watchmen and laborers... For Robert E. Doyle, day watchman, \$900 salary, 3 per cent. United States tax deducted... For Joseph H. Hilton, night watchman..... For William Kelly.....do..... For F. R. May.....do..... For Thomas W. Belt.....do.....	76 68 51 66 51 66 51 66 51 66	

Abstract of expenditures of the building at corner of F and Fifteenth streets, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			Third quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.	
Jan. 1	1	Watchmen & lab'rs—Con..	For John Melson, laborer.....	\$51 66
			For Francis Arm-strong, laborer.....	51 66
Feb. 6	2	Washington Gas-light Co...	For gas consumed from January 1, 7,400 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	20 72
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	2 07
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	18 65
				1 11
7	3	James Lovelace.....	For cleaning out ashes and carting.....	
12	4	A. Hyde, agent.....	For rent of the building on lot 8, square 225, corner of F and 15th streets, from October 1 to December 31, 1862, at \$3,500 per annum.....	19 76
12	5	John Fahey.....	For 19 days' labor, at \$30 per month.....	9 00
18	6	B. L. Bowen.....	For removing obstructions in chimney.....	875 00
			For sweeping chimneys.....	18 43
28	7	Watchmen and laborers ...	For Robert E. Doyle, day watchman, salary \$900, 3 per cent. tax deducted.....	9 70
			For Joseph H. Hilton, watchman.....	69 40
			For William Kelly.....do.....	46 67
			For F. R. May.....do.....	46 67
			For Thomas W. Belt.....do.....	46 67
			For John Melson, laborer.....	46 67
			For Francis Armstrong, laborer.....	46 67
March 2	8	John Fahey.....	For 1 month's labor.....	349 42
3	9	James Skirving.....	For 2 grates, lining, mica, and putting in 2 16-inch C. B. stoves.....	30 00
			For taking down and cleaning out mica and putting up 2 stove-pipes.....	12 00
				2 00
6	10	Washington Gas-light Co...	For gas consumed from February 1, 1863, 5,700 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	15 96
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	1 59
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	14 37
				86
9	11	King & Burchell.....	For 2 brooms, 75 cents; 10 pounds soap, 80 cents; 1 sweeping brush, \$1 25.....	15 23
9	12	King & Burchell.....	For 1 lantern, \$2; 1 rake, \$1; half gross matches, 75 cents; 1 dozen wicks, 25 cents.....	2 80
			For 2 dust brushes, \$1; 5 quarts coal oil and can, \$1 66; 4 brooms, \$2.....	4 66
				8 66

19	13	Silas Hedgman.....	For sawing 11 cords of wood, at \$1 25	13 75
24	14	Thomas Williams.....	For repairing floor	1 00
			For 1 night latch and key	3 50
			For 1 pair of spring hinges	2 50
24	15	Dickson & King.....	For 2 cords oak wood, at \$8	16 00
			For 1 ton red egg coal.....	8 50
			For 1 ton red egg coal	8 50
			For 1 cord oak wood	8 00
			For 2½ cords oak wood, at \$3.....	20 00
			For 13 cords oak wood, at \$2.....	104 00
			For 1½ cord oak wood, at \$8	12 00
			For 2 tons red egg coal, at \$8 50	17 00
			For 5 cords pine, sawed and split, at \$9 50	47 50
			For 20 tons turnace coal, at \$8 50	170 00
			For 2 tons red egg coal, at \$3 50	17 00
			For 3 tons 1,100 pounds Cumberland coal, at \$9 50	33 20
31	16	Joseph Whitney	For services as scavenger for the months of January, February, and March	461 70
31	17	John Fahey	For 1 month's labor	15 00
31	18	Watchmen and laborers	For Robert E. Doyle, day watchman, \$900 salary, 3 per cent United States tax deducted	30 00
			For Joseph H. Hilton, night watchman	76 68
			For William Kelly	51 67
			For F. R. May	51 67
			For Thomas W. Belt	51 67
			For John Melson, laborer	51 67
			For Francis Armstrong, laborer	51 67
				386 70
April 11	1	Parker & Spalding	For glass and glazing 3, 8 by 10	38
			Do	1 50
			Do	2 00
			Do	2 50
18	2	Washington Gas-light Co....	For gas consumed from 1st March, 1863, 5,000 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet	14 00
			Deduct 10 per cent	1 40
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet	12 60
				75
30	3	John Fahey	For 1 month's labor	13 35
6	4	William Gallant	For glazing 2 lights glass, 33 by 21½, \$4 75; glazing 5 lights, 22 by 13, \$3.....	30 00
			For glazing 2 lights glass, 22 by 6, 70 cents; glazing 1 light, 24 by 16, \$1.....	7 75
			For glazing 3 lights, 18 by 12	1 70
			For putting lock on sash-door, \$2; repairing water-closet hinges, locks, &c., \$4 50.....	1 80
			For 3 new bolts on cellar doors and repairs, \$2; 1 small lock, \$1.....	6 50
			For making and hanging wicket window and putting in wicket	3 00
			For whitewashing water-closets, staircases, guard-room, &c.....	4 25
				6 50
April 30	5	Watchmen and laborers.....	For Robert E. Doyle, day watchman, salary \$900, United States tax, 3 per cent., deducted	31 50
			For Jos. H. Hilton, watchman, salary \$600.....	73 44
				49 45

Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.

Abstract of expenditures of the building at corner of F and Fifteenth streets, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Fourth quarter.—BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
April 30	5	Watchmen and lab'rs—Con.	For Wm. Kelly, watchman, salary \$600	\$49 45
			For F. R. May	49 45
			For Thos. W. Belt	49 45
			For John Melson, laborer, salary \$600	49 45
			For Francis Armstrong, laborer, salary \$600	49 45
May 8	6	Sibley & Guy.. ..	For 22 pounds pipe, at 16 cents	3 52
			For 1 elbow	50
			For cutting and bushing and cutting hole	2 00
			For cleaning 13 stoves	20 00
			For 1 pair shovel, tongs, and poker	1 38
			For 1 small axe	75
			For 1 tin ventilator and putting in ditto	1 25
14	7	A. Hyde, agent.	For rent of the house on the corner of F and 15th streets, Washington city, from January 1 to April 1, 1863, at \$3,500 per ann..	29 40
22	8	Washington Gas-light Co...	For gas consumed from April 1 to May 1, 1863, 4,400 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet	875 00
			Deduct 10 per cent.	1 23
30	9	Watchmen and laborers....	Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet	11 09
			For Robert E. Doyle, day watchman, salary \$900, United States tax, 3 per cent., deducted	66
			For Jos. H. Hilton, watchman	75 85
			For Wm. Kelly	51 09
			For F. R. May	51 09
			For Thos. W. Belt	51 09
			For John Melson, laborer	51 09
			For Francis Armstrong, laborer.	51 09
June 2	10	John Fahey	For 1 month's labor	382 39
5	11	Washington Gas-light Co...	For gas consumed from May 1, 1863, 3,800 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet	30 00
			Deduct 10 per cent.	10 64
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet	1 06
17	12	Dickson & King	For 10 cords oak wood, at \$9	9 58
				57
				181 20
				10 15

19	13	King & Burchell.....	For 5 tons furnace coal, at \$9.....	45 00
			For 5 tons Cumberland and lump coal, at \$10 50.....	52 50
				187 50
19	14	King & Burchell.....	For 3 buckets, \$1 50; 1 sweeping brush, \$1 50.....	3 00
			For 2 hand-scrubs, 75 cents; 1 block-scrub, 62 cents.....	1 37
			For 5 pounds whale-oil soap, \$1 25; 2 brooms, 75 cents.....	2 00
			For half gross matches.....	75
				7 12
			For 1 dust brush, 50 cents; 2 brooms, 75 cents; 4 buckets, \$2.....	3 25
			For 2 large spittoons, \$2 12; 3 brooms, \$1 12.....	3 25
			For 1 hair broom, \$1 12; 2 dust brushes, \$1.....	2 12
			For 1 lantern, \$1 50; 1 dozen wicks, 25 cents.....	1 75
			For 1 gallon of coal oil and can, \$1 30; 1 dozen matches, 12 cents.....	1 42
			For 2 pounds candles, 50 cents; 1 candlestick, 37 cents.....	87
			For 1 dust pan.....	37
				13 03
24	15	Wm. G. Gallant.....	For repairing and hanging 2 pair of blinds.....	2 00
			For putting spring on door.....	1 50
			For 3 lights of glass.....	1 50
			For hanging door.....	2 25
			For repairing windows and easing doors.....	2 25
30	16	Joseph Whitney.....	For 3 months' services as scavenger.....	8 50
30	17	A. Hyde, agent.....	For rent of the house on the southeast corner of F and 15th streets from March 31 to June 30, 1863, at \$3,500 per annum.....	15 00
30	18	Watchmen and laborers....	For Robert E. Doyle, day-watchman, salary \$900 per annum, United States tax, 3 per cent, deducted.....	875 00
			For Jos. H. Hilton, watchman, salary \$600.....	73 45
			For Wm. Kelley.....do.....do.....	49 46
			For F. R. May.....do.....do.....do.....	49 46
			For Thos. W. Belt...do.....do.....do.....	49 46
			For John Melson, laborer.....	49 46
			For Francis Armstrong, laborer.....	49 46
				370 21
			Total for the year.....	9,605 33

Abstract of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the government building at corner of F and Seventeenth streets, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			First quarter.—FUEL, COMPENSATION, ETC.	
July 22	1	Washington Gas-light Co...	To gas from 1st October, 1861, to date, 38,300 feet, at \$3 50 per 1,000 feet.....	\$134 05
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	13 40
23	2	T. Drury.....	To 12 cords pine wood, at \$9 per cord.....	\$120 65
23	3	Sam'l Redfern.....	To 3 brooms, at 37½ cents, \$1 12; 10 ounces sponge, \$1.....	108 00
			To 1 pound soap, 8 cents; 1 box candles, 40 pounds, at 25 cents, \$10.....	2 12
			To 3 brooms at 37½ cents, \$1 12; 9 ounces sponge, 90 cents.....	10 08
			To 2 rat traps, at 75 cents.....	2 02
			To fitting door key, 50 cents; 1 door key, 25 cents.....	1 50
23	4	W. G. Bitner.....	To hanging bell for room No. 5.....	75
			To opening door and furnishing new key.....	5 00
			To services as fireman for steam warming and ventilating apparatus from 1st of March, 1862, to date, 2½ months, at \$50 per month.....	75
Aug. 12	1	John T. Hall.....	To sundry small expenses paid for receipts herewith:	6 50
12	2	James Eveleth.....	2 days' labor, \$2 50; 1 day's labor, \$1 25.....	125 00
			Hauling 2 loads of dirt from front of building.....	3 75
			Whitewashing 2 rooms, 1 at \$2 50 and 1 at \$2.....	50
			Scavengers' services emptying privy boxes.....	4 50
			Repairing wall and whitewashing one room.....	5 50
			To services as engineer in charge of steam warming and ventilating apparatus from 1st of March, 1862 to date, 5 months, at \$75 per month.....	3 00
12	3	Henry C. Griffith.....	To gas for the month of July, 1862, 1,600 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	17 25
12	4	Washington Gas-light Co...	Deduct 10 per cent.....	375 00
			To care of water-closets from 1862 to date, 5 months, at \$20 per month.....	44
12	5	Rich'd Sewall.....	Cutting grass in yard.....	4 04
			To 3 cords of pine wood, at \$6 50 per cord.....	100 00
18	6	John Wilson.....	To 3 cords of pine wood, at \$8 per cord.....	1 25
			To 3 cords of pine wood, at \$9 per cord.....	19 50
			To 3 cords of pine wood, at \$9 per cord.....	24 00
			To 3 cords oak, \$5; sawing, 87 cents.....	27 00
			To 3 cords pine, at \$9.....	5 87
				27 00
				130 37

20	7	John B. Turton.....	To furnishing and putting two new rollers to front pivot door.....	1 50
			To putting in 1 new cord.....	50
			To putting 1 new hinge on the front door.....	38
			To putting 2 new cords to sash in rooms Nos. 68 and 70.....	1 00
			To taking down and removing the 2 pivot doors, front and back.....	2 00
			To putting up 2 window shades to room 4th story, (west).....	2 00
			To putting in 2 new cords and 1 new bolt.....	1 25
			To putting up 1 window shade to room No. 92, 4th story.....	1 00
			To 1 pair new hinges, 75 cents, and 1 new cord, 50 cents.....	1 25
			To 1 new cord to window in room No. 90.....	50
			To fixing the sash in room occupied by General Sibley.....	38
		T. J. & M. W. Galt.....	To 15½ tons of coal, at \$7 per ton.....	11 76
28	8	T. J. & M. W. Galt.....	To 40 tons white ash coal, at \$8 50.....	108 50
28	9	T. J. & M. W. Galt.....	To gas for August, 1862, 2,400 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	340 00
1	1	Washington Gas-light Co....	Deduct 10 per cent.....	6 72
		Henry C. Griffith.....	To services as engineer in charge of steam warming and ventilating apparatus from 1st to 31st August, 1862, 1 month.....	6 05
3	2	Richard Sewall.....	To taking up matting from 4 halls, and cleaning halls, at \$5 each.....	75 00
3	3		To cutting grass in yard twice, at \$1 25 each time.....	
			To care of water-closets during August, 1862.....	20 00
26	4	Wm. S. Mitchell & Co.....	To 540 square yards cocoa matting, at 75 cents.....	405 00
			To fitting, and laying, and binding 540 yards, at 12½ cents.....	67 50
27	5	R. C. Johnson.....	To 2 pounds red lead, at 10 cents.....	20
			To 1 quart spirits turpentine.....	19
			To 1 pound washers.....	15
			To 1 brass padlock.....	38
			To 5 gallons oil, \$5; ½ gallon boiled oil, 50 cents.....	5 50
			To 1 maul and handle.....	1 38
			To 23 garden lines, \$4 31; 2 paint brushes, \$1.....	5 31
			To 3½ feet 4 inches leather belting, at 41 cents.....	1 47
			To 6½ pounds gum packing, 44 cents.....	5 06
			To 1 waste basket.....	75
30	6	Wm. T. Dove.....	To 14 8-12 feet 1-inch water pipe, at 25 cents, \$3 69; 1-inch stop-cock, \$2 50; 7 1-inch fittings, 25 cents, \$1 75.....	7 94
			To 1 day plumber and assistant.....	4 00
			To 150 pounds lead pipe, at 12½ cents, \$18 88; 24 hooks, at 3 cents each, 72 cents; 1 day plumber and assistant, \$4.....	23 60
			To 1 day plumber and assistant.....	4 00
			To 6 pounds solder, \$2 10; 6 closet rods, 75 cents; ½ day plumber and assistant, \$3.....	5 85
			To 2 corporation taps, \$6; 37 pounds lead pipe, \$4 63; 74 feet 1½-inch water-pipe, \$22 20; 2 ¼-inch plugs, 60 cents.....	33 43
			To ½ day plumber and assistant.....	1 50
			To 2 1-inch plugs, 50 cents; 1 ½-inch bushing, 60 cents; 1 day plumber and assistant, \$4; 6½ days' labor, \$7 81.....	12 91
			To 12 lbs. lead pipe, \$1 50; 2 brass bushings, \$1 20; ½ day plumber and assistant, \$2; 1 day laborer, \$1 25.....	5 95
			To 1 day plumber and assistant, \$4; ½ day laborer, 63 cents.....	4 63
			Second quarter.—FUEL, COMPENSATION, ETC.	103 81
			To 201 83-100 tons of anthracite coal, at \$8 per ton.....	1,614 64
			To stowing away 201.83 tons, at 20 cents.....	40 36
Oct. 13	1	Dickson & King.....		1,655 00

Abstract of expenditures of the government building at corner of F and Seventeenth streets, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1862.			<i>Second quarter.—FUEL, COMPENSATION, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
Oct. 13	2	Dickson & King.....	To 1 ton Cumberland coal.....	13 44
16	3	Washington Gas-light Co.	To gas consumed from September 1, 1862, to date, 4,800 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	1 34
			Deduct 10 per cent. for prompt payment.....	12 10
			Add for government tax, per 75th section of act of July 1, 1862, 15 cents per 1,000 feet.....	72
Nov. 6	4	Parker & Spalding.....	To setting 2 glass 14 by 24 double thick skylight.....	3 00
			To setting 2 glass 14 by 24 double thick skylight, \$3; 1 do. 14 by 24, \$1 50.....	4 50
			To setting 4 glass 14 by 24 double thick skylight.....	6 00
			To painting 1,643 yards roofing tin, 2 coats, at 11 cents per yard.....	180 73
15	5	L. A. Lodge.....	To 157 barrels of charcoal, at 30 cents.....	194 23
19	6	Henry C. Griffith.....	To services as engineer in charge of steam-ventilating apparatus during the month of September, 1862.....	47 10
			Deduct for duty on excess over the rate of \$600 per annum, per 86th section of act of July 1, 1862, 3 per cent. on \$25.....	75
19	7	Henry C. Griffith.....	To services as engineer in charge of steam-warming and ventilating apparatus during the month of October, 1862..	74 25
			Deduct for duty on excess over the rate of \$600 per annum, per 86th section of act of July 1, 1862, 3 per cent. on \$25.....	75
19	8	W. T. Barr.....	To hauling ashes from cellar, 27 loads, at 31 cents.....	74 25
19	9	John T. Hall.....	To services as fireman for steam-warming and ventilating apparatus, from 15th to 31st Oct., 1862, $\frac{1}{4}$ month, at \$50 per month..	8 37
19	10	Richard Sewall.....	To care of water-closets during September, 1862.....	25 00
19	11	Richard Sewall.....	To care of water-closets during the month of October, 1862.....	20 00
24	12	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas during the month of October, 1862, 2,000 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	20 00
			Deduct 10 per cent. for prompt payment.....	56
			Add United States tax, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cent per 100 feet.....	5 04
Dec. 4	13	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas for November, 1862, 4,600 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	5 34
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	12 88
			Add United States tax, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cent per 100 feet.....	1 28
			Add United States tax, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cent per 100 feet.....	11 60
				69
				12 23

4	14	Dickson & King.....	To 20½ cords pine wood, at \$7.....	141 75
			To paid cording the above, at 6¼ cents.....	1 25
			To paid measurer's bill.....	1 20
				144 20
5	15	John B. Turton.....	To putting 2 new cords to sash in room 88.....	1 00
			To raising the seats of the water-closets on the first floor.....	2 62
			To putting up large shade to window in room 83.....	1 00
			To putting up large shade and new cord to window in room 85.....	1 50
			To repairing tree-box in front of building.....	1 25
			To putting 1 new cord to sash in room 58.....	50
			Do.....room 59.....	50
			To making large stand for water-cooler, with upright.....	3 00
			To covering the stand with zinc.....	2 75
			To putting 1 new cord to sash in room 58.....	50
			Do.....room 59.....	50
			To making large stand for water-cooler, with upright.....	3 00
			To covering the stand with zinc.....	2 75
			To putting 2 new cords to large pivot-door, back.....	1 00
			To taking down 2 large shades from windows.....	1 50
			To cutting covered doors in passage and putting in 2 frames.....	3 00
			To furnishing and putting 4 best quality locks on doors of water-closets.....	5 00
			To furnishing and putting 4 locks on doors of sinks.....	3 50
			To putting up rough joist in opening of wall for door 14 inches wide, 3 inches thick, 7 feet high, 3 feet wide.....	4 00
			To putting up 1 set of wide jambs for door.....	3 62
			To working wide architrave by hand and putting the same on both sides of door, with base-block below worked to correspond with the others.....	3 75
			To fitting in door and hanging the same up, and putting on old locks and hinges.....	1 25
			To putting 2 new cords to sash in room 30.....	1 00
			To putting 1 new cord to sash in room 28.....	50
16	16	Henry C. Griffith.....	To services as engineer in charge of steam-warming and ventilating apparatus during the month of November, 1862, 1 month.....	42 24
			Deduct for tax of 3 per cent on \$25.....	75 00
				75
16	17	John T. Hall.....	To services as fireman for steam-warming and ventilating apparatus for the month of November, 1862, 1 month.....	74 25
16	18	Richard Sewall.....	To care of water-closets during November, 1862.....	50 00
31	19	Augustus S. Battles.....	To 3 Ashcroft's Detectors of low water in steam-boiler attached to boilers at Winder's building, at \$42 each.....	20 00
31	20	Henry C. Griffith.....	To services as engineer in charge of steam-warming and ventilating apparatus from Dec. 1, 1862, to date, 1 month..	126 00
			Deduct for tax of 3 per cent on excess over rate of \$600 per annum.....	75 00
				75
31	21	John T. Hall.....	To services as fireman for steam-warming and ventilating apparatus from December 1, 1862, to date, 1 month.....	74 25
31	22	Richard Sewall.....	To care of water-closets from December 1, 1862, to date, 1 month.....	50 00
31	23	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas supplied during December 1862, 5,500 cubic feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	20 00
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	15 40
				1 54
				13 86
			Add for United States tax 1¼ cent per 100 feet.....	83
31	24	Thomas R. Burley.....	To whitewashing and pointing ceiling and halls of 1 room.....	3 00
			To whitewashing ceilings and pointing walls of 3 rooms, at \$2.....	6 00
				9 00

No.	Particulars	Amount	Total
2	To putting 2 new cords to the pivot doors and new iron washer to same	1 25	117 37
	To putting 2 new cords to sash in room No. 87	1 00	
	To putting 2 new cords to sash in rooms Nos. 43 and 44	1 00	
	To putting 1 new cord to sash in room No. 52	50	
	To putting 1 new cord to pivot door in front	50	
	To putting 1 new cord to pivot door back on the outside	50	
	To putting 1 new cord to cover door on F street	50	
	To furnishing and putting one new spring to door in room No. 52	1 25	
	To furnishing and putting down 127 lineal feet of dressed 3 by 4 scantling in room No. 52	12 70	
	To furnishing and putting down 86 lineal feet of moulding in room No. 52	4 30	
	To furnishing and putting down 147 lineal feet of dressed 3 by 4 scantling in room No. 51	14 70	
	To putting down 92 lineal feet of moulding around baseboard in room No. 51	4 60	
	To furnishing and putting down 98 lineal feet of dressed 3 by 4 scantling in room No. 49	9 80	
	To furnishing and putting down 48 lineal feet of moulding around baseboard in room No. 49	2 40	
2	To 9 gauge cocks, at \$2 50	22 50	
	To 1 pound fitting	25	
	To 1-inch collar	50	
2	To 2 glass and glazing, double thick, 14 by 24, \$3; 2, 14 by 22, single, \$2	5 00	23 25
	To 2 glass and glazing, single thick, 12 by 14	75	
	To painting door and frame	1 50	
	To painting rooms Nos. 9 and 10, 4 coats gloss	25 00	
	To painting room No. 52, second floor, 4 coats gloss	15 00	
	To glass and glazing, 1, 14 by 22, \$1 50; 1, 9 by 12, 50 cents, double thick	2 00	
3	To services as fireman for steam-warming and ventilating apparatus from 1st of January, 1863, to date, 2 months, at \$50 per m.	49 25	49 25
3	To services as engineer in charge of steam-warming and ventilating apparatus from 1st of January, 1863, to date, 2 months, at \$75 per month	100 00	100 00
	Deduct for tax of 3 per cent. on \$25 each month	1 50	
3	To amount paid for clearing away snow from pavements and yard, 3 men, 1 day each, \$1 25	3 75	148 50
	To amount paid for clearing away snow from pavements and yard, 2 men, 1 day each, \$1 25	2 50	
3	To care of water-closets from February 1 to date	14 28	6 25
6	To gas consumed during February, 1863, 5,100 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet	1 42	20 00
	Deduct 10 per cent	12 86	
	Add for government tax, 1 1/2 cent per 100 feet	77	13 63
13	To services as temporary fireman during sickness of regular fireman for steam-warming and ventilating apparatus, 6 days, at \$1 75 per day	10 50	10 50
24	To 1 1/2 ton C. R. M. coal, at \$9 50	14 25	14 25
31	To services as fireman for steam-warming and ventilating apparatus from 1st March, 1863, to date, 1 month	50 00	50 00
31	To services as engineer in charge of steam-warming and ventilating apparatus from 1st March, 1863, to date, 1 mo.	75 00	75 00
	Deduct for tax of 3 per cent. on \$25	75	
31	To care of water-closets for the month of March, 1863	74 25	74 25
31	To cash paid 2 laborers for clearing away snow, at \$1 25 each	20 00	20 00
31		2 50	2 50

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

Abstract of expenditures of the government building at corner of F and Seventeenth streets, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Fourth quarter.—FUEL, COMPENSATION, ETC.</i>	
April 17	1	William G. Bitner.....	To opening door and 2 keys, \$1 50; 1 door key and catch, 75 cents; opening door, 25 cents.....	\$2 50
18	2	Washington Gas-light Co....	To 3 labels to keys, 50 cents; 4 labels to keys, 63 cents; fitting door key to catch, 75 cents; altering bell, \$7.....	8 88
			To gas consumed from 1st March to 1st April, 1863, 7,000 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	19 60
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	1 96
			United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet, per act July 1, 1862.....	17 64
				1 05
May 8	3	Sibley & Guy.....	To 11 pounds stove-pipe, \$1 76; 1 elbow, 37 cents.....	2 13
12	4	Charles G. Ball.....	To new lining hall stove, \$2 50; taking down and cleaning pipe, \$1.....	3 50
			To 1 14 by 22 inch black register, \$8; setting in wall, \$1 50.....	9 50
			To 1 9 by 14 inch white enamelled register, \$4 50; setting in wall, \$1.....	5 50
			To repairing brick work around steam boiler, \$65; 500 best fire-brick, \$35.....	100 00
			To 1 barrel lime, \$1 25; 1 barrel fire-clay, \$3; 2 loads sand, \$1 50.....	5 75
			To 40 yards pavement and material, \$40; grading room for same, \$3.....	43 00
			To cutting out door and removing dirt.....	8 00
			To taking down lower wall, furnishing cement, sand, and rebuilding, \$25; repairing and material in building, \$5.....	30 00
			To pointing walls of room, \$5; pointing walls of room, \$5.....	10 00
			To 220 yards rough pavement taken up, relaid, grouted, at 37½ cents per yard.....	82 50
			To 220 yards best brick pavement, material furnished and laid in mortar, at \$1 70 per yard.....	374 00
			To cutting out doors and removing dirt.....	8 00
			To 1 black register and setting in wall, \$4; pointing walls of 2 rooms, \$10.....	14 00
12	5	Thomas R. Burley.....	To whitening and repairing walls of room No. 14.....	690 25
16	6	John T. Hall.....	To services as fireman at steam-warming and ventilating apparatus from 1st April to 16th May, inclusive, 1½ month, at \$50.....	3 00
16	7	George Davis.....	To services in care of water-closets during the month of April, 1863, 1 month.....	75 00
16	8	Henry C. Griffith.....	To services as engineer in charge of steam-warming and ventilating apparatus during the month of April, 1863.....	20 00
			Deduct for tax of 3 per cent. on \$25.....	75
22	9	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas consumed from April 1 to 30, 1863, inclusive, 2,600 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet.....	74 25
			Deduct 10 per cent.....	7 28
			Add United States tax, 1½ cent per 100 feet on 2,600 feet.....	73
				6 55
				39
				6 94

June 2	10	Henry C. Griffith	To services as engineer in charge of steam-warming and ventilating apparatus during the month of May, 1863.....	75 00
			Deduct for tax of 3 per cent. on \$25.....	75
4	11	George Davis	To care of water-closets during the month of May, 1863, 1 month	74 25
5	12	Washington Gas-light Co....	To gas consumed from 1st May to 1st June, 900 feet, at 28 cents per 100 feet	20 00
			Deduct 10 per cent	2 52
				25
				2 27
				14
			Add United States tax on 900 feet, at 1½ cent per 100 feet.....	2 41
17	13	Dickson & King.....	To 3 cords pine wood, at \$3	24 00
			To 20 tons furnace coal, at \$9	180 00
			To shovelling coal.....	50
26	14	William T. Dove.....	To 14½ feet 1-inch pipe, at 20 cents, \$2 95; 1 1-inch stop, \$2 50.....	5 45
			To 7 fittings, \$1 40; 1 day, plumber and assistant, \$4	5 40
			To 151 pounds lead pipe, \$18 88; 2 dozen hooks, 75 cents; 1 day, plumber and assistant, \$4.....	23 60
			To 1 day, plumber and assistant	4 00
			To 6 pounds solder, \$2 10; 6 closet rods, 75 cents; ½ day, plumber and assistant, \$3.....	5 85
			To ½ day, paver, at \$2.	1 50
			To 2 taps, \$6; 37 pounds lead pipe, \$1 63; 74 feet 1½ inch pipe, \$17 02.....	27 65
			To 2 plugs, 60 cents; 2 1-inch plugs, 50 cents; 1 bushing, 60 cents.....	1 70
			To 1 day, plumber and assistant, \$4; 6½ days, laborer, \$7 81.....	11 81
			To 12 pounds lead pipe, \$1 50; 2 bushings, \$1 20.....	2 70
			To plumber and assistant, \$3 75; ½ day, laborer, 63 cents.	4 38
			To 1 day, paver and laborer.....	3 25
26	15	William T. Dove.....	To contract for 4 tanks, complete, for closets.....	450 00
			To ½ day, plumber and assistant.....	2 00
			To 1 day, plumber and assistant.....	4 00
			To 205 pounds lead pipe, \$32 80; 51 pounds solder, at 50 cents, \$25 50.....	58 30
			To ½ day, plumber and assistant, \$2; 15 hours' night work, plumber and assistant, \$11 25.....	13 25
			To 205 pounds lead pipe, \$32 80; 1 day, plumber and assistant, \$4; 15 hours' night work, \$11 25.....	48 05
			To 1 day, plumber and assistant.....	4 00
			To 287 pounds lead pipe, \$45 92; 1 day, plumber and assistant, \$4	49 92
			To 10 hours' night work, plumber and assistant, at 75 cents.....	7 50
			To 1 day, plumber and assistant, \$4; 10 hours' night work, \$7 50.....	11 50
			To 47 pounds lead pipe, \$7 52; 10 hours' night work, \$7 50.....	15 02
26	16	William T. Dove.....	To copper strainer put in sink.....	1 00
			To 8 feet 1-inch pipe, \$1 60; 1 follower, 25 cents	1 85
			To 4½ feet pipe, 59 cents; fitting and socket, 25 cents.....	84
			To 1 4-inch sleeve, \$1 50; 1 4-inch trap, \$3 50; 4 feet pipe, \$1 60.....	6 60
			To ½ day, plumber and assistant.....	3 00
			To 1 day, plumber and assistant.....	4 00
			To 2 pounds solder, \$1; 1 pound gasket, 30 cents; 4 strainers, \$1.....	2 30
			To putty, 6 cents; 8 pounds packing, 80 cents.....	86
			To ½ day, plumber and assistant.....	2 00
			To 1 day, plumber and assistant	4 00
30	17	John Wilson.....	To 1 cord pine wood.....	7 00
			To 6 cords pine wood.....	42 00

663 54

26 45

49 00

Abstract of expenditures of the government building at corner of F and Seventeenth streets, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1863.			<i>Fourth quarter.—FUEL, COMPENSATION, ETC.—Continued.</i>	
June 30	18	Samuel Redfern.....	To 7½ ounces sponge.....	\$0 94
			To 6 brooms, \$2 25; bar soap, 12 cents.....	2 37
			To 10 pounds candles.....	2 40
			To 4 brooms, \$1 50; 6 balls lampwick, \$1.....	2 50
			To 10 pounds candles, sperm.....	5 00
			To 6 brooms, \$3; 1 whitewash brush, \$1 50.....	4 50
30	19	George Davis.....	To care of water-closets from 1st to 30th of June, 1863, 1 month.....	\$17 71
30	20	Henry C. Griffith.....	To services as engineer in charge of steam-warming and ventilating apparatus from 1st to 30th of June, 1863, 1 month.....	20 00
			Deduct for tax of 3 per cent. on \$25.....	75
			Total for the year.....	74 25
				7,862 07

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 9th instant, copy of the proceedings of the general court-martial for the trial of Assistant Surgeon Webster; report of the general-in-chief of the army on the management of general hospitals; general orders in relation to the medical department, and general orders and instructions relating to hospitals.

FEBRUARY 25, 1864.—Read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia.
MARCH 1, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 25, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate, dated the 9th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith the following documents:

1. Copy of proceedings of the general court-martial convened in New York city by virtue of Special Orders No. 118, December 7, 1863, for the trial of Assistant Surgeon Webster.

2. Report of the general-in-chief of the army on the subject of authority given military commanders over general hospitals.

3. General Orders No. 4, of 1847, No. 43, of 1862, and No. 53, of 1862, containing acts of Congress in relation to the medical department.

4. General Orders Nos. 36, 65, and 78, of 1862, and No. 308, of 1863, containing regulations relating to hospitals.

5. Copies of letters conveying instructions in regard to hospitals, dated, respectively, January 28, 1863, August 5, 1863, December 31, 1863, and January 29, 1864.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War.

Hon. H. HAMLIN,

President of the Senate.

No. 1.

PROCEEDINGS OF A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL CONVENED AT NEW YORK CITY PER SPECIAL ORDER NO. 118, OF DECEMBER 7, 1863, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Major F. T. Dent, 4th infantry, president; Captain R. T. Frank, 8th infantry, judge advocate.

Prisoner tried, Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster, United States army.

Official copy of the trial of Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster, United States army, for the use of United States Senate.

J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate General.

Proceedings of a general court-martial convened at New York city by virtue of the following order, viz :

Special Orders, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
No. 118. } *New York City, December 7, 1863.*

A general court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at New York city on the 10th day of December, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it by authority from these headquarters.

Detail for the court :

Major F. T. Dent, 4th United States infantry.

Captain William Clinton, 10th United States infantry.

Captain David P. Hancock, 7th United States infantry.

Captain Wright Rives, additional aide-de-camp.

Thomas Lord, jr., aide-de-camp.

First Lieutenant Samuel T. Crowley, 4th United States infantry.

First Lieutenant Clarence M. Bailey, 6th United States infantry.

Captain Royal T. Frank, 8th United States infantry, judge advocate.

No others officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

Should any of the officers named in the detail be unable to attend, the court will, nevertheless, proceed to and continue the business before it, provided the number present be not less than the minimum prescribed by law.

By command of Major General Dix.

D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ROOMS,
New York City, December 14, 1863.

The court met pursuant to the above orders, which having been read by the judge advocate, and the roll called, the following members were present :

Major F. T. Dent, 4th United States infantry.

Captain William Clinton, 10th United States infantry.

Captain David P. Hancock, 7th United States infantry.

First Lieutenant Samuel T. Crowley, 4th United States infantry.

First Lieutenant Clarence M. Bailey, 6th United States infantry.

Captain Royal T. Frank, 8th United States infantry, judge advocate.

Absent :

Captain Wright Rives, additional aide-de-camp.

Captain Thomas Lord, aide-de-camp.

The judge advocate here applied to the court for authority to employ a recording clerk, at one dollar per day, which was granted.

The case of Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster not being prepared for trial, the court adjourned to meet on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 10½ o'clock a. m.

R. T. FRANK,
Captain 8th Infantry and Judge Advocate.

Proceedings of a general court-martial convened at New York city by virtue of the following order, viz :

Special Orders, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
No. 118. } *New York City, December 7, 1863.*

A general court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at New York city on the 10th day of December, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it by authority from these headquarters.

Detail for the court :

Major F. T. Dent, 4th United States infantry.

Captain William Clinton, 10th United States infantry.

Captain David P. Hancock, 7th United States infantry.

Captain Wright Rives, additional aide-de-camp.

Captain Thomas Lord, jr., aide-de-camp.

First Lieutenant Samuel T. Crowley, 4th United States infantry.

First Lieutenant Clarence M. Bailey, 6th United States infantry.

Captain Royal T. Frank, 8th United States infantry, judge advocate.

No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

Should any of the officers named in the detail be unable to attend, the court will, nevertheless, proceed to and continue the business before it, provided the number present be not less than the minimum prescribed by law.

By command of Major General Dix.

D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ROOMS,
New York City, December 16, 1863.

The court met pursuant to the above order and adjournment.

Present:

Major F. T. Dent, 4th United States infantry.

Captain William Clinton, 10th United States infantry.

Captain David P. Hancock, 7th United States infantry.

Captain Wright Rives, additional aide-de-camp.

Captain Thomas Lord, jr., additional aide-de-camp.

First Lieutenant Samuel T. Crowley, 4th United States infantry.

First Lieutenant Clarence M. Bailey, 6th United States infantry.

Captain Royal T. Frank, 8th United States infantry, judge advocate.

The proceedings of the previous day having been read were approved by the court.

The court then proceeded to the trial of Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster, United States army, who, being brought into court, and having heard the foregoing order read, was asked if he had any objection to any member named in the order, to which he replied in the negative.

The court was then duly sworn by the judge advocate, and the judge advocate by the presiding officer, in the presence of the accused, and Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster, United States army, was arraigned under the following charges and specifications:

CHARGE 1ST.—*Disobedience of orders.*

Specification.—In this: that he, the said Warren Webster, assistant surgeon United States army, in charge of the McDougall general hospital, having received an order from Brigadier General Canby, commanding the city and harbor

of New York, (through Brigadier General Brown, commanding Fort Schuyler,) based upon an order from the War Department (which said order accompanied the order of Brigadier General Canby, and was read by Surgeon Webster) to arrest and send to Fort Columbus Private Phillip Fitzsimmons, of company F, 40th regiment New York volunteers, a deserter and an inmate of his hospital, did refuse to obey the said order. All this at or near Fort Schuyler, New York, between the 10th and 15th of November, 1863.

CHARGE 2D.—*Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.*

Specification.—In this: that he, the said Warren Webster, assistant surgeon United States army, in charge of the McDougall general hospital, having refused to arrest and send to Fort Columbus Private Phillip Fitzsimmons, of company F, 40th New York volunteers, did then have presented to him by Captain Hannam an order from Brigadier General Brown, commanding Fort Schuyler, directing him, the said Captain Hannam, to repair to the McDougall general hospital and arrest Private Phillip Fitzsimmons, of company F, 40th New York volunteers, did forbid the said Captain Hannan to enter any ward of his hospital, and did also fail to give him any assistance in carrying out the orders of Brigadier General Brown. All this at or near Fort Schuyler on or about the 15th November, 1863.

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows: .

To the specification, first charge, not guilty.

To the first charge, not guilty.

To the specification, second charge, guilty.

To the second charge, not guilty.

Brigadier General Harvey Brown, United States army, a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn, says: On or about the 12th day of November I received the descriptive roll of Private Fitzsimmons with indorsements, so far as I remember, by the Adjutant General at Washington, directing the man to be apprehended. On an envelope, department headquarters, New York city and harbor, was an order directing me to have the man arrested and sent to Fort Columbus. The man being at the McDougall hospital, which was in charge of Dr. Webster, and within the precincts of my command, I sent all the papers to Dr. Webster with an order for him to carry the order of General Canby into execution.

On or about the 14th of November I received a communication from Dr. Webster of about the following purport: "That considering general hospitals to be under the sole control of the Surgeon General of the army, he considered himself bound to obey orders relating to the transfer of patients from the hospital only when coming through the Surgeon General, or his representative, the medical director, Dr. McDougall. Dr. Webster about this time had been thrown from his horse, and was confined to his room, and I believe to his bed. Desirous of avoiding trouble, which I saw might arise from the doctor's refusal to obey order, I went to his quarters and urged him to withdraw his refusal, and stated to him, that if having done so, he would state to me that he considered the man unfit to be removed, I would take no further action in the case, but would refer the whole subject back to department headquarters for further instructions; that otherwise, the order being imperative, I should take the man by force, if necessary, from the hospital.

He declined to say anything in regard to the man whatever, whether he was well or sick, and also refused to withdraw his letter refusing to obey the order or to deliver up the man. After some further conversation, I told him that I should send a guard to take the man. He desired me to delay the execution of the order for one hour, which I told him I would do, and left him. I returned to the fort, (the hospital being contiguous to the fort,) and gave Captain Hannan,

officer of the day, written orders to take a guard, and also some men, if necessary, to carry the soldier; to go to McDougall hospital, and to report to Dr. Webster, and to show him the order.

If Dr. Webster turned over the man, to bring him to the fort, and if not, to ascertain where he was, and to bring him forcibly, if necessary. Not knowing the condition of the man, I directed Dr. Peas, the post surgeon, to accompany Captain Hannan, and to see that the removal of the man was done with as little prejudice to his health as possible. The man was brought to the post hospital by Captain Hannan, and was sent by my order the next morning to Fort Columbus.

Question by the judge advocate. State if you recognize this paper, and when and under what circumstances you first saw it. (The paper was here shown to the witness.)

Answer. I recognize the paper as the original order which I received from General Canby. It was around the descriptive roll to Fitzsimmons.

The paper is appended (above) to the proceedings, and marked A.

Question by judge advocate. Is this the original paper which you sent to Dr. Webster? (The paper was here shown to the witness.)

Answer. It is. The indorsement referred to is that of General Canby. The paper is here appended, and marked B.

Question by judge advocate. What paper is this? (The paper was here shown to the witness.)

Answer. This is the original paper which Dr. Webster returned to me, refusing to deliver up the man. The paper is appended, and marked C.

Question by judge advocate. Do you recognize this paper? (The paper was here shown to the witness.)

Answer. This is the original order I gave to Captain Hannan. The paper is appended, and marked D.

Question by accused. How long have you known the accused?

Answer. Some six months.

Question by accused. Please state, excluding the occurrences covered by the present charge and specifications, if you have found the accused, in your official intercourse with him, respectful and courteous, or otherwise?

Answer. Decidedly courteous and respectful.

Question by accused. Have you found him captious or disposed to give annoyance to yourself?

Answer. Not at all.

Question by accused. If you consider yourself familiar with the management of the McDougall general hospital, will you please state your opinion of the manner in which the accused has administered that hospital while under his charge?

Answer. The management of that hospital has come under my daily observation. I consider that Dr. Webster has administered the department with much ability.

Question by accused. Is not the McDougall general hospital entirely distinct from the post hospital under your command?

Answer. It is. I will state that everything that appertains to the exterior management of the McDougall hospital is, by order of General Canby, under my charge, the same as the rest of the post, but the interior management of it is under the charge of the medical officer in charge of the hospital.

Question by accused. Will you please state what, so far as relates to being under your command, is, in your opinion, the military distinction between your post hospital and the McDougall general hospital?

Answer. I do not conceive that I have anything to do with the reception or dismissal of the patients of the McDougall hospital, or their treatment. Everything appertaining to the exterior management, relative to the guards, to the

passes, &c., is under my charge. I consider Dr. Webster as much obliged to obey my orders as any of the officers of my post. Orders from the Adjutant General's office, both at Washington and here, pass through me, and I communicate them to Dr. Webster. The orders from the medical department never pass through my hands, but are sent directly to the surgeon in charge. Dr. Webster makes no reports to me, and no reports of or from the general hospital are made to the post.

Question by accused. Has the name of the accused been borne on your post returns since he has been in charge of the McDougall general hospital?

Answer. He has not; nor any of his officers.

Question by accused. Why did you order the accused to arrest and send to Fort Columbus Private Fitzsimmons, instead of ordering your adjutant, or some officer under your command, to do so?

Answer. I did, because Dr. Webster was the immediate commander of Fitzsimmons. All orders should pass through the next superior.

Question by accused. Is there not a well-understood distinction in this department, between Fort Schuyler, as a post, and the McDougall hospital?

Answer. There is a decided distinction. I consider the reason why the McDougall hospital has been put, in any manner, under my control, is because it is within the precincts of Fort Schuyler; and there can be but one commanding officer at a post. The manner in which a commanding officer would exercise his authority in this particular is a matter of discretion with him, and for which he is responsible.

Question by accused. Is Private Fitzsimmons described in the letter of his colonel, in the indorsement of the Provost Marshal General, or in the order of General Canby, as being at the McDougall general hospital?

Answer. I think not. He is described, so far as I remember, as being at Fort Schuyler. That is the uniform practice. Soldiers at the post or in that hospital are described as being at Fort Schuyler.

Question by accused. Please state whether, while you were commanding in the city and harbor of New York, you received orders, or intimation in any form, direct or indirect, from Major General Wool, the department commander, not to give orders to surgeons in charge of general hospitals, without reference to the medical director of the department?

Answer. I have no recollection of ever having received such an order.

Question by accused. Please state whether, while you were commanding in the city and harbor of New York, and General Wool was department commander, you issued orders directly to the surgeon in charge of the McDougall general hospital relating to the internal management of that hospital, or the transfer of patients to or from it?

Answer. I considered, when I commanded here, that all the hospitals in the city and harbor were all under my command, and, as I understand, I had that authority expressly from Washington. I, however, seldom interfered, as I considered the medical department the best judges in such cases. I have given Dr. Webster's predecessor orders, but whether it was before or after General Wool came here I cannot remember.

Question by accused. Did you state by letter to the accused, on or about October 6, 1863, that you would not in any manner interfere with the internal relations of the McDougall general hospital, and that you only claimed the right to post sentinels on the borders of the peninsula on which the hospital stands; and if so, do you recognize the copy of that letter, which I now submit, to be correct?

Answer. I did state that I would not interfere with the internal relations of the hospital, but I did not state that I only claimed a right to station sentinels

on the borders of the peninsula. I recognize this paper to be a copy of a letter which I addressed to the accused.—(See letter marked "E," appended.)

The court here adjourned to meet at 10½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

R. T. FRANK,

Captain 8th Infantry, Judge Advocate.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ROOMS,

New York City, December 17, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present:

Major F. T. Dent, 4th United States infantry.

Captain William Clinton, 10th United States infantry.

Captain David P. Hancock, 7th United States infantry.

Captain Wright Rives, additional aide-de-camp.

Captain Thomas Lord, jr., aide-de-camp.

1st Lieutenant Samuel T. Crowley, 4th United States infantry.

1st Lieutenant Clarence M. Bailey, 6th United States infantry.

Captain R. T. Frank, 8th United States infantry, judge advocate.

The accused also present.

Yesterday's proceedings having been read were approved by the court.

Lieutenant J. I. Marcey, 10th U. S. infantry, a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn, says:

Question by judge advocate. What is your official position?

Answer. I am provost marshal of Fort Columbus.

Question by judge advocate. Did you have turned over to your charge one Private Fitzsimmons, 40th New York volunteers; and if so, by whose order, from what place, and in what character?

Answer. He was turned over to me as a deserter from Fort Schuyler, by order of General Brown.

Question by judge advocate. Did you receive the descriptive roll of Fitzsimmons at that time?

Answer. I think I did, but am not positive.

Question by judge advocate. What disposition has been made of this descriptive roll?

Answer. The papers which I received with the prisoner were forwarded to the headquarters United States troops, city and harbor of New York.

Question by judge advocate. Was Fitzsimmons reported on these papers as a deserter?

Answer. He was.

Question by accused. By whom was Private Fitzsimmons mentioned as a deserter, on the papers that accompanied him, when he was turned over to you?

Answer. By the commanding officer of his regiment; I think it was in an indorsement on a letter from the surgeon at Fort Schuyler asking for his descriptive roll.

Question by accused. Did General Brown, in his order turning Fitzsimmons over to you, make any references to the physical condition of the man; and if so, what reference?

Answer. I do not think he did.

Question by the court. Have you received a communication from General Brown, and what was it?

Answer. I have in my office a communication from General Brown, with regard to the physical condition of the man, which, I think, was addressed by him to General Canby, and referred by him to Colonel Loomis, and by him to

passes, &c., is under my charge. I consider Dr. Webster as much obliged to obey my orders as any of the officers of my post. Orders from the Adjutant General's office, both at Washington and here, pass through me, and I communicate them to Dr. Webster. The orders from the medical department never pass through my hands, but are sent directly to the surgeon in charge. Dr. Webster makes no reports to me, and no reports of or from the general hospital are made to the post.

Question by accused. Has the name of the accused been borne on your post returns since he has been in charge of the McDougall general hospital?

Answer. He has not; nor any of his officers.

Question by accused. Why did you order the accused to arrest and send to Fort Columbus Private Fitzsimmons, instead of ordering your adjutant, or some officer under your command, to do so?

Answer. I did, because Dr. Webster was the immediate commander of Fitzsimmons. All orders should pass through the next superior.

Question by accused. Is there not a well-understood distinction in this department, between Fort Schuyler, as a post, and the McDougall hospital?

Answer. There is a decided distinction. I consider the reason why the McDougall hospital has been put, in any manner, under my control, is because it is within the precincts of Fort Schuyler; and there can be but one commanding officer at a post. The manner in which a commanding officer would exercise his authority in this particular is a matter of discretion with him, and for which he is responsible.

Question by accused. Is Private Fitzsimmons described in the letter of his colonel, in the indorsement of the Provost Marshal General, or in the order of General Canby, as being at the McDougall general hospital?

Answer. I think not. He is described, so far as I remember, as being at Fort Schuyler. That is the uniform practice. Soldiers at the post or in that hospital are described as being at Fort Schuyler.

Question by accused. Please state whether, while you were commanding in the city and harbor of New York, you received orders, or intimation in any form, direct or indirect, from Major General Wool, the department commander, not to give orders to surgeons in charge of general hospitals, without reference to the medical director of the department?

Answer. I have no recollection of ever having received such an order.

Question by accused. Please state whether, while you were commanding in the city and harbor of New York, and General Wool was department commander, you issued orders directly to the surgeon in charge of the McDougall general hospital relating to the internal management of that hospital, or the transfer of patients to or from it?

Answer. I considered, when I commanded here, that all the hospitals in the city and harbor were all under my command, and, as I understand, I had that authority expressly from Washington. I, however, seldom interfered, as I considered the medical department the best judges in such cases. I have given Dr. Webster's predecessor orders, but whether it was before or after General Wool came here I cannot remember.

Question by accused. Did you state by letter to the accused, on or about October 6, 1863, that you would not in any manner interfere with the internal relations of the McDougall general hospital, and that you only claimed the right to post sentinels on the borders of the peninsula on which the hospital stands; and if so, do you recognize the copy of that letter, which I now submit, to be correct?

Answer. I did state that I would not interfere with the internal relations of the hospital, but I did not state that I only claimed a right to station sentinels

on the borders of the peninsula. I recognize this paper to be a copy of a letter which I addressed to the accused.—(See letter marked "E," appended.)

The court here adjourned to meet at 10½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

R. T. FRANK,

Captain 8th Infantry, Judge Advocate.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ROOMS,

New York City, December 17, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present:

Major F. T. Dent, 4th United States infantry.

Captain William Clinton, 10th United States infantry.

Captain David P. Hancock, 7th United States infantry.

Captain Wright Rives, additional aide-de-camp.

Captain Thomas Lord, jr., aide-de-camp.

1st Lieutenant Samuel T. Crowley, 4th United States infantry.

1st Lieutenant Clarence M. Bailey, 6th United States infantry.

Captain R. T. Frank, 8th United States infantry, judge advocate.

The accused also present.

Yesterday's proceedings having been read were approved by the court.

Lieutenant J. I. Marcey, 10th U. S. infantry, a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn, says:

Question by judge advocate. What is your official position?

Answer. I am provost marshal of Fort Columbus.

Question by judge advocate. Did you have turned over to your charge one Private Fitzsimmons, 40th New York volunteers; and if so, by whose order, from what place, and in what character?

Answer. He was turned over to me as a deserter from Fort Schuyler, by order of General Brown.

Question by judge advocate. Did you receive the descriptive roll of Fitzsimmons at that time?

Answer. I think I did, but am not positive.

Question by judge advocate. What disposition has been made of this descriptive roll?

Answer. The papers which I received with the prisoner were forwarded to the headquarters United States troops, city and harbor of New York.

Question by judge advocate. Was Fitzsimmons reported on these papers as a deserter?

Answer. He was.

Question by accused. By whom was Private Fitzsimmons mentioned as a deserter, on the papers that accompanied him, when he was turned over to you?

Answer. By the commanding officer of his regiment; I think it was in an indorsement on a letter from the surgeon at Fort Schuyler asking for his descriptive roll.

Question by accused. Did General Brown, in his order turning Fitzsimmons over to you, make any references to the physical condition of the man; and if so, what reference?

Answer. I do not think he did.

Question by the court. Have you received a communication from General Brown, and what was it?

Answer. I have in my office a communication from General Brown, with regard to the physical condition of the man, which, I think, was addressed by him to General Canby, and referred by him to Colonel Loomis, and by him to

me. I think it was to the effect that the man might be removed to Fort Columbus, but not to his regiment until he was better.

The prosecution here closed.

The accused, having been put on his defence, submitted in evidence General Orders No. 36 and 308, dated War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, April 7, 1862, and September 12, 1863. They are appended, and marked "F" and "G."

Surgeon William J. Sloan, United States army, a witness for the defence, being duly sworn, says:

Question by accused. What is your position at present in the military service, and how long have you discharged your present duties?

Answer. I am a surgeon in the army; I have been in the service almost 27 years.

Question by accused. How long have you known the accused?

Answer. I have known him since the fall of 1860. I first met him at Fort Larned, Pawnee Fork, and since he has been on duty in this department.

Question by accused. What has been your position while on duty in this department recently?

Answer. I am on duty in the medical director's office, principally in charge of the correspondence and the executive duties. I was formerly on duty as medical director, and had charge of the building of all the general hospitals in this harbor in 1862.

Question by accused. Please state what, so far as you have had the opportunity of judging, has been the character of the accused as an officer, whether obedient and respectful to his superiors, or otherwise. What is your opinion of the management of the McDougall general hospital by the accused, and what opportunity have you had of forming an opinion?

Answer. Dr. Webster stands high in the corps professionally. His character is that of a highly honorable gentleman, courteous, subordinate, and of first rate administrative ability. He has conducted the affairs of the McDougall hospital with great ability, as shown by the records and inspections. I have not had many opportunities of judging from personal inspection, though I have made several. That is not a part of my duty. I know that the medical director's opinion coincides with my own, and he makes inspections frequently. One of the best tests as to the manner in which this hospital is managed is the few complaints of the people at large made at our office.

Question by accused. Please state whether or not there is a well-understood distinction in the military orders and correspondence of this department between Fort Schuyler and the McDougall general hospital?

Answer. There is, and always has been. In the original instructions to me to erect a hospital in that vicinity, I was directed to go beyond the fort and glacis, and erect it on the grounds belonging to the United States.

Question by accused. Was not the ground upon which the hospital was erected considered at that time as beyond the precincts of the fort, and entirely separate from it?

Answer. I thought so.

Question by accused. Please state whether or not there is in the service a well-understood distinction between the post hospital at Fort Schuyler and the McDougall general hospital?

Answer. They are entirely distinct, and under different regulations.

Question by accused. Do you know of an indorsement in respect to the relations existing between the McDougall general hospital and the post at Fort Schuyler, dated October 2, 1863. Have you that indorsement; and if yea, will you produce it or a copy?

Answer. I do; and here produce a copy. (The paper is appended to the proceedings, and marked "H.")

Question by accused. Do you know of an indorsement by Major General Halleck in respect to the control to be exercised over general hospitals by subordinate military commanders, dated October 6, 1863. Have you a copy of so much of that indorsement as relates to general hospitals; and if yea, will you produce it?

Answer. I have a copy, and here produce it. (The copy is appended to the proceedings, and marked "I.")

Question by accused. Do you know of an indorsement by the Surgeon General, dated August 13, 1863, in respect to the control of military commanders over general hospitals? If yea, then will you produce that indorsement, or a copy of so much of it as relates to general hospitals?

Answer. I have a copy, and submit it. (It is appended, and marked "J.")

Question by accused. Please state whether or not the custom of the service in this department does not require that an order like that given to the accused, in relation to Private Fitzsimmons, should go through the medical director's office?

Answer. It has been the custom in regard to patients in general hospitals, but not to post hospitals. The commanding general of the department, particularly, sends orders that way. All papers referring to men in general hospitals are referred by the general commanding the department through the medical director to the surgeon in charge of the hospital, and all replies to such papers come back to the medical director and are transmitted by him to the general commanding the department. The medical director is on the staff of the general commanding the department.

Question by accused. Please state, so far as your experience goes, what has been the custom of Provost Marshal General Fry in transmitting orders directing the transfer of patients from general hospitals in this department. Have such orders been sent through the medical director?

Answer. I have no recollection of any order of that kind.

Question by accused. What course do you judge Provost Marshal General Fry would take in such a case, from what you know of the official correspondence of that office?

Answer. It is my opinion that if he had wanted a man arrested that was in a general hospital, that he would have sent the order through the medical director. As he did not do so, I think he must have been mistaken as to the whereabouts of the man. This is a mere opinion.

Question by accused. Are soldiers in McDougall general hospital generally described in orders and official papers as being at Fort Schuyler or at McDougall general hospital?

Answer. At the McDougall general hospital. Fort Schuyler is also mentioned to designate the particular point where the hospital is.

Question by accused. Have you, in your experience as assistant to the medical director in this department, known an order by superior military authority directing the transfer of a patient from a general hospital which did not contain the words "if able to travel?"

Answer. That is the invariable rule, even when coming from the Secretary of War, though there may have been some exceptions.

Question by accused. According to the custom of the service, have subordinate military commanders any control in the internal management of general hospitals or the discharge or transfer of patients?

Answer. I think not by recent decision. I mean by subordinate commanders, all those subordinate to the general commanding the department. The military

commander has authority to discharge a man from service upon a surgeon's certificate of disability by order No. 36, 1862.

The court here adjourned to meet at 10½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

R. T. FRANK,

Captain 8th Infantry, Judge Advocate.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ROOMS,

New York City, December 18, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present :

Major F. T. Dent, 4th United States infantry.

Captain William Clinton, 10th United States infantry.

Captain David P. Hancock, 7th United States infantry.

Captain Wright Rives, additional aide-de-camp.

Captain Thomas Lord, jr., aide-de-camp.

First Lieutenant Samuel T. Crowley, 4th United States infantry.

First Lieutenant Clarence M. Bailey, 6th United States infantry.

Captain R. F. Frank, 8th United States infantry, judge advocate.

The accused also present.

The proceedings of yesterday having been read were approved by the court.

Surgeon William J. Sloan, witness for the defence—evidence continued.

Question by accused. State whether Private Fitzsimmons, 40th New York volunteers, was among patients ordered to be transferred in October last from general hospital, Governor's island, to the McDougall general hospital, and whether he was transferred.

Answer. He was ordered to be transferred on the 14th of October, and was transferred on the 16th.

Question by accused. Was he a patient in general hospital at Governor's island before being transferred to the McDougall hospital?

Answer. He was.

Question by accused. State what effect upon the discipline and efficiency of the general hospitals of this department the direct interference in their management of subordinate military commanders has had.

Answer. It has been the source of great trouble and controversy, and sometimes contradict the regulations adopted by the medical department. All the general hospitals in this department are governed by certain regulations and instructions. Interference with those regulations without the knowledge of the medical director has caused a great deal of trouble and annoyance.

Question by judge advocate. Was or was not the McDougall general hospital erected on the reservation of Fort Schuyler?

Answer. I do not know what the reservation was, but it was erected on the public grounds at Fort Schuyler, on the neck.

Question by judge advocate. Were not these grounds under the charge or command of the commanding officer of Fort Schuyler when the hospital was erected?

Answer. No. There was no commanding officer there at the time, and no troops.

(A paper was here submitted in evidence from Surgeon McDougall, medical director, the authenticity of the signature being admitted by the accused. The paper is appended, and marked "K.")

Question by court. You state (as a matter of opinion) the course Provost Marshal General Fry would pursue. State whether (as your opinion) this course would be from the constraint of existing orders, regulations, and instructions, or from the dictates of official courtesy.

Answer. All combined. I gave my opinion as an inference from the correspondence with the Provost Marshal General, now in our office.

Question by court. State whether, under existing orders, regulations and instructions, the general commanding the United States troops in the city and harbor of New York can remove by order a soldier undergoing treatment in any general hospital from that hospital without sending the order through the medical director?

Answer. He can do so. He takes the responsibility.

Question by court. Would not such an order be as imperative sent through the Adjutant General's department, as when sent through the medical director?

Answer. It would, but I hardly think it would be courteous to the general commanding the department to take a man from his command without his knowledge.

Question by court. What is, from existing orders, instructions and regulations, the extent of the command of the general commanding the United States troops in the city and harbor of New York? Does it embrace the general hospitals in the city and vicinity of the harbor?

Answer. To a certain extent it does. The control and management of the hospitals and the patients rests with the medical department.

Assistant Surgeon E. H. Abadie, United States army, a witness for the defence, being duly sworn, says :

Question by accused. What is your position in the military service, and how long have you been in the army?

Answer. I am surgeon in the United States army; I entered the service in 1836; twenty-seven years in the service.

Question by accused. How long have you known the accused? Please state if he has been on duty with you; and if yea, when and where.

Answer. Dr. Webster was ordered to report to me for duty, to assist in establishing a hospital in Washington, early in December, 1861. From that time until the latter part of June, 1862, he remained on duty under me at the Douglas hospital.

Question by accused. State your opinion of the accused as a medical officer, and particularly whether you found him respectful and obedient to his superiors, or otherwise.

Answer. I have the highest opinion of the doctor's qualifications as a medical officer; and the manner of performing his duties, the whole time that he served with me, I ever found him prompt and attentive to his duties, invariably subordinate to all authority over him; in fact, unusually so.

Question by accused. Please state whether a wound rendered necessary by the surgical operation of removing a portion of the anterior and inferior surface of the clavicle, or collar-bone, which bone had been fractured by a musket ball, is of a dangerous character; and if so, for what reason?

Answer. The apex of the chest containing the lungs is closed immediately behind the seat of operation by a dense membrane from the neck and neighboring parts, strengthened by two loops, one on each side of the deep cervical fascia, through which loop passes a tendon of a muscle which goes from the neck to the shoulder. These loops are attached immediately behind the articulation of the breast-bone and clavicle. This closing of the chest at this point sustains the whole weight of the atmosphere, and in case of destruction by inflammation or ulceration, or otherwise, would promptly destroy the patient's life. In addition to this, the danger of injuring the vessels that pass out of the chest to the neck and upper extremities. The sub-clavian, after passing out of the chest, ascends to pass over the first rib, just below the collar-bone, near the seat of the operation. The most important point to guard against in such an operation is to avoid accumulation and burrowing of matter that might endanger by pressure or inflammation the important parts described.

Question by accused. Please state whether, in your opinion, a soldier upon

whom the operation just described has been performed would in fourteen days thereafter be in a fit state for removal from hospital?

Answer. Decidedly not. Granting that the operation had succeeded, and the case progressing favourably; exposure to the weather, accidental injury, too much exercise, might increase to a dangerous extent the inflammation already present essential to repair the surgical injury inflicted.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Caldwell, United States army, a witness for the defence, being duly sworn, says:

Question by accused. What is your position in the medical service of the army?

Answer. I am an acting assistant surgeon in the United States army, and on duty at the McDougall hospital.

Question by accused. Did you have under your treatment in the McDougall general hospital a patient named Private P. Fitzsimmons, company F, 40th regiment New York volunteers? If so, state how long he was under your treatment.

Answer. I have. He was under my treatment from the 15th October until the 15th of November, 1863.

Question by accused. What was his condition when received; was a surgical operation performed on him; if so, when? Please describe the operation.

Answer. When he came under my treatment he was suffering from a gunshot wound in the left breast and collar-bone or clavicle, with evidence of diseased or dead bone on the clavicle. A surgical operation was performed on the first of November, to remove this dead bone, making an incision of two inches and a half parallel with the clavicle or collar-bone, and deep enough to remove the dead portion of bone from the external surface, and under border of the clavicle.

Question by accused. Did you have charge of the ward in which Private Fitzsimmons was on November 15, 1863? If so, please state his condition on the morning of that day, and if you remember any other patient in that ward whose case was serious or critical enough to demand especial attention.

Answer. I did have charge of the ward in which Private Fitzsimmons was on November 15, 1863. On that morning the wound was still open and discharging pus, and had made very little progress towards healing, and there was evidence of the disease of the clavicle or collar-bone still progressing. I remember also the case of one John Fallens, a private of the 42d New York volunteers, who was then in a most critical state of health, suffering from a gunshot wound in the abdomen and intestines. His case was such as to demand strict repose, and absence from all disturbances likely to cause him any excitement.

Question by accused. Were Privates Fallen and Fitzsimmons in the same ward of the hospital?

Answer. They were.

Question by accused. Did you make any written report to the accused of the condition of these two men; and if so, will you produce a copy of it?

Answer. I did, and here produce the original report. (It is appended, and marked "L.")

The court here adjourned to meet at 10½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

R. T. FRANK,

Captain 8th Infantry, Judge Advocate.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ROOMS,

New York City, December 19, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present:

Major F. T. Dent, 4th United States infantry.

Captain William Clinton, 10th United States infantry.

Captain Wright Rives, additional aide-de-camp.

Captain Thomas Lord, jr., aide-de-camp.

First Lieutenant Samuel T. Crowley, 4th United States infantry.

The judge advocate and the accused also present.

Absent:

Captain David P. Hancock, 7th United States infantry.

First Lieutenant Clarence M. Bailey, 6th United States infantry.

The proceedings of the previous day having been read were approved by the court.

Captain Hancock and Lieutenant Bailey having arrived, resumed their seats.

Brigadier General Harvey Brown, United States army, a witness for the defence, being sworn, says:

Question by accused. You have said in your cross-examination by the accused, that while commanding in the city and harbor, New York, you understood that you had authority from Washington to consider all general hospitals under your command. Will you give the date and words of that authority, and say whether it did not relate solely to the exterior of the hospitals?

Answer. I referred to the hospitals in the city and harbor exclusively. The records of my office were turned over to my successor, and therefore I have not all the records of the case in my possession. I considered that I had control of all these hospitals. I have been recognized as such by the department at Washington, the Adjutant General's department, by the Surgeon General's department, and by the medical director and medical inspector of this city, as I understand.

On the application of the Surgeon General, I turned over Bedloe's island to the medical department for hospital purposes. I habitually visited the hospitals, and I discharged all men from the hospitals.

(The witness here submitted as a part of the answer to this question the papers appended, and marked M, N, O.)

I never considered it any part of my duty to interfere with what is called the interior management of the hospitals. I always abstained from all interference with the hospitals except in cases where my action was necessary. I never doubted my right to do so if I had been disposed. I was in the habit of inspecting the messes of the hospitals, both by myself and in company with the medical director, Surgeon McDougall. I considered that all the soldiers, all the sick, were under my command. All the sick that came into this city or harbor I considered to be under my command and my control. I gave them furloughs and gave them orders. Orders to them emanated from me, or went through me. I do not intend to be understood that that applies to any orders that the medical director or medical department may give to the sick.

Question by accused. You have said in your previous answer that while commanding the city and harbor of New York you never doubted your right to interfere with the internal management of the hospitals, if so disposed. Did you doubt your right to direct the treatment of the sick in hospitals, if so disposed?

Answer. I do not consider that I had any right to interfere with the prescriptions of the surgeons for the sick?

Question by accused. In your direct examination on the prosecution you alluded to referring the matter of Fitzsimmons back to the department headquarters. Did you mean the headquarters of General Canby or Major General Dix? Had the papers of Fitzsimmons, when presented to the accused, ever been at headquarters of General Dix?

Answer. The papers came to me from General Canby's headquarters, and I

whom the operation just described has been performed would in fourteen days thereafter be in a fit state for removal from hospital?

Answer. Decidedly not. Granting that the operation had succeeded, and the case progressing favourably; exposure to the weather, accidental injury, too much exercise, might increase to a dangerous extent the inflammation already present essential to repair the surgical injury inflicted.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Caldwell, United States army, a witness for the defence, being duly sworn, says:

Question by accused. What is your position in the medical service of the army?

Answer. I am an acting assistant surgeon in the United States army, and on duty at the McDougall hospital.

Question by accused. Did you have under your treatment in the McDougall general hospital a patient named Private P. Fitzsimmons, company F, 40th regiment New York volunteers? If so, state how long he was under your treatment.

Answer. I have. He was under my treatment from the 15th October until the 15th of November, 1863.

Question by accused. What was his condition when received; was a surgical operation performed on him; if so, when? Please describe the operation.

Answer. When he came under my treatment he was suffering from a gunshot wound in the left breast and collar-bone or clavicle, with evidence of diseased or dead bone on the clavicle. A surgical operation was performed on the first of November, to remove this dead bone, making an incision of two inches and a half parallel with the clavicle or collar-bone, and deep enough to remove the dead portion of bone from the external surface, and under border of the clavicle.

Question by accused. Did you have charge of the ward in which Private Fitzsimmons was on November 15, 1863? If so, please state his condition on the morning of that day, and if you remember any other patient in that ward whose case was serious or critical enough to demand especial attention.

Answer. I did have charge of the ward in which Private Fitzsimmons was on November 15, 1863. On that morning the wound was still open and discharging pus, and had made very little progress towards healing, and there was evidence of the disease of the clavicle or collar-bone still progressing. I remember also the case of one John Fallens, a private of the 42d New York volunteers, who was then in a most critical state of health, suffering from a gunshot wound in the abdomen and intestines. His case was such as to demand strict repose, and absence from all disturbances likely to cause him any excitement.

Question by accused. Were Privates Fallen and Fitzsimmons in the same ward of the hospital?

Answer. They were.

Question by accused. Did you make any written report to the accused of the condition of these two men; and if so, will you produce a copy of it?

Answer. I did, and here produce the original report. (It is appended, and marked "L.")

The court here adjourned to meet at 10½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

R. T. FRANK,

Captain 8th Infantry, Judge Advocate.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ROOMS,

New York City, December 19, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present:

Major F. T. Dent, 4th United States infantry.

Captain William Clinton, 10th United States infantry.

Captain Wright Rives, additional aide-de-camp.

Captain Thomas Lord, jr., aide-de-camp.

First Lieutenant Samuel T. Crowley, 4th United States infantry.

The judge advocate and the accused also present.

Absent :

Captain David P. Hancock, 7th United States infantry.

First Lieutenant Clarence M. Bailey, 6th United States infantry.

The proceedings of the previous day having been read were approved by the court.

Captain Hancock and Lieutenant Bailey having arrived, resumed their seats.

Brigadier General Harvey Brown, United States army, a witness for the defence, being sworn, says :

Question by accused. You have said in your cross-examination by the accused, that while commanding in the city and harbor, New York, you understood that you had authority from Washington to consider all general hospitals under your command. Will you give the date and words of that authority, and say whether it did not relate solely to the exterior of the hospitals ?

Answer. I referred to the hospitals in the city and harbor exclusively. The records of my office were turned over to my successor, and therefore I have not all the records of the case in my possession. I considered that I had control of all these hospitals. I have been recognized as such by the department at Washington, the Adjutant General's department, by the Surgeon General's department, and by the medical director and medical inspector of this city, as I understand.

On the application of the Surgeon General, I turned over Bedloe's island to the medical department for hospital purposes. I habitually visited the hospitals, and I discharged all men from the hospitals.

(The witness here submitted as a part of the answer to this question the papers appended, and marked M, N, O.)

I never considered it any part of my duty to interfere with what is called the interior management of the hospitals. I always abstained from all interference with the hospitals except in cases where my action was necessary. I never doubted my right to do so if I had been disposed. I was in the habit of inspecting the messes of the hospitals, both by myself and in company with the medical director, Surgeon McDougall. I considered that all the soldiers, all the sick, were under my command. All the sick that came into this city or harbor I considered to be under my command and my control. I gave them furloughs and gave them orders. Orders to them emanated from me, or went through me. I do not intend to be understood that that applies to any orders that the medical director or medical department may give to the sick.

Question by accused. You have said in your previous answer that while commanding the city and harbor of New York you never doubted your right to interfere with the internal management of the hospitals, if so disposed. Did you doubt your right to direct the treatment of the sick in hospitals, if so disposed ?

Answer. I do not consider that I had any right to interfere with the prescriptions of the surgeons for the sick ?

Question by accused. In your direct examination on the prosecution you alluded to referring the matter of Fitzsimmons back to the department headquarters. Did you mean the headquarters of General Canby or Major General Dix ? Had the papers of Fitzsimmons, when presented to the accused, ever been at headquarters of General Dix ?

Answer. The papers came to me from General Canby's headquarters, and I

alluded to General Canby's headquarters in my answer. The remaining part of it I know nothing about.

In consequence of the illness of one of the members, a motion was made to adjourn until 10½ a. m. on Monday morning, which adjournment was ordered by a vote of the court.

R. T. FRANK,

Captain 8th Infantry, Judge Advocate.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ROOMS,

New York City, December 21, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present :

Major F. T. Dent, 4th United States infantry.

Captain William Clinton, 10th United States infantry.

Captain David P. Hancock, 7th United States infantry.

Captain Wright Rives, additional aide-de-camp.

Captain Thomas Lord, jr., aide-de-camp.

First Lieutenant Samuel T. Crowley, 4th United States infantry.

First Lieutenant Clarence M. Bailey, 6th United States infantry.

Captain Royal T. Frank, 8th United States infantry, judge advocate, and the accused also present.

The proceedings of yesterday having been read were approved by the court.

Hospital Steward John C. Moses, United States army, a witness for the defence, being duly sworn :

Question by accused. What is your position in the military service, and present duties ?

Answer. I am hospital steward in the regular army, and on duty as chief clerk in the McDougall general hospital.

Question by accused. Did you examine and direct copies to be made of an order by General Brown to the accused to arrest Private Fitzsimmons ?

Answer. I did.

Question by accused. Will you examine paper marked "B," in the record of this case, and say whether it is the order of General Brown referred to in your previous answer ?

Answer. I recognize it as the original order of General Brown.

Question by accused. What order immediately preceded the order of General Brown to the accused on the paper you saw ?

Answer. An order from General Canby to General Brown directing him to arrest Fitzsimmons and send him to Fort Columbus.

Question by accused. Please examine paper marked "A," in the record of this case, and say if it is the order of General Canby to General Brown to which you refer ?

Answer. I recognize it as the original paper.

Question by accused. What indorsement on the paper you saw immediately preceded the aforesaid order of General Canby to General Brown ; will you produce a copy of the same ?

Answer. It was a reference of Provost Marshal General Fry to General Canby, commanding the United States forces in the city and harbor of New York. I here produce a true copy. It is appended, and marked "P."

Question by accused. What indorsement immediately preceded the reference of Colonel Fry, a copy of which you have just produced, and will you produce a copy of that indorsement ?

Answer. It was a communication from the colonel of the 40th New York volunteers, requesting Colonel Fry to have Fitzsimmons arrested and returned to

his regiment. (A true copy of the communication is appended, and marked "Q.")

Question by accused. Were there any other indorsements on the application for the descriptive roll of Fitzsimmons?

Answer. There was not.

Question by accused. Was Private Fitzsimmons borne on the muster-roll of McDougall general hospital for October 31, 1863, forwarded to the Adjutant General?

Answer. He was.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. C. Pease, United States army, a witness for the defence, being duly sworn:

Question by accused. What is your official position in the military service, and where were you on duty November 15, 1863?

Answer. I am the post surgeon at Fort Schuyler. I was on duty there November 15, 1863.

Question by accused. Did you accompany the officer of the day at Fort Schuyler on November 15, 1863, when he arrested Private Fitzsimmons, a patient in McDougall general hospital, and did you or the officer of the day see or examine the wound of Private Fitzsimmons previous to his removal from the McDougall hospital?

Answer. I accompanied the officer of the day, but neither of us made an examination of the wound.

Question by accused. Please state whether Fitzsimmons was not removed in a storm of rain from McDougall hospital and obliged to walk to Fort Schuyler?

Answer. It did rain at the time he was removed, and he walked to the fort.

Question by judge advocate. Did he walk with much or any difficulty?

Answer. I did not observe any difficulty in his walking; his wound was not of such a character as to affect his walking.

The accused having no more witnesses to introduce, asked to be allowed until 10½ a. m. on Wednesday to prepare his written defence, which was granted by the court.

The court then adjourned, to meet on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 10½ a. m.

R. T. FRANK,

Captain 8th Infantry, Judge Advocate.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ROOMS,

New York City, December 23, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present:

Major F. T. Dent, 4th United States infantry.

Captain William Clinton, 10th United States infantry.

Captain David P. Hancock, 7th United States infantry.

Captain Wright Rives, additional aide-de-camp.

Captain Thomas Lord, jr., aide-de-camp.

First Lieutenant Samuel T. Crowley, 4th United States infantry.

First Lieutenant Clarence M. Bailey, 6th United States infantry.

Captain R. T. Frank, 8th United States infantry, judge advocate. The accused also present.

The proceedings of Monday having been read were approved by the court.

The accused then read and submitted his written defence to the court. It is appended to the proceedings.

The judge advocate asked to be allowed until to-morrow to prepare a reply, which was granted by the court.

The court then adjourned, to meet to-morrow at 10½ a. m.

R. T. FRANK,

Captain 8th Infantry, Judge Advocate.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ROOMS,
New York City, December 24, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present:

Major F. T. Dent, 4th United States infantry.

Captain William Clinton, 10th United States infantry.

Captain David P. Hancock, 7th United States infantry.

Captain Wright Rives, additional aide-de-camp.

Captain Thomas Lord, jr., aide-de-camp.

First Lieutenant Samuel T. Crowley, 4th United States infantry.

First Lieutenant Clarence M. Bailey, 6th United States infantry.

Captain Royal T. Frank, 8th United States infantry, judge advocate. The accused also present.

The proceedings of yesterday having been read were approved by the court.

The judge advocate here read his reply to the defence, which, together with the defence, is appended to the proceedings.

The court was then cleared, and after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced finds the accused, Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster, United States army, as follows:

Of the specification, first charge, guilty.

Of the first charge, guilty.

Of the specification, second charge, guilty.

Of the second charge, guilty.

And the court does therefore sentence him, Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster, United States army, to be confined to the limits of his post for six months, and to be reprimanded in general orders by the general commanding the department.

R. T. FRANK,

Captain 8th Infantry, Judge Advocate.

F. T. DENT,

Major 4th Infantry, President Court-Martial.

II. The major general commanding approves the proceedings of the court, as well as the sentence that Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster be reprimanded in general orders, and be confined to the limits of the post for six months. In consideration of his high standing, and his reputation for subordination anterior to the events which led to his trial, the court recommends the remission of the sentence. While acknowledging, as the major general cheerfully does, the professional merits of Assistant Surgeon Webster, he cannot permit so marked a breach of discipline as that which was clearly proved before the court to go unpunished. Believing, with the court, that the offence was founded in some degree on a misconception of duty, which, however, would have been more pardonable in an officer of less intelligence, the sentence of confinement to the limits of the post at which Assistant Surgeon Webster is employed is reduced from six months to sixty days.

JOHN A. DIX, *Major General.*

A.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
New York City Harbor, November 11, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier General Harvey Brown, who will have this man arrested and sent to Fort Columbus, thence to be forwarded to his regiment by first opportunity, accompanied with this paper.

By order of Brigadier General Canby.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Received November 11, and referred to Assistant Surgeon Webster on the 12th.

H. B.

B.

HEADQUARTERS FORT SCHUYLER,
New York Harbor, November 12, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Assistant Surgeon Webster, United States army, in charge of McDougall hospital, who will comply with the above indorsement.

By order.

HARVEY BROWN,
Brevet Brigadier General.

Sent to Assistant Surgeon Webster on the day of date. Answer received from Doctor Webster on the 14th.

C.

MCDUGALL GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Fort Schuyler, New York, November 14, 1863.

Respectfully returned.

Conceiving that the general hospitals are under the sole direction of the Surgeon General of the army, I consider it my duty to obey orders directing the transfer of patients from this hospital only when received through the Surgeon General, or through his representative in this department, the medical director.

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN WEBSTER.
Assistant Surgeon United States Army, in charge.

D.

HEADQUARTERS FORT SCHUYLER,
November 15, 1863.

Captain Hannan, officer of the day, will, with a guard of six men, proceed to the hospital, arrest and bring to this fort Private Phillip Fitzsimmons, of company F, 48th regiment New York volunteers.

Captain Hannan will refer to Assistant Surgeon Webster, in charge of the hospital, and require him to send the man over to his charge. If Doctor Webster declines a report, the soldier will, if necessary, be forcibly brought. Cap-

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ROOMS,
New York City, December 24, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present :

Major F. T. Dent, 4th United States infantry.

Captain William Clinton, 10th United States infantry.

Captain David P. Hancock, 7th United States infantry.

Captain Wright Rives, additional aide-de-camp.

Captain Thomas Lord, jr., aide-de-camp.

First Lieutenant Samuel T. Crowley, 4th United States infantry.

First Lieutenant Clarence M. Bailey, 6th United States infantry.

Captain Royal T. Frank, 8th United States infantry, judge advocate. The accused also present.

The proceedings of yesterday having been read were approved by the court.

The judge advocate here read his reply to the defence, which, together with the defence, is appended to the proceedings.

The court was then cleared, and after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced finds the accused, Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster, United States army, as follows :

Of the specification, first charge, guilty.

Of the first charge, guilty.

Of the specification, second charge, guilty.

Of the second charge, guilty.

And the court does therefore sentence him, Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster, United States army, to be confined to the limits of his post for six months, and to be reprimanded in general orders by the general commanding the department.

R. T. FRANK,

Captain 8th Infantry, Judge Advocate.

F. T. DENT,

Major 4th Infantry, President Court-Martial.

II. The major general commanding approves the proceedings of the court, as well as the sentence that Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster be reprimanded in general orders, and be confined to the limits of the post for six months. In consideration of his high standing, and his reputation for subordination anterior to the events which led to his trial, the court recommends the remission of the sentence. While acknowledging, as the major general cheerfully does, the professional merits of Assistant Surgeon Webster, he cannot permit so marked a breach of discipline as that which was clearly proved before the court to go unpunished. Believing, with the court, that the offence was founded in some degree on a misconception of duty, which, however, would have been more pardonable in an officer of less intelligence, the sentence of confinement to the limits of the post at which Assistant Surgeon Webster is employed is reduced from six months to sixty days.

JOHN A. DIX, *Major General.*

A.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
New York City Harbor, November 11, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier General Harvey Brown, who will have this man arrested and sent to Fort Columbus, thence to be forwarded to his regiment by first opportunity, accompanied with this paper.

By order of Brigadier General Canby.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Received November 11, and referred to Assistant Surgeon Webster on the 12th.

H. B.

B.

HEADQUARTERS FORT SCHUYLER,
New York Harbor, November 12, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Assistant Surgeon Webster, United States army, in charge of McDougall hospital, who will comply with the above indorsement.

By order.

HARVEY BROWN,
Brevet Brigadier General.

Sent to Assistant Surgeon Webster on the day of date. Answer received from Doctor Webster on the 14th.

C.

MCDUGALL GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Fort Schuyler, New York, November 14, 1863.

Respectfully returned.

Conceiving that the general hospitals are under the sole direction of the Surgeon General of the army, I consider it my duty to obey orders directing the transfer of patients from this hospital only when received through the Surgeon General, or through his representative in this department, the medical director.

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN WEBSTER.
Assistant Surgeon United States Army, in charge.

D.

HEADQUARTERS FORT SCHUYLER,
November 15, 1863.

Captain Hannan, officer of the day, will, with a guard of six men, proceed to the hospital, arrest and bring to this fort Private Phillip Fitzsimmons, of company F, 48th regiment New York volunteers.

Captain Hannan will refer to Assistant Surgeon Webster, in charge of the hospital, and require him to send the man over to his charge. If Doctor Webster declines a report, the soldier will, if necessary, be forcibly brought. Cap-

tain Hannan will have no argument or controversy, or receive any papers or protest, but will simply obey these orders.

HARVEY BROWN,
Brevet Brigadier General.

Proceeded as directed on the within order. Saw Doctor Webster; made known the order, a copy of which was requested and given. On requesting information as to where the man could be found, was referred to the "hospital register;" on reference to which, ascertained the man was in ward 1, section B. Proceeded there with command. While there, medical officer of the day entered and asked if it was the intention to take the man away. On being answered "certainly it was," he left the room. Took the man from there without opposition, and delivered him in charge of the surgeon at the post hospital.

J. C. HANNAN,
Captain 28th Battery, officer of the day.

E.

HEADQUARTERS FORT SCHUYLER,
October 6, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Doctor Webster.

I have never taken, or had in my possession, any boat of the hospital department, nor did I, until I received a communication from Surgeon McDougall, know that the hospital department possessed a boat.

For the security of the post, and the prevention of desertions and the smuggling of liquor, I require (*vide* the accompanying copy of post orders) all boats to be kept at the wharf, and no boats to be landed elsewhere; and I presume that the boat alluded to by Doctor Webster is now at that place, and is exclusively subject to the orders of the medical department.

Doctor Webster has been furnished with all orders emanating from me that in any manner affect the hospital, so that he may give the medical directors all the information he may desire.

I have only to add that I shall not in any manner interfere with the internal relations of the hospital, but that the peninsula and the borders thereof are within my command, and that I shall exercise such control there as in my judgment the good of the service requires, and that orders issued by me in relation thereto must be obeyed, until countermanded by higher authority.

I see no reason why there should be any collision, nor why the most perfect harmony should not prevail between the post and the hospital, and I have no wish whatever to exercise any other control than is required of me; and if the same feeling exists in the medical department, no trouble will arise.

HARVEY BROWN,
Brevet Brigadier General.

A true copy:

WARREN WEBSTER,
Assistant Surgeon United States Army, in charge of Hospital.

[Indorsement on the above.]

"Copy of letter to Assistant Surgeon W. Webster, United States army, by Brevet Brigadier General H. Brown, commanding Fort Schuyler, respecting the hospital boat."

F.

General Orders, }
No. 36. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, April 7, 1862.

1. The general hospitals are under the direction of the Surgeon General. Orders not involving the expense of transportation may be given by him to transfer medical officers or hospital stewards from one general hospital to another as he may deem best for the service.

2. The chief medical officer, to whom the charge of all the general hospitals in a city may be intrusted, will cause certificates of disability to be made out for such men as, in his judgment, should be discharged. He will be responsible that the certificates are given for good cause, and that they are made in proper form, giving such medical description of the cases, with the degree of disability, as may enable the Pension Office to decide on any claim to pension which may be based upon them. The certificates of disability will be signed by the chief medical officer, and forwarded by him to the military commander in the city, who shall have authority to order the discharge and dispose of the case according to existing regulations.

3. The final statements, and all the discharge papers, will be made out under the supervision of the military commander, and signed by him. Where the men are provided with their descriptive rolls there will be no delay in discharging them after their certificates of disability are acted on. But if they have no descriptive rolls, application will be made to the company commander for the proper discharge papers, and the men may be maintained at the hospital a reasonable time while awaiting them, to avoid their being turned off without means of support. The discharge will, in all cases, bear the date when the papers are actually furnished the soldier. (See note.)

4. When a man is received in any hospital without his descriptive roll, the fact will be immediately reported by the medical officer in charge to the military commander, who will at once call on the company commander, in the name of the Secretary of War, promptly to furnish the military history of the man, and his clothing, money, and other accounts with the government.

5. When too long a delay would arise in discharging the man because of the remote station of his company, application will be made by the medical officer to the Adjutant General for such account of the man as his records will furnish. To this partial descriptive roll the medical officer will add the period for which pay is due the man since his entry into the hospital. The man will then be discharged, and receive the pay and travelling allowances thus shown to be due him, leaving the balance due him on account of clothing, retained pay, &c., for settlement in such manner as may hereafter be determined. (See notes.)

6. The military commander's duties, in reference to all troops and enlisted men who happen to come within the limits of his command, will be precisely those of a commanding officer of a military post.

7. It is made the duty of each military commander to correct, as far as may be in his power, the evils and irregularities arising from the peculiar state of the service at this time, by collecting stragglers and sending them forward to their proper stations, or discharging them on certificates of disability, if, on examination by the chief medical officer, they be found unfit for the service.

8. The military commander in each city will have control of such guards as may be furnished to preserve discipline and good order at the several military hospitals. He will advise the Adjutant General of the army what number of companies will be required for such guards. He will cause them to be properly posted, relieved, and instructed.

9. Whenever the chief medical officer shall report a number of patients as fit to join their regiments, the military commander will give the necessary orders to have them forwarded in good order and under suitable conduct.

10. The chief medical officer in each city is authorized to employ as cooks, nurses and attendants, any convalescent, wounded, or feeble men who can perform such duties, instead of giving them discharges.

11. All officers and enlisted men of volunteers who are on parole not to serve against the rebels, will be considered on leave of absence until notified of their exchange or discharge. They will immediately report their address to the governors of their States, who will be duly informed from this office as to their exchange or discharge.

12. The duties of military commander, as above defined, will devolve, in the District of Columbia, on the military governor; in the city of Baltimore, on the commander of the middle department; in the city of Philadelphia, on Lieutenant Colonel H. Brooks, 2d artillery, hereby assigned to that station; in the city of New York, and the military posts in that vicinity, on Brevet Brigadier General H. Brown, colonel 5th United States artillery.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

NOTE to Par. 3.—The first sentence of this paragraph is modified to read as follows:

“The final statements, and all the discharge papers, will be made out under the supervision of the military commander, and signed by him, when the soldier is not in a United States hospital, or under the charge of a United States surgeon. But if he is under a United States surgeon, or in a United States hospital, the surgeon will, in either case, make out and sign the discharge and final statements, after the military commander has indorsed the authority to discharge the soldier upon the usual discharge and certificates of disability.”

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 26, 1862.

NOTE to Par. 5.—“In cases where too long a delay would arise in discharging a man because of the remote station of his company,” and when no descriptive list, or partial descriptive list, can be obtained from this office, the men referred to will be discharged under this order, and an order given them on the quartermaster's department for transportation to their homes. This order will be signed by the same officer who signs the discharge. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation to such men upon the presentation of this order, requiring them also to show their discharge.

By order of Major General Halleck.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

NOTE 2d to Par. 5.—The sentence “To this partial descriptive roll the medical officer will add the period for which pay is due the man since his entry into the hospital,” will be understood to give him pay on this final statement from the muster next preceding his entry into the hospital until the date of his discharge.

Official:

Assistant Adjutant General.

G.

General Orders, } WAR D. PARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 308. } *Washington, September 12, 1863.*

The Medical Inspector General has, under direction of the Surgeon General, the supervision of all that relates to the sanitary condition of the army, whether in transports, quarters, or camps; the hygiene, police, discipline, and efficiency of field and general hospitals, and the assignment of duties to medical inspectors.

Medical inspectors are charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condition of transports, quarters, and camps of field and general hospitals, and will report to the Medical Inspector General all circumstances relating to the sanitary condition and wants of troops and of hospitals, and to the skill, efficiency and conduct of the officers and attendants connected with the medical department. They are required to see that all regulations for protecting the health of troops, and for the careful treatment of and attendance upon the sick and wounded are duly observed.

They will carefully examine into the quantity, quality, and condition of medical and hospital supplies, the correctness of all medical, sanitary, statistical, military, and property records and accounts pertaining to the medical department, and the punctuality with which reports and returns, required by regulations, have been forwarded to the Surgeon General.

They will ascertain the amount of disease and mortality among the troops, inquire into the causes and the steps that may have been taken for its prevention or mitigation, indicating, verbally or in writing, to the medical officers such additional measures or precautions as may be requisite. When sanitary reforms, requiring the sanction and co-operation of military authority, are urgently demanded, they will report at once, in writing, to the officer commanding corps, department or division, the circumstances and necessities of the case, and the measures considered advisable for their relief, forwarding a duplicate of such reports to the Medical Inspector General.

They will instruct and direct the medical officers in charge as to the proper measures to be adopted for the correction of errors and abuses, and, in all cases of conflict of views, authority or instructions, with those of medical directors, will report the circumstances fully and promptly to the Medical Inspector General for the Surgeon General's orders.

Upon or near the beginning of each month medical inspectors will make minute and thorough inspections of hospitals, barracks, camps, transports, &c., &c., within the districts to which they are assigned, in conformity with these instructions, and the forms for inspection reports furnished them.

Monthly inspection reports, in addition to remarks under the several heads, will also convey the fullest information in regard to the medical and surgical treatment adopted; the advantages or disadvantages of location, construction, general arrangement, and administration of hospitals, camps, barracks; the necessity for improvement, alteration or repair, with such recommendations as will most certainly conduce to the health and comfort of the troops, and the proper care and treatment of the sick and wounded. When alterations, improvements, or repairs, requiring the action of heads of bureaus, are considered essential, special reports, accompanied by plans and approximate estimates of quantities or cost, will be made.

Medical inspectors will make themselves fully conversant with the regulations of the subsistence department in all that relates to issues to hospitals, whether general, field, division, or regimental, and will satisfy themselves, by rigid examination of accounts and expenditures, that the fund accruing from retained rations is judiciously applied and not diverted from its proper purposes,

through the ignorance or inattention of medical officers, giving such information and instruction on this subject as may be required. They will also give close attention to the supervision of cooking by the medical officer, whose duty it is, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, and General Orders No. 247, of 1863, to "submit his suggestions for improving the cooking, in writing, to the commanding officer," and to accompany him in frequent inspections of the kitchens and messes.

They will exercise sound discrimination in reporting "an officer of the medical corps as disqualified, by age or otherwise, for promotion to a higher grade, or unfitted for the performance of his professional duties," and be prepared to submit evidence of its correctness to the medical board, by whom the charge will be investigated.

Medical inspectors are also charged with the duty of designating to the surgeon in charge of general hospitals and convalescent camps all soldiers who are in their opinion fit subjects for discharge on surgeon's certificate of disability or sufficiently recovered to be able for duty. In all such cases they will direct the surgeon to discharge from service, in accordance with existing orders and regulations, or return to duty those so designated.

Official communications to the Medical Inspector General will be directed to the Surgeon General, United States army, and plainly addressed on the left-hand lower corner of envelope, "for the Medical Inspector General," the name and title of the writer being written under the words "official business."

It is expected that all commanding officers will afford every facility to medical inspectors in the execution of their important duties, giving such orders as may be necessary to carry into effect their suggestions and recommendations; and it is enjoined upon all medical officers, and others connected with the medical department of the United States army, to yield prompt compliance with the instructions they may receive from medical inspectors on duty in the army department, or district in which they are serving, on all matters relating to the sanitary condition of the troops, and of the hygiene, police, discipline, and efficiency of hospitals.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

H.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,
October 2, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the general commanding, with an earnest request that General Brown may be restrained from interference with the McDougall general hospital.

The ambulance referred to is for exclusive use for removal of sick and wounded.

The water for 1,500 patients, when nearly exhausted, should not be used for the animals of a neighboring post, nor should the hospital be the extreme resort in such cases. The hospital is not connected with the post, but self-sustaining. There is no necessity for clashing of interests, and it is much to be regretted.

C. McDOUGALL,
Medical Director, Department of the East.

Colonel D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

True copy :

WM. J. SLOAN,
Surgeon U. S. A

I.

OCTOBER 6, 1863.

The regulations and orders of the War Department place all general hospitals under the control of the medical department. Subordinate military commanders have no authority to interfere in their management.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

True copy :

WM. J. SLOAN,
Surgeon U. S. A.

J.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 13, 1863.

* * * * *

The Surgeon General further directs that you inform Surgeon Phelps that the military commandant has no control in his hospital. The duties of military commanders, in connexion with inmates of general hospitals, are specifically defined in General Orders No. 36, of 1862, which same order declares general hospitals under the direction of the Surgeon General. In a recent case of interference with general hospitals, by Brigadier General B. S. Roberts, commanding district of Iowa, which was submitted to the Secretary of War, the Secretary decided in conformity with General Orders No. 36. The advice of Medical Inspector Lyman, as to compliance with the request of the military commandant, is deemed just and proper.

By order of the Surgeon General.

JOSEPH R. SMITH,
Surgeon U. S. A.

True copy :

WM. J. SLOAN,
Surgeon U. S. A.

K.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, D. E.,
New York, December 1, 1863.

The enclosed documents relative to a recent conflict of authority between Brigadier General Brown, U. S. A., and Assistant Surgeon W. Webster, U. S. A., general hospital, Fort Schuyler, are, at the request of the latter, respectfully referred to the general commanding the department, contrary to my suggestion, my own decision being on the main points adverse to the course of action of Doctor Webster, as will appear in the copy of my communication to him.

C. McDOUGALL,
Medical Director, Department of the East.

Received December 2, 1863.

L.

McDOUGALL GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Fort Schuyler, New York.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Philip Fitzsimmons, private of 40th New York volunteers, formerly of 38th New York volunteers, in ward one, section B, under my charge, is suffering from a gunshot wound of the left shoulder, which required a surgical operation for the removal of a portion of the clavicle on the 1st of November, 1863. The wound is now granulating favorably, but I do not consider him in a condition to be transferred from this hospital at present in any other condition than as a patient. His wound requires to be dressed twice a day.

I have also the honor to request that, in consequence of the critical condition of John Fallen, private of the 42d New York volunteers, company F, that all visitors may be excluded until I again report on his condition, and that no occurrence likely to occasion this patient any excitement may be permitted in this ward during this day. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. J. CALDWELL,

Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge of Ward.

WARREN WEBSTER,

Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Surgeon in Charge.

M.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE,
79 White street, New York, April 4, 1862.

GENERAL: The Herald's correspondent from Washington announced in the Sunday's issue that all volunteers arriving in this city, the sick, wounded, &c., would be taken charge of by the United States mustering officer. As no orders to that effect have been received, I presume it is a mistake. In view of this, however, I have communicated with the Bellevue hospital, and the authorities of that institution have agreed to receive the sick and wounded volunteers, who have no homes, and provide for them such accommodations as they have, and furnish them with the food and nursing of the hospital at the rate of (\$3) three dollars per week per man. Two contracts are now in force with the New York hospital; the terms of one, exclusively New York volunteers, are (\$50) fifty dollars per month, sick or no sick; and (\$4) four per week for each man. The bills under this contract are sent to this office for payment. Am I to continue to pay them? The terms of the other contract for all volunteers, excepting those from New York, are (75 cts.) seventy-five cents per day per man. Doctor Satterlee settles the accounts under this contract. I observe by this morning's paper that arrangements were made yesterday for converting a portion of the Park barracks into a hospital for the benefit of wounded soldiers arriving in this city from the seat of war. It is, in my opinion, a very unfit place for a hospital.

There should be some authority in this city designated, whose duty it shall be to attend to the returned volunteers. As matters now are, they are dependent upon the charity of the city. Under the present condition of things, I respectfully state that I am at a loss to know to what extent I am justified in disbursing on account of sick and wounded soldiers who belong to organized commands.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. NICHOLS,

Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army, Mustering Officer.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL,

U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Indorsements.

Respectfully referred to the Surgeon General.

Park barracks should not be taken for hospital, as it is known to be unfit for that purpose.

By order:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April 8, 1862.*

Respectfully referred to Brigadier General H. Brown, military governor, New York.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April 25, 1862.*

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 10, 1862.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant General.

It would seem that the duties referred to by Lieutenant Colonel Nichols are devolved on Brigadier General H. Brown, by virtue of General Orders No. 38, (36) War Department, Adjutant General's office, April 7, 1862. The Park barracks have already been occupied as a surgical infirmary on proper authority. It is respectfully suggested that General Brown communicate with Surgeon Satterlee on the subject.

R. C. WOOD,
Acting Surgeon General.

N.

ARMY MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
New York City, April 9, 1862.

GENERAL: I had the honor to submit to your consideration an official communication from the Acting Surgeon General, of date April 4, 1862, in relation to provision for sick soldiers arriving at New York, with instructions to confer with you and Colonel Tompkins on the subject. Surgeon McDougall having reported that you would assign the 12th infantry barracks, and hospital at Bedloe's island, for that purpose, on application by me, I have respectfully to request that orders may be given to that effect at your earliest convenience.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. SATTERLEE,
Surgeon U. S. Army.

General HARVEY BROWN, U. S. A.,
Commanding Forts in N. Y. Harbor.

O.

NEW YORK, *May 28, 1862.*

SIR: I have to request that you will apply to General Harvey Brown, commanding this station, for Bedloe's island and the buildings thereon, or, what would perhaps be preferable, for a building in Jersey City, to be used as a reception hospital for sick arriving in this city. It might be better to have both

the above specified depots, one to be used for sick arriving by water, and the other for those arriving by land. The agents of the several States will, therefore, have nothing whatever to do with any sick soldiers but those turned over to them by the military authorities of this place—General Brown or yourself.

On receiving the buildings from the quartermaster's department, you will fit them up as hospitals, and for the present employ contract physicians to attend to them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon General.

Surgeon R. S. SATTERLEE, U. S. A., *New York.*

Respectfully forwarded to General Brown. I am of opinion that, for the present, Bedloe's island will be sufficient if such arrangements are made as will insure the prompt transfer of such sick as may arrive at Jersey City, as well as those by land, to the island.

R. S. SATTERLEE,
Surgeon U. S. Army.

ARMY MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
New York, May 28, 1862.

P.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier General Canby, commanding United States forces, New York harbor, for his action.

By order of Colonel Fry.

WM. R. PEASE,
Captain U. S. A.

A true copy:

WARREN WEBSTER,
Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

Q.

Copy of indorsement on Philip Fitzsimmons's D. L., "F" company, 40th regiment N. Y. volunteers.

Please have the within named soldier arrested and returned to his regiment. He was transferred from the 38th regiment N. Y. V. as absent without leave; since then we have received notice that he has deserted from hospital in Washington. He is now at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and the surgeon sends daily almost for his descriptive list.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. EGAN,
Colonel 40th N. Y. V.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Pro. Mar. Gen., Washington, D. C.

A true copy:

WARREN WEBSTER,
Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

DEFENCE.

The accused having been brought to trial upon the grave charges of "disobedience of orders" and of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," desires, before the court proceeds to deliberate and decide upon the question of guilt, to respectfully submit the following suggestions of defence:

It is confidently believed that, upon careful reading of the specification to the first charge, the court will find, in the first place, that the specification cannot, by reason of its want of distinctness and certainty, be made the basis of a verdict; and in the next place, that, if an offence by the accused is alleged therein with sufficient explicitness of fact and circumstance, there is not requisite evidence produced to sustain it.

The specification to the first charge nowhere alleges that General Canby addressed or directed any order to the accused. It nowhere sets forth that the accused received an order directed to him by General Canby.

So far as anything appears in the specification, the order of General Canby might have been directed to any one of a hundred persons, and none of them the accused.

It is respectfully submitted, that before the court can render a verdict of guilty on the first specification, it must find that the specification sets forth, in apt words, a lawful order; that such order was addressed to and read by the accused; and the order must be described with perfect precision, and not in vague terms.

The accused, therefore, humbly asks that the specification to the first charge be thrown out by the court, because it has no allegation of lawfulness, and has not that certainty, particularity and precision, which are required in specifications, by the custom and law of the service.

If, however, the court shall find the specification to the first charge sufficient in its averments, then the accused suggests that there has been no proof of any *order* from the Secretary of War, as the language of the specification would leave it to be inferred. There has not been and there is no documentary evidence that there has been an order from the War Department, or the Adjutant General, in respect to Fitzsimmons.

The statement of the specification and General Brown to the contrary is error.

The indorsement of Colonel Fry, of November 10, 1863, was but an indorsement of reference, and contains no word of command either to General Canby or Assistant Surgeon Webster, or anybody else. The Adjutant General of the army never, upon the evidence, saw or heard of it.

Again, there is utter absence of any proof that General Canby addressed an order to the accused, or that the accused received and read an order directed to him by General Canby.

There is evidence that General Canby addressed an order to General Brown, to have Fitzsimmons arrested, and the proof is conclusive that General Brown obeyed that order.

So that the only order in the case given by General Canby was obeyed.

As if to put it beyond all controversy that the order of General Canby was directed to General Brown, the last named officer swears distinctly, in his direct examination, that General Canby's order was directed to HIM. General Brown's language as a witness is as follows:

"On an envelope from department headquarters, New York city and harbor, was an *order* directing *me* to have the man arrested and sent to Fort Columbus."

Thus everything in the case—the papers, the official record, the testimony of General Brown himself—all unite to fix indubitably that the only order issued by General Canby was addressed to General Brown, commanding him, and not the accused.

There is testimony that General Brown gave Assistant Surgeon Webster an

order, which was respectfully returned with reasons, but for that act of the accused there is no averment in the specification, and thus no charge. The concluding words of the first specification say, explicitly, that it was the order of General Canby which was disobeyed, and not the order of General Brown.

It is a familiar rule in courts-martial that a presumption of innocence attends the accused until it is overthrown by positive evidence; and applying that principle to the present case, if there be reasonable doubt in the mind of the court as to whether the order of General Canby was lawful, or can, in its legal effect, be fairly considered an order to Assistant Surgeon Webster, when it makes no allusion to him or the McDougall general hospital under his charge, then the accused is entitled to the benefit of the doubt, and for that reason, with the others assigned, there must be on the specification of the first charge a verdict of *not proven*.

And if the specification to the first charge be not proved directly against the accused, then, since (according to General Order No. 11, of February 5, 1862) a person can only be guilty of a charge by being guilty of the matter stated in the specification of the charge, there must be verdict of *not guilty* on the first charge in the present case.

If, however, the court shall be of opinion that the specification to the first charge is sufficient in its averments, and that all its material allegations are proven, then the accused humbly desires to be heard upon the larger question of disobedience of orders.

And, first of all, he prays that whatever he may suggest may not, under the circumstances, seem to any member of the court to be impertinent or unbecoming.

The accused does not fail to realize how humble is his rank in the military service; beside that, he appreciates the fact that he belongs to a corps which, under existing regulations, cannot be represented in a court convened to try and, it may be, punish one of its members. And yet he feels that this is a court in whose presence and whose decrees an officer, even as humble as the accused, will have the same exact treatment and justice as would the highest officer in lineal rank in the army.

The accused recognizes to the fullest extent the vital necessity of military unity and subordination in order to secure the perfection of military operation.

He appreciates that in an army, or a department, there can be but one will, and that will supreme within its sphere. He knows that an officer is bound to obey the last order, not manifestly illegal, which is directed to him by the superior appointed over him, and leave consequences to take care of themselves. But none of those admitted axioms in military life, he submits with great deference, determine to which officers it is given by law to discharge or transfer patients from general hospitals.

It is important to bear in mind that nothing in the present case touches or questions the power or authority of Major General Dix, the department commander, to order a medical officer in charge of a general hospital to deliver up for transfer any patients under his charge. The accused never has hesitated to obey the orders of the department commander in respect to the management of the hospital, because, among other things, he considers himself bound to assume that every order issued from that source has the concurrence of his superior medical authority, which is the medical director on the staff of the department commander.

The order now in controversy, however, did not emanate from the Adjutant General of the army or Major General Dix, and the question now raised in respect to control of general hospitals is not an issue between the medical department and line officers, but is an inquiry whether the military commander in the city of New York, or the commander of the post at Fort Schuyler, can, like the department commander, exercise control over patients in general hospitals.

Neither is this a question of the authority of a post commander over his own

post hospital and post surgeon, but, as just stated, it relates solely, in the opinion of the accused, to the amount of jurisdiction which subordinate military commanders have, independent of the department commander and the Surgeon General, over general hospitals.

The present case finds that Fitzsimmons was a deserter from the 40th regiment of New York volunteers; that he, in some way, found himself in general hospital on Governor's island; that on the 15th of October, 1863, he was, through Medical Director McDougall, transferred as a patient to McDougall general hospital; that, November 1, 1863, a severe surgical operation was performed on him; that eleven days thereafter General Brown ordered the accused to arrest the man and send him to Fort Columbus; that at that time the man was, by the surgical operation, confined to his ward, his wound dressed twice each day, and his arrest and transfer dangerous to his life; that the surgeon in charge of the ward reported him unable to be moved, except as a patient; that the accused indorsed on the back of General Brown's order the following:

"Conceiving that the general hospitals are under the sole direction of the Surgeon General of the army, I consider it my duty to obey orders directing the transfer of patients from this hospital only when received through the Surgeon General, or through his representative in this department, the medical director."

That General Brown thereupon directed his officer of the day to remove the man by force from the general hospital, which was done; that the man was taken out, without medical examination, by the persons removing him, into the place or condition of his wound, and in a cold rain-storm made to walk a long distance, and, in the end, sent to Fort Columbus, where it was found that he was not fit or able to be returned to his regiment.

The accused, it is alleged, offended by respectfully representing to General Brown the opinion of the accused that general hospitals are under the direction of the Surgeon General, and, therefore, that orders directing transfer of patients must come through that officer or his representative in the department, the medical director.

Is punishment to be inflicted for making such representation? Did not general orders, special orders, and the custom of the medical department, warrant such an interpretation?

General Orders Nos. 36, of 1862, and 308, of 1863, it will be remembered, start with the unconditional statement that general hospitals are under the direction of the Surgeon General. What can those orders mean if they do not bear out the construction given them by the accused?

The Surgeon General in an indorsement of August 13, 1863, directed to Medical Director McDougall, reiterates General Order No. 36, and says that the Secretary of War had decided, in a case coming up from Iowa, in conformity with this general order, and against the authority of Brigadier General Roberts, commanding the district of Iowa, to interfere with general hospitals. Not only that, but Major General Halleck, in an indorsement commenting on the conduct of General Brown in relation to McDougall hospital and produced here in court, maintained that military commanders, subordinate, like General Brown, to the department commander, had no authority to interfere in the management of general hospitals.

So, also, it has been proved here that Medical Director McDougall decided, in a case of conflict with General Brown, that the McDougall general hospital was self-sustaining, and not connected with the post at Fort Schuyler. How, if the court please, could a subordinate medical officer, like the accused, surrounded with such precedents and orders, but think an order like that of General Brown manifestly contrary to general orders and special decisions, and so unlawful? At least, will not this condition of rules and regulations prevent the court from finding that the accused acted either wilfully or with wrong intent?

The accused did not suppose that anything contained in General Order No. 36, of April 7, 1862, in relation to the duties of the military commander in the city of New York, conflicted with this theory of the exclusive supremacy of the Surgeon General and the department commander in general hospitals. In the first place, General Order No. 36 must, he assumed, be so interpreted as to give force to all its requirements, and harmony of one part with another—that it must be read and construed as a whole. Its key-note and its starting-point are the declaration that “general hospitals are under the direction of the Surgeon General.”

Then the second, third, fourth, and fifth clauses go on to provide, after again declaring that *all* general hospitals in the city are intrusted to the chief medical officer, how disabled men in hospitals are to be discharged from service by military commanders—not, as General Brown in his evidence would seem to intimate, upon his own will, but only on certificate of a medical officer. Then the sixth clause defines that “the military commander’s duties, in reference to all troops and enlisted men who happen to come within the limits of his command, will be precisely those of a commanding officer of a military post.” This sixth section harmonizes with the first section, by interpreting the words “all troops and enlisted men who happen to come within the limits of his command,” to mean all troops and enlisted men except those in general hospitals, which, by a previous clause, are placed under sole charge of the Surgeon General.

So also the requirement in the seventh section, that military commanders collect “stragglers” and send them forward to their regiments, does not touch Fitzsimmons’s case, for he was not a “straggler,” the accused believed, within the meaning of General Order No. 36.

He was first a patient in the general hospital on Governor’s island; was next regularly transferred by name to McDougall general hospital, by order of the medical director; was borne on the muster-roll of the latter hospital, and reported to the Adjutant General; and while in McDougall general hospital, was not only under its guards, but was enveloped by the sentinels of General Brown, who surrounded the peninsula on which that hospital stands.

The ninth clause of General Order No. 36 provides that the military commander cannot order patients in a general hospital to join their regiments, until the chief medical officer shall report them “fit.”

The accused found in the clause of General Order No. 51, of May 10, 1862, which directs commanders of departments to designate some officer, *in each city or town where there is a general hospital*, to perform the functions assigned to military commanders in General Orders No. 36, what appeared to him a confirmation of the interpretation that the Surgeon General was to control the admission, management, treatment, and time of transfer and discharge of patients therefrom, and the military commander was only made responsible for their custody and transportation, when fit to be transferred, or for the authentication of their discharges when pronounced unfit for service by the medical officer.

And finally, as if to put to rest all doubt about the meaning of Order No. 36, the Secretary of War himself, in the Iowa case, had put upon it a construction which the accused assumed was conclusive everywhere, and which he ventures now to hold up as a shield against any threatened punishment.

In view of such orders and precedents, the accused implores the court to bear in mind that, even upon the testimony of the prosecution, this is not a case of disobedience of an order, where there was no reasonable ground to suppose the order was erroneously issued; and also to bear in mind what character for respectful, prompt obedience to superiors General Brown and Surgeons Abadie and Sloan—officers of long service in the regular army—give the accused.

General Brown testifies that he has “found the accused courteous and respectful,” and “not captious or disposed to give annoyance.” The testimony of Surgeon Abadie was to the same purport. There are no presumptions, then, that the ac-

cused intended or wished to give annoyance to General Brown in the present case. So far from that, the accused solemnly affirms that up to the occurrences now on trial, from no medical officer, in this department or elsewhere, did he ever hear the suggestion or intimation that the Surgeon General had not the entire charge of general hospitals. Medical officers with whom he has conversed, including those high and low in rank, have agreed in opinion that, according to the decisions of the War Department, no military officer in the department of the east, lower in command than Major General Dix, could, without intervention of the medical director, remove patients from general hospitals. The accused did not doubt that such was the law and rule of the service. He found in General Orders No. 65, of June 12, 1862, that "*each medical director* must, under the orders of his department commander, regulate the distribution of the sick and wounded to the hospital within the military department to which he belongs." This general order seems to make it clear, that no one but Major General Dix and Medical Director McDougall could regulate the distribution or transfer of patients. Again, in the same general order, the accused found provision that officers whose duty it is to forward detachments of men from hospitals, "will take care that no men except those provided with written passes from their hospital surgeon, or the medical director, shall be allowed to go."

So General Order No. 78, of July 14, 1862, appeared to the accused to confirm the constructions that a patient could not be ordered out of McDougall general hospital, without concurrence of the medical director, by an authority less than that of Major General Dix, whose order would be assumed to be by concurrence of the medical director, who is a member of his staff.

That order (No. 78) says that while in general hospital, "men will be under the fostering care of the government while unfit for duty; will be in position to be promptly discharged, if proper, and being always under military control, will be returned to their regiments *as soon as they are able to resume their duties*." And by General Order No. 36, the chief medical director was the person to determine when men were "able to resume their duties."

In these allusions and comments on general orders, the accused has no wish to influence exposition or construction of existing orders in respect to general hospitals. He only desires humbly to lay before this court the reasons which constrained him to make the indorsement he did on General Brown's order, to the end that the court may not only judge of their correctness, but may consider whether or not the accused acted in good faith and as an honorable officer.

The act of Congress and General Orders No. 308, in evidence, recite that "the Medical Inspector General has, under direction of the Surgeon General, the supervision of ALL that relates to the sanitary condition of the army, whether in transports, quarters, or camps, the hygiene, police, discipline and efficiency of field and general hospitals; and the assignment of duties to medical inspectors."

"This General Order also directs surgeons in charge of general hospitals to yield *prompt compliance* with the instructions they may receive from medical inspectors on duty in the army, department, or district in which they are serving, on ALL matters relating to the sanitary condition of the troops and of the hygiene, police, discipline, and efficiency of hospitals."

Can it be denied that the propriety of removing from hospital a soldier with a wound as dangerous to life as that described by Surgeon Abadie, is "matter relating to the sanitary condition of troops" in hospital? And if not, then this order commands "prompt compliance with the instructions" in relation to such removal which surgeons in charge may receive from the medical department. Did Congress or general orders intend to place general hospitals under a double head of medical officers and officers not medical?

It cannot be denied that the medical department, like every other staff department, must be and is secondary and subordinate to the line of the army,

which does the fighting; but still that admission does not necessarily decide whether it has not been determined, by lawful authority, that the medical bureau shall have charge and control over men in general hospitals who cannot fight, and who are removed from the theatre of active operations in the field.

It appeared to the accused impossible that such general, all-embracing authority over general hospitals could be given to the medical department; that surgeons in charge of hospitals could be required to obey the Surgeon General in respect to inmates, and yet that a subordinate commander in the line, with no claim to professional knowledge, had legal power to interfere and arrest the system which might be prescribed by competent medical authority. The court will recall the clear testimony of Surgeon Sloan on this point. It seemed certain to the accused that if General Brown had authority, independent of Major General Dix, or the medical director, to order one man out of the hospital, who was there as a patient, then he could order one hundred, and, in the end, could take away every male attendant and nurse, competent to administer to the wants of the suffering, and thus not only impair but *destroy* the efficiency and usefulness of the institution.

When the accused received the order of General Brown, unaccompanied by indorsement of Major General Dix, it was his purpose and intention to detain the man in his ward in custody, report his condition to the medical director and ask his direction.

His reply, when received, would have been scrupulously followed. If it be said that report of the condition of the man should have been made directly to General Brown, and not through the medical director, the accused replies, that upon such orders he has never made reports to General Brown, and never was instructed that it was his duty, or that it was regular to do so. General Brown states in his testimony, that—

“Dr. Webster makes no reports to me, and no reports of or from the hospital are made to the post.” And he adds, “I do not conceive I have anything to do with the reception or dismissal of the patients or their treatment.”

But the accused did respectfully inform General Brown that the man was a patient in the general hospital, and that, in the opinion of the former, the man should not be given up except on permission of the medical director.

The indorsement of the accused on General Brown's order covered both those points. And if it were not so, of what avail would have been any report to General Brown, who has testified that he considered his orders from General Canby “to be imperative,” and thus to afford no opportunity for discretion? If discretion could be exercised in favor of a patient, it could have been on information that the man was a patient. But when General Brown gave the order to Captain Hannan to proceed with a guard of six soldiers and arrest the wounded man, there was no opportunity to state his condition, because the former directed the latter to receive no “papers or protest, but to simply obey the orders” to arrest and take away the man.

The accused solemnly reiterates that at the time he made the indorsement in question on the order of General Brown, he was inspired by no thought, purpose or wish but to obey implicitly the commands of the superiors set over him, in respect to the management of the general hospital placed in his charge. He was moved by no spirit of disrespect to General Brown. An order of arrest and transportation of a patient, unapproved by the medical director, had never before come under his observation, either in the McDougall hospital or in the Douglas hospital in Washington, of which latter institution the accused was for a long time in charge. His previous conviction of what the rules of the service required were strengthened on careful inspection of all the indorsements in the present case, by finding that the letters of Colonels Egan and Fry, and the order of General Canby to General Brown, assumed the man to be at the post of Fort Schuyler, and not in the general hospital. The experience of the accused had

been, as Assistant Medical Director Sloan testified his own to be, that soldiers in the McDougall general hospital were *uniformly* described in orders and official papers as being in that hospital, and not merely at Fort Schuyler. If there was error of judgment and opinion in all this, it was an honest error, unaccompanied by any wilful or wrong intent. The accused believed that if Colonel Fry or General Canby had supposed the man to be in McDougall general hospital, they would have transmitted the recommendation or order, through the medical director, to the surgeon in charge, and not have issued the order to General Brown. He was convinced that if, with a patient having a wound as serious as what Surgeon Abadie and Doctor Caldwell have described Fitzsimmons's to be, he had, without a protest, permitted the arrest and transfer unbeknown to Major General Dix or the medical director, he would have received a rebuke, if nothing more, from his medical superiors.

In respect to the documents (marked M, N and O, respectively,) which General Brown volunteered to put in as testimony in the case, as if to make apparent the true legal relation existing in November last between the McDougall general hospital and the general commanding in the city and harbor of New York, the accused only desires to say that they have no possible bearing on the issues on trial. The first two (marked M and N) were written previous to the passage of the act of Congress of April 16, 1862, which effected such radical changes in the medical department, and are both prior to the issue of all general orders put in evidence here.

As to the remaining document, (marked O,) written one month after the passage of the aforementioned act, but ten days before the date of General Order No. 36, of April 7, 1862, it only directs conference with General Brown in respect to the appropriation of Bedloe's island and a place in New Jersey, by the medical department.

Thus much has the accused deemed it proper to say in exposition of the grounds of his action. It now remains with the court to find—

1. Whether the indorsement by the accused on the order of General Brown was a military offence.

2. If an offence, whether it has been set forth in proper military form in the specification to the first charge.

3. What punishment shall be inflicted if the first two points are found against the accused.

In regard to the last inquiry, the first two having been subjects of consideration, the accused, in mitigation of sentence, can only point to the record of his humble service, as it has been entered on the records of this trial. Others have succeeded better and done more, but none have tried harder to discharge all the obligations of duty. As post surgeon at Fort Larned in 1860; as assistant surgeon in charge of Douglas hospital in Washington; as medical inspector of the army of the Potomac, by order of the general commanding; as assistant surgeon in charge of the McDougall hospital, the accused has, under the orders of his superiors, striven to his utmost to promote the well-being of the sick and wounded, and the efficiency of the medical department. Errors of judgment on his part, there are doubtless many which he has committed; but errors of intention or wilful neglect, none.

To the specification in the second charge, the accused on arraignment, not wishing to even seem to deny the commission of any act done by him, pleaded guilty, although the inexactness of a portion of the specification, in respect to failing to give any assistance, is made apparent by the return of Captain Hannan. The accused, however, cannot deny that he forbade Captain Hannan to enter the wards of the hospital. He was inspired thereto in part by the reasons before assigned in his comments upon the first charge, but chiefly by the following report, already in evidence, and received from A. A. Surgeon Caldwell, who was the medical officer immediately in charge of Fitzsimmons:

which does the fighting; but still that admission does not necessarily decide whether it has not been determined, by lawful authority, that the medical bureau shall have charge and control over men in general hospitals who cannot fight, and who are removed from the theatre of active operations in the field.

It appeared to the accused impossible that such general, all-embracing authority over general hospitals could be given to the medical department; that surgeons in charge of hospitals could be required to obey the Surgeon General in respect to inmates, and yet that a subordinate commander in the line, with no claim to professional knowledge, had legal power to interfere and arrest the system which might be prescribed by competent medical authority. The court will recall the clear testimony of Surgeon Sloan on this point. It seemed certain to the accused that if General Brown had authority, independent of Major General Dix, or the medical director, to order one man out of the hospital, who was there as a patient, then he could order one hundred, and, in the end, could take away every male attendant and nurse, competent to administer to the wants of the suffering, and thus not only impair but *destroy* the efficiency and usefulness of the institution.

When the accused received the order of General Brown, unaccompanied by indorsement of Major General Dix, it was his purpose and intention to detain the man in his ward in custody, report his condition to the medical director and ask his direction.

His reply, when received, would have been scrupulously followed. If it be said that report of the condition of the man should have been made directly to General Brown, and not through the medical director, the accused replies, that upon such orders he has never made reports to General Brown, and never was instructed that it was his duty, or that it was regular to do so. General Brown states in his testimony, that—

“Dr. Webster makes no reports to me, and no reports of or from the hospital are made to the post.” And he adds, “I do not conceive I have anything to do with the reception or dismissal of the patients or their treatment.”

But the accused did respectfully inform General Brown that the man was a patient in the general hospital, and that, in the opinion of the former, the man should not be given up except on permission of the medical director.

The indorsement of the accused on General Brown's order covered both those points. And if it were not so, of what avail would have been any report to General Brown, who has testified that he considered his orders from General Canby “to be imperative,” and thus to afford no opportunity for discretion? If discretion could be exercised in favor of a patient, it could have been on information that the man was a patient. But when General Brown gave the order to Captain Hannan to proceed with a guard of six soldiers and arrest the wounded man, there was no opportunity to state his condition, because the former directed the latter to receive no “papers or protest, but to simply obey the orders” to arrest and take away the man.

The accused solemnly reiterates that at the time he made the indorsement in question on the order of General Brown, he was inspired by no thought, purpose or wish but to obey implicitly the commands of the superiors set over him, in respect to the management of the general hospital placed in his charge. He was moved by no spirit of disrespect to General Brown. An order of arrest and transportation of a patient, unapproved by the medical director, had never before come under his observation, either in the McDougall hospital or in the Douglas hospital in Washington, of which latter institution the accused was for a long time in charge. His previous conviction of what the rules of the service required were strengthened on careful inspection of all the indorsements in the present case, by finding that the letters of Colonels Egan and Fry, and the order of General Canby to General Brown, assumed the man to be at the post of Fort Schuyler, and not in the general hospital. The experience of the accused had

been, as Assistant Medical Director Sloan testified his own to be, that soldiers in the McDougall general hospital were *uniformly* described in orders and official papers as being in that hospital, and not merely at Fort Schuyler. If there was error of judgment and opinion in all this, it was an honest error, unaccompanied by any wilful or wrong intent. The accused believed that if Colonel Fry or General Canby had supposed the man to be in McDougall general hospital, they would have transmitted the recommendation or order, through the medical director, to the surgeon in charge, and not have issued the order to General Brown. He was convinced that if, with a patient having a wound as serious as what Surgeon Abadie and Doctor Caldwell have described Fitzsimmons's to be, he had, without a protest, permitted the arrest and transfer unbeknown to Major General Dix or the medical director, he would have received a rebuke, if nothing more, from his medical superiors.

In respect to the documents (marked M, N and O, respectively,) which General Brown volunteered to put in as testimony in the case, as if to make apparent the true legal relation existing in November last between the McDougall general hospital and the general commanding in the city and harbor of New York, the accused only desires to say that they have no possible bearing on the issues on trial. The first two (marked M and N) were written previous to the passage of the act of Congress of April 16, 1862, which effected such radical changes in the medical department, and are both prior to the issue of all general orders put in evidence here.

As to the remaining document, (marked O,) written one month after the passage of the aforementioned act, but ten days before the date of General Order No. 36, of April 7, 1862, it only directs conference with General Brown in respect to the appropriation of Bedloe's island and a place in New Jersey, by the medical department.

Thus much has the accused deemed it proper to say in exposition of the grounds of his action. It now remains with the court to find—

1. Whether the indorsement by the accused on the order of General Brown was a military offence.

2. If an offence, whether it has been set forth in proper military form in the specification to the first charge.

3. What punishment shall be inflicted if the first two points are found against the accused.

In regard to the last inquiry, the first two having been subjects of consideration, the accused, in mitigation of sentence, can only point to the record of his humble service, as it has been entered on the records of this trial. Others have succeeded better and done more, but none have tried harder to discharge all the obligations of duty. As post surgeon at Fort Larned in 1860; as assistant surgeon in charge of Douglas hospital in Washington; as medical inspector of the army of the Potomac, by order of the general commanding; as assistant surgeon in charge of the McDougall hospital, the accused has, under the orders of his superiors, striven to his utmost to promote the well-being of the sick and wounded, and the efficiency of the medical department. Errors of judgment on his part, there are doubtless many which he has committed; but errors of intention or wilful neglect, none.

To the specification in the second charge, the accused on arraignment, not wishing to even seem to deny the commission of any act done by him, pleaded guilty, although the inexactness of a portion of the specification, in respect to failing to give any assistance, is made apparent by the return of Captain Hannan. The accused, however, cannot deny that he forbade Captain Hannan to enter the wards of the hospital. He was inspired thereto in part by the reasons before assigned in his comments upon the first charge, but chiefly by the following report, already in evidence, and received from A. A. Surgeon Caldwell, who was the medical officer immediately in charge of Fitzsimmons:

McDOUGALL GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Fort Schuyler, New York, November 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Philip Fitzsimmons, private of 4th New York volunteers, formerly of 38th New York volunteers, in ward *one*, section B, under my charge, is suffering from a gun-shot wound of the left shoulder, which required a surgical operation for the removal of a portion of the clavicle on the 1st of November, 1863.

The wound is now granulating favorably, but I do not consider him in a condition to be transferred from this hospital at present in any other condition than as a patient. His wound requires to be dressed twice a day.

I have also the honor to request that, in consequence of the critical condition of John Fallon, private of the 42d New York volunteers, company F, all visitors may be excluded until I again report on his condition, and that no occurrence likely to occasion this patient any excitement may be permitted in this ward during this day.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

JOHN J. CALDWELL,

A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge of Wards 1 and 2, Section B

WARREN WEBSTER,

Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Surgeon in charge.

The accused assumed that the hospital was, in circumstances like these, sufficiently under his charge to exclude any officer who, like Captain Hannan, was not of the medical department. He did not suppose it was prejudicial to good order and military discipline to thus comply with the request of the surgeon in charge of a patient in order to save life.

If the language of the accused would not be liable to misinterpretation, he could say that it is not he who, in respect to Fitzsimmons, has done acts "prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

The court cannot fail to remember the earnestness with which Surgeon Sloan, assistant medical director, condemned interference with general hospitals by subordinate commanders. He said: "It had been the source of a great deal of trouble and controversy. It has sometimes counteracted regulations adopted by the medical department. All the general hospitals in this department are governed by certain regulations and instructions. Interference with those regulations, without the knowledge of the medical director, has caused a great deal of trouble and annoyance."

How important it is to preserve rules and regulations unimpaired in the McDougall general hospital will be appreciated by perception of the fact that this institution has a capacity of two thousand beds, and a corresponding staff of assistant surgeons, hospital stewards, female nurses, and members of the Invalid corps. To regulate so large a command of sick and wounded, it is easy to see that system and subordination to one will be vital. The surgeon in charge is held responsible not only for the public property there in use, and for making the institution, so far as may be, pecuniarily self-sustaining, but for the good and judicious treatment of each one of the inmates. Is not everything which interrupts the regular order prescribed for such an hospital "prejudicial to good order and military discipline?" That the accused maintained good order and good treatment there is not denied; and he invokes to his aid the evidence of his character as an officer, given by those who testified to it, and to the condition and management of the hospital under his charge. If the record discloses to the court that the accused has been generally neglectful of his duties, unmindful of the sick and wounded intrusted to his care, or disrespectful in any sense to the superior appointed over him, then let adverse judgment be pronounced. But if, on the contrary, he has earned a character as an officer worthy of appro-

bation, then the accused asks that it may, so far as justice permits, enter into and with the proof, in respect to general and special orders, and control the finding of this court.

WARREN WEBSTER,
Assistant Surgeon United States Army.

REPLY.

In reply to the able defence of Dr. Webster, which was read to the court yesterday, the judge advocate begs leave to state, first, that if there had been any objections to the specification under the first charge, for want of exactness in describing the offence, either in regard to the time, place, or nature of the offence, the proper time for making these objections was before he pleaded to them. Having pleaded to the charges and specification, and proceeded to the trial, if the offence has been proven, the court is bound to find a verdict of guilty, though it be proven to have been committed under circumstances different from those set forth in the specification, provided it comes within the jurisdiction of the court. It is not, therefore, essential that military charges should be drawn with the same precision and exactness as are indictments before civil courts. It is not believed, however, that the charges and specification now under consideration are open to any of these objections.

The accused alleges, that as the order of General Canby was not addressed to him, he could not be charged with disobeying it. The order reads: "Respectfully referred to Brigadier General Harvey Brown, who will *have* the man arrested," &c. This order, as well as the order from the War Department, (Provost Marshal General's office,) upon which the order of General Canby was based, was sent to Dr. Webster by General Brown, with directions from him, General Brown, in the following words: "Respectfully referred to Assistant Surgeon Webster, U. S. A., in charge of the McDougall hospital, who will comply with the above indorsement." Dr. Webster being in charge of the hospital, it will be apparent to the court that this was the natural and usual way of executing the order, if not, indeed, the only way which the dictates of military courtesy would admit. If these orders were not read by Dr. Webster, after having been thus referred, to whom must the fault be laid?"

Paragraph one of General Order No. 36, of 1862, says: "The general hospitals are under the directions of the Surgeon General. Orders not involving expense of transportation may be given by him to transfer medical officers and hospital stewards from one general hospital to another, as he may deem best for the service." It would seem, therefore, that the authority of the Surgeon General, from this paragraph, is limited to cases not involving expense of transportation, &c. The remaining paragraphs of this order, some ten in all, go to point out and define to a certain extent the duties of military commanders in this connexion, showing that certain duties devolve upon them, and certain authority exercised, though, by a recent decision of the General-in-Chief, subordinate military commanders have no authority to interfere in the *management* of general hospitals. I would call the careful attention of the court to General Order No. 36.

The order upon which General Canby's order was based emanated from the War Department, from the Provost Marshal General's office. It is nowhere alleged in the specification that this was the direct order of the Secretary of War, or that it passed through the hands of the Adjutant General of the army, though the order is as imperative as if it had. Dr. Webster is in error in saying that there is no evidence to show that General Canby's order was received or read by him. General Brown in his testimony says, after enumerating the different papers which he had received in the case, among which were the orders of Provost Marshal General Fry and General Canby, "I sent all the papers to Dr.

Webster, with an order for him to carry the order of General Canby into execution." It also appears, from the testimony on the defence, that all the orders referred to in this case relative to Fitzsimmons were received at the office of Dr. Webster and copied by his chief clerk. It is not for representing to General Brown, as intimated by the accused, "that conceiving general hospitals to be under the sole control of the Surgeon General," &c., that he has been brought to trial, but for failing to comply with the orders he had received, and this representation is understood to be his reason for not complying with them. The accused asserts, that while he was unwilling to obey the order of General Brown, or General Canby, commanding the city and harbor of New York, he would obey an order emanating from Major General Dix, because he would understand it to have the sanction of the medical director, thus making the department commander subordinate to a member of his staff, the medical director.

Fully appreciating the doubt and uncertainty with which the accused was surrounded from the apparent conflict between the recent orders and decisions in regard to general hospitals, and the practice which has been maintained in this city and harbor, yet, is it not the duty of all officers to yield obedience to orders received from their superiors not manifestly wrong or illegal? and if so, was the order of General Canby, or Brown, a wrong or illegal order? Irregularity in the transmission of an order does not render it illegal.

It seems, from the testimony in the case, that authority to a certain extent has always been claimed and exercised by the general commanding the city and harbor of New York, and that General Brown, as commanding officer of Fort Schuyler, has exercised certain authority over the McDougall general hospital; that this hospital is within the precincts of his command; and as there can be but one commanding officer at a post, he has always exercised the command of a commanding officer over that hospital, with some allowances.

It may be a question, therefore, whether the recent decisions and orders in regard to general hospitals are applicable to those established within the precincts of a military post—as, for example, the one on Governor's island, or the McDougall general hospital at Fort Schuyler. This view of the subject, however, as well as that taken by the defence, seems to the judge advocate to be somewhat irrelevant, the question before the court being one purely of military discipline. All orders from a superior should be promptly and unhesitatingly obeyed, unless they are manifestly illegal, and then they are disobeyed at the peril of the officer disobeying them. An illegal order is one that would subject the officer obeying it to some punishment for his act; and as all courts-martial would be disposed to act with the utmost leniency toward one who was being tried for an offence committed in obedience to the orders of his superior officer, there would seem to be but little excuse for committing this grave military offence. In the present instance, instructions had been issued from the War Department (the Provost Marshal General's office) to General Canby, commanding the city and harbor of New York, to arrest and forward to his regiment Private Fitzsimmons, of the 40th New York volunteers, under charge of desertion. The man was within the precincts of General Canby's command, and by committing the crime of desertion had become amenable to the law; and by becoming a patient in the McDougall general hospital, under the most favorable consideration of the case, would by no means absolve him from the responsibility to the law.

Being a patient in the hospital, under the charge of Dr. Webster, if he had been in an unfit condition to be removed, it was the duty of Dr. Webster to so report him, and this report or remonstrance would have relieved Dr. Webster from all responsibility in the matter. It appears, from the evidence in the case, that Dr. Webster refused to make any report in regard to the physical condition of the man, and, therefore, all the testimony in regard to his physical condition must be considered in this connexion. It appears, also, that ample provision was made by Brigadier General Brown for the careful removal of the man.

Upon the fact that Dr. Webster refused to make any report in regard to the condition of Private Fitzsimmons is based the evidence of Captain Hannan, and the allegations of the second charge and specification. The accused can certainly claim no immunity on account of the physical condition of Fitzsimmons, as he positively refused to make any report or statement in regard to his condition. It must also be remembered that this refusal of the accused to comply with the orders he received was deliberate and studied; that he received these orders, and after careful consideration sent his refusal to comply with them. He was afterwards waited on by General Brown, with more consideration of leniency than any subordinate officer had a right to expect from a superior officer whose orders had been disobeyed, and admonished of the consequences of the course he was pursuing; yet he steadfastly adhered to his first determination. Being an officer of considerable experience in military matters, and having thus deliberately refused to yield obedience to the orders of his superior officer, it is but a reasonable presumption to suppose that he had carefully considered all the features of the case, and determined to disobey them, and abide the consequences. It should, also, be borne in mind that the general commanding the city and harbor of New York received his appointment and authority from the same source from which the Surgeon General receives his, and his orders therefore, within the limits of his command, are equally imperative. The judge advocate would call the careful attention of the court to the evidence in the case, which on the part of the prosecution is brief, both verbal and documentary, and pertinent to the matter contained in the charges and specification.

Considerable of the testimony on the part of the defence is a matter of opinion, and that portion referring to the physical condition of Fitzsimmons is entitled to but very little weight, as it was shown that the accused refused to make any report as to the physical condition of the man, though told, if he would do so, that the order in the case would be suspended.

The high toned character of Dr. Webster has been established by every witness, both for the prosecution and defence. His reputation, both professionally and as a gentleman and an officer, is one which we all might envy. His valuable services in the army, as a medical officer, entitle him to the gratitude of every true soldier. His heretofore subordinate and respectful disposition is also entitled to the consideration of the court. But the court must not forget that it is called upon to decide one of the most grave and serious offences known to military law.

In conclusion, the judge advocate would call the careful attention of the court to the whole testimony in the case; and as the most vital interests of the service, as well as those of a most efficient and valuable officer, are concerned in the decision of the matter now before the court, he would most respectfully remind them of the importance of discharging their duties without *partiality*, without *favor*, and without affection. The intercourse of the judge advocate with the accused throughout the whole trial has been of the most pleasing and satisfactory character, while it is believed that his demeanor before the court as an officer must have attracted the admiration of all its members.

Hoping that no unfair inference has been drawn, and with all the facts and circumstances of the case before the court, the judge advocate begs leave respectfully to submit it to its decision.

R. T. FRANK,

Captain 8th Infantry, Judge Advocate.

There being no further business before it, the court adjourned *sine die*.

F. T. DENT,

Major 4th Infantry, President Court-Martial.

R. T. FRANK,

Captain 8th Infantry, Judge Advocate.

The undersigned, members of the court, feel constrained to request the remission of the sentence pronounced by the court against Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster. The high standing of that officer in his profession, his reputation for subordination anterior to the events for which he has been tried, induce the court (who are well aware of the fact "that obedience to orders is the first duty of a soldier") to think that Assistant Surgeon Webster's conduct in this case was not engendered by a spirit of captiousness, but *esprit de corps*, which in this case was exercised from a mistaken conception of his position in the premises.

F. T. DENT,

Major, 4th Infantry.

WILLIAM CLINTON,

Captain, 10th Infantry.

D. P. HANCOCK,

Captain, 7th Infantry.

WRIGHT RIVES,

Captain and Additional A. D. C.

THOMAS LORD, JR.,

Captain and A. D. C.

SAMUEL T. CROWLEY,

1st Lieutenant, 4th Infantry.

C. M. BAILEY,

1st Lieutenant, 6th Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,

New York City, January 26, 1864.

SIR: By direction of the major general commanding, I have the honor to forward herewith proceedings of a general court-martial in the case of Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster, U. S. A., together with the general order promulgating the same.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. BLAKE,

Captain and A. D. C.

Colonel JOSEPH HOLT,

Judge Advocate General, U. S. A.

General Orders }
No. 2. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,

New York City, January 14, 1864.

1. Before a general court-martial which convened at New York city, by virtue of Special Orders No. 118 from these headquarters, of December 7, 1863, and of which Major F. T. Dent, 4th U. S. infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster, U. S. A., upon the following charges and specifications, viz:

CHARGE 1st.—"*Disobedience of orders.*"

Specification.—In this: that he, the said Warren Webster, assistant surgeon U. S. A., in charge of the McDougall general hospital, having received an order from Brigadier General Canby, commanding the city and harbor of New York, (through Brigadier General Brown, commanding Fort Schuyler,) based upon an order from the War Department, (which said order accompanied the

order of Brigadier General Canby, and was read by Surgeon Webster,) to arrest and send to Fort Columbus Private *Philip Fitzsimmons*, of company "F," 40th regiment of New York volunteers, a deserter and an inmate of his hospital, did refuse to obey the said order. All this at or near Fort Schuyler, New York, between the 10th and 15th of November, 1863.

CHARGE 2d.—“*Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.*”

Specification.—In this: that he, the said Warren Webster, assistant surgeon U. S. A., in charge of the McDougall general hospital, having refused to arrest and send to Fort Columbus Private *Philip Fitzsimmons*, of company "F," 40th New York volunteers, did then have presented to him by Captain Hannan an order from Brigadier General Brown, commanding Fort Schuyler, directing him, the said Captain Hannan, to repair to the McDougall general hospital and arrest Private *Philip Fitzsimmons*, of company "F," 40th New York volunteers, did forbid the said Captain Hannan to enter any ward of his hospital, and did also fail to give him any assistance in carrying out the orders of Brigadier General Brown. All this at or near Fort Schuyler, on or about the 15th November, 1863.

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the specification to the first charge, "not guilty."

To the first charge, "not guilty."

To the specification to the second charge, "guilty."

To the second charge, "not guilty."

FINDING.—The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, find the accused, Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster, U. S. A., as follows:

Of the specification to the first charge, "guilty."

Of the first charge, "guilty."

Of the specification to the second charge, "guilty."

Of the second charge, "guilty."

SENTENCE.—And the court does therefore sentence him, Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster, U. S. A., "to be confined to the limits of his post for six months, and to be reprimanded in general orders by the general commanding the department."

2. The major general commanding approves the proceedings of the court, as well as the sentence, that Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster be reprimanded in general orders, and be confined to the limits of the post for six months. In consideration of his high standing and his reputation for subordination anterior to the events which led to his trial, the court recommends the remission of the sentence. While acknowledging, as the major general cheerfully does, the professional merits of Assistant Surgeon *Webster*, he cannot permit so marked a breach of discipline as that which was clearly proved before the court to go unpunished. Believing, with the court, that the offence was founded in some degree on a misconception of duty, which, however, would have been more pardonable in an officer of less intelligence, the sentence of confinement to the limits of the post at which Assistant Surgeon *Webster* is employed is reduced from six months to sixty days.

3. The general court-martial of which Major F. T. Dent, 4th U. S. infantry, is president, is dissolved.

By command of Major General Dix.

D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

W. E. BLAKE,
Aid-de-camp.

No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, February 23, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your reference to these headquarters of the Senate resolution of February 9, 1864, calling for information in relation to the authority which subordinate military commanders have over general hospitals, &c., I have the honor to report as follows:

1. "What authority, if any, subordinate military commanders have, by existing regulations, independent of the medical department, over general hospitals."

General hospitals are established in cities, at military posts, and at convenient points, for the accommodation of patients too ill to be kept with their regiments consistently with their proper treatment. Soldiers of different regiments and different armies may be collected in the same general hospital.

The assignment of patients to general hospitals and their transfer from one to another are regulated by the Surgeon General. The medical treatment and nursing of patients, the internal police, responsibility for supplies, and hospital fund and furniture of the hospital, belong to the surgeon in charge. In so far as these are concerned, a military commander has no right to interfere in its management. Should he know, or have just reason to believe, there was mismanagement or malfeasance in these matters on the part of the surgeon, it would be his duty to report it to the proper authority, that an investigation may be had, but he would not be justified in directly interfering himself.

The guard stationed at a hospital, to prevent disorder and desertion among the patients and to enforce regulations, is under a military commander, and cannot lawfully be subject to the command of a surgeon when there is such a commander present. It is the duty of such military commander and of the surgeon harmoniously to co-operate in preserving good order among the patients in the hospital and out. Hence, in case of riot or disorder in the building, which cannot be quelled by interference of the medical officers, with their ward masters and attendants, the surgeon should call upon the military commander to apply the force under his command for its suppression; and the latter should confine his authority strictly to the accomplishment of that object, in which he would very properly arrest the parties to the violence, and restrain them under guard until they could be tried by orders from the department commander, unless the surgeon should consider their health, as patients, to be endangered by their removal from the hospital, in which case the commander would have no right to insist on taking them, but the surgeon would be responsible for their safe-keeping.

Should a commissioned officer, while a patient in a hospital, be guilty of a breach of discipline, a medical officer would have no right to arrest him, but should report him to the military commander, with the charges against him.

Outside the hospital it is the military commander's duty to arrest and return to the hospital patients absent without a pass from the surgeon, as well as those who may be found by the guard conducting in a disorderly manner; and it would be proper for the military commander to arraign these, or other offenders, before a garrison court which he might assemble, on charges which he, or the surgeon, might see fit to prefer.

2. "What distinction, if any, there is in that respect [the authority of subordinate military commanders, independent of the medical department] between field or post hospitals and general hospitals."

Field or post hospitals are for the accommodation of men of a particular command, and not, like general hospitals, indifferently for men from any part of the army. They are appendages to a regiment, brigade, division, &c., or to a post, and, as such, are under the military control of the commander of the regiment,

brigade, division, &c., or post. Interference in the medical treatment of patients in such hospitals would not be proper on the part of a military commander. In case of misconduct on the part of the surgeon in this respect, or of any maladministration of his office, he would be subject to arrest by his military commander. The transfer of patients from one to another of the hospitals, within an army or military department, would be regulated by the medical director of the said army or department, who, being a part of the general staff of the commander of the army or department, would give orders by *his* authority.

3. "Whether the interests of the service do not require that all orders relating to the management of general hospitals, the reception, treatment, and transfer of patients, should pass through the Surgeon General, or his immediate representative, the medical director?"

It is a military maxim that all officers shall obey the last order which they receive from a superior, provided it be *legal*; that is, not in violation of any law. The interests of the service do not require any general regulation which shall be in conflict with this maxim, because the responsibility attaching to an officer who gives a *legal* but unauthorized order is well understood among military men. In the case of Surgeon Webster, whose trial seems to have set on foot this inquiry, it was not necessary that the order to surrender a deserter in his custody should proceed through the Surgeon General; and the medical director of the department of the east would not have been the immediate representative of the Surgeon General in that case, but the representative of Major General Dix, the department commander. Had Surgeon Webster represented to the officer calling upon him for the deserter that he was a patient whose life or limb would be placed in jeopardy by moving him, the officer would not have been justified in executing the order, without having it repeated, after reporting the circumstances to the power from whom it emanated.

It is an established regulation that *in general* all orders relating to the internal management of general hospitals, the reception, treatment, and transfer of patients, shall pass through the Surgeon General; but no assumption can be based upon this regulation either that medical officers shall, therefore, under any circumstances, be absolutely independent of all other military control, or that they have the legal right of themselves to exercise a purely military command. To yield to such an assumption would be productive of highly mischievous results, and subversive of the principles of military discipline. This view is sustained by the terms of the act defining the rank of medical officers—section 8, act approved February 11, 1847:

"That the rank of the officers of the medical department of the army shall be arranged upon the same basis which at present determines the amount of their pay and emoluments: *Provided*, That the medical officers shall not, in virtue of such rank, be entitled to command in the line, or other staff departments of the army."

This view is also sustained by the usages of service, and by the orders, regulations, and instructions from the office of the Adjutant General of the army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 3.

General Orders, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 4. } Washington, February 12, 1847.

I. The following act of Congress relating to the military establishment of the United States is published officially to the army :

“ AN ACT to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force, and for other purposes.

“ *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in addition to the present military establishment of the United States, there shall be raised and organized, under the direction of the President, for and during the war with Mexico, one regiment of dragoons and nine regiments of infantry, each to be composed of the same number and rank of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, buglers, musicians, and privates, &c., as are provided for a regiment of dragoons and infantry respectively, under existing laws, and who shall receive the same pay, rations, and allowances, according to their respective grades, and be subject to the same regulations, and to the rules and articles of war: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States alone to appoint such of the commissioned officers authorized by this act, below the grade of field officers, as may not be appointed during the present session: *Provided*, That one or more of the regiments of infantry authorized to be raised by this section may, at the decision of the President, be organized and equipped as voltigeurs, and as foot riflemen, and be provided with a rocket and mountain howitzer battery.

“ SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, during the continuance of the war with Mexico, the term of enlistment of the men to be recruited for the regiments authorized by this act shall be during the war, unless sooner discharged.

“ SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one additional major to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen, in the army of the United States, who shall be taken from the captains of the army.

“ SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen, there shall be allowed a regimental quartermaster, to be taken from the subalterns of the line, who shall be allowed ten dollars additional pay per month, and forage for two horses.

“ SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said officers, musicians, and privates, authorized by this act, shall immediately be discharged from the service of the United States at the close of the war with Mexico.

“ SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one surgeon and two assistant surgeons to each regiment raised under this act.

“ SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That during the war with Mexico it shall be lawful for the officers composing the councils of administration of the several regiments constituting a brigade, either regular or volunteer, in the service of the United States, to employ some proper person to officiate as chaplain to such brigade, and the person so employed shall, upon the certificate of the commander of the brigade, receive for his services seven hundred and fifty dollars, one ration, and forage for one horse, per annum, provided that the chaplains now attached to the regular army, and stationed at different military posts, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, be required to repair to the army in Mexico whenever a majority of the men at the post where they are

respectively stationed shall have left them for service in the field; and should any of said chaplains refuse or decline to do this, when ordered so to do by the Adjutant General, the office of such chaplain shall be deemed vacant, and the pay and emoluments thereof be stopped.

"SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint two additional surgeons and twelve additional assistant surgeons in the regular army of the United States, subject to the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to increase and regulate the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army,' approved June 30, 1834; and that the officers whose appointment is authorized by this section shall receive the pay and allowances of officers of the same grades respectively; and that the rank of the officers of the medical department of the army shall be arranged upon the same basis which at present determines the amount of their pay and emoluments: *Provided*, That the medical officers shall not in virtue of such rank be entitled to command in the line or other staff departments of the army.

"SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That each non-commissioned officer, musician, or private enlisted or to be enlisted in the regular army, or regularly mustered in any volunteer company, for a period of not less than twelve months, who has served or may serve during the present war with Mexico, and who shall receive an honorable discharge, or who shall have been killed or died of wounds received or sickness incurred in the course of such service, or who shall have been discharged before the expiration of his term of service in consequence of wounds received or sickness incurred in the course of such service, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the War Department for the quantity of one hundred and sixty acres, and which may be located by the warrantee, or his heirs-at-law at any land office of the United States, in one body, and in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, upon any of the public lands in such district then subject to private entry; and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with evidence of the location thereof having been legally made, to the General Land Office, a patent shall be issued therefor. That in the event of the death of any such non-commissioned officer, musician, or private during service, or after his discharge, and before the issuing of a certificate or warrant as aforesaid, the said certificate or warrant shall be issued in favor, and inure to the benefit, of his family or relatives, according to the following rules: first, to the widow and to his children; second, his father; third, his mother. And in the event of his children being minors, then the legally constituted guardian of such minor children shall, in conjunction with such of the children, if any, as may be of full age, upon being duly authorized by the orphans' or other court having probate jurisdiction, have power to sell and dispose of such certificate or warrant for the benefit of those interested. And all sales, mortgages, powers, or other instruments of writing, going to affect the title or claim to any such bounty right, made or executed prior to the issue of such warrant or certificate, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, nor shall such claim to bounty right be in anywise affected by, or charged with, or subject to, the payment of any debt or claim incurred by the soldier prior to the issuing of such certificate or warrant: *Provided*, That no land warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be laid upon any lands of the United States to which there shall be a pre-emption right, or upon which there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation: *Provided, further*, That every such non-commissioned officer, musician, and private who may be entitled, under the provisions of this act, to receive a certificate or warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land, shall be allowed the option to receive such certificate, or warrant, or a treasury scrip for one hundred dollars, and such scrip, whenever it is preferred, shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to such person or persons as would be authorized to receive such certificates or warrants for lands; said scrip to bear

an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the government. And that each private, non-commissioned officer, and musician, who shall have been received into the service of the United States since the commencement of the war with Mexico, for less than twelve months, and shall have served for such term or until honorably discharged, shall be entitled to receive a warrant for forty acres of land, which may be subject to private entry, or twenty-five dollars in scrip if preferred; and in the event of the death of such volunteer during his term of service, or after an honorable discharge, but before the passage of this act, then the warrant for such land, or scrip, shall issue to the wife, child, or children, if there be any; and if none, then to the father; and if there be no father, then to the mother of such deceased volunteer: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to give bounty land to such volunteers as were accepted into service, and discharged without being marched to the seat of war.

"SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint from the officers of the army four quartermasters of the rank of major, and ten assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain."

"*Approved February 11, 1847.*"

II. By the 9th section of the act, each non commissioned officer, musician, or private now in the service, or who may hereafter be enlisted during the present war with Mexico, and who shall receive an honorable discharge either by expiration of his term of enlistment, or for disability incurred in the course of his service, will be entitled to a warrant for *one hundred and sixty acres of land*, which he will be at liberty to locate in one body, upon any of the public lands that may be subject to private entry; or he may, at his option, when honorably discharged, receive *treasury scrip to the amount of one hundred dollars*, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the governments.

Officers will insert the provisions of this paragraph in their recruiting advertisement.

III. Under the decision of the Attorney General the *three months' extra pay* provided for cases of re-enlistment by the 29th section of the act of July 5, 1838, is only allowed to the soldier who "may re-enlist into his company or regiment," &c., for the period of *five years*; and if he re-enter the army for the term of "during the war" with Mexico, he will be entitled only to the twelve dollars bounty, under the second section of the act approved January 12, 1847.

IV. Each colonel, or other *permanent* commander of a regiment will appoint the regimental quartermaster, (subject to the approval of the Secretary of War,) and report the same to the Adjutant General. The appointments will be announced in regimental orders, and will not be vacated except by sentence of a general court-martial, or by the authority of the *permanent* commander of the regiment. These appointments will only be conferred upon subalterns, who, to experience in service unite high qualifications and sound practical discretion necessary for the efficient performance of the responsible and varied military duties of the station.

The regimental quartermaster will perform the functions of assistant commissary of subsistence, in addition to his duties as quartermaster of the regiment or post, if the command be less than a regiment.

By order.

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

General Orders, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 43. } Washington, April 19, 1862.

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to the present medical corps of the army ten surgeons and ten assistant surgeons, to be promoted and appointed under existing laws; twenty medical cadets, and as many hospital stewards as the surgeon general may consider necessary for the public service, and that their pay and that of all hospital stewards in the volunteer as well as in the regular service shall be thirty dollars per month, to be computed from the passage of this act. And all medical cadets in the service shall, in addition to their pay, receive one ration per day, either in kind or commutation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Surgeon General to be appointed under this act shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier general. There shall be one Assistant Surgeon General and one Medical Inspector General of hospitals, each with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, and the Medical Inspector General shall have, under the direction of the Surgeon General, the supervision of all that relates to the sanitary condition of the army, whether in transports, quarters, or camps, and of the hygiene, police, discipline, and efficiency of field and general hospitals, under such regulations as may hereafter be established.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be eight medical inspectors, with the rank, pay, and emoluments each of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry, and who shall be charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condition of transports, quarters, and camps, of field and general hospitals, and who shall report to the Medical Inspector General, under such regulations as may be hereafter established, all circumstances relating to the sanitary condition and wants of troops and of hospitals, and to the skill, efficiency, and good conduct of the officers and attendants connected with the medical department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Surgeon General, the Assistant Surgeon General, Medical Inspector General, and medical inspectors, shall, immediately after the passage of this act, be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, by selection from the medical corps of the army, or from the surgeons in the volunteer service, without regard to their rank when so selected, but with sole regard to qualifications.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That medical purveyors shall be charged, under the direction of the Surgeon General, with the selection and purchase of all medical supplies, including new standard preparations, and of all books, instruments, hospital stores, furniture, and other articles required for the sick and wounded of the army. In all cases of emergency they may provide such additional accommodations for the sick and wounded of the army, and may transport such medical supplies as circumstances may render necessary, under such regulations as may hereafter be established, and shall make prompt and immediate issues upon all special requisitions made upon them under such circumstances by medical officers; and the special requisitions shall consist simply of a list of the articles required, the qualities required, dated, and signed by the medical officers requiring them.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the inspector general, or any one of the medical inspectors, shall report an officer of the medical corps as disqualified, by age or otherwise, for promotion to a higher grade, or unfitted for the performance of his professional duties, he shall be reported by the

Surgeon General, for examination, to a medical board, as provided by the seventeenth section of the act approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall continue and be in force during the existence of the present rebellion, and no longer: *Provided, however*, That, when this act shall expire, all officers who shall have been promoted from the medical staff of the army under this act shall retain their respective rank in the army, with such promotion as they would have been entitled to.

Approved April 16, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

Official:

_____,
Assistant Adjutant General.

General Orders, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 53. } *Washington, May 16, 1862.*

The following acts of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

I. AN ACT to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of the two and three years' volunteers, and the officers and men actually employed in the western department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the government to pay the two and three years' volunteers called into the service of the United States, being an additional amount required for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry into effect the act approved March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to secure pay, bounty, and pensions to officers and men actually employed in the western department, or department of Missouri.

Approved May 14, 1862.

II. AN ACT to facilitate the discharge of enlisted men for physical disability.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Medical Inspector General, or any medical inspector, is hereby authorized and empowered to discharge from the service of the United States any soldier or enlisted man, with the consent of such soldier or enlisted man, in the permanent hospitals, laboring under any physical disability which makes it disadvantageous to the service that he be retained therein, and the certificate in writing of such inspector general or medical inspector, setting forth the existence and nature of such physical disability, shall be sufficient evidence of such discharge: *Provided, however*, That every such certificate shall appear on its face to have been founded on personal inspection of the soldier so discharged, and shall specifically describe the nature and origin of such disability; and that such discharge shall be without prejudice to the right of such soldier or enlisted man to the pay due

him at the date thereof, and report the same to the Adjutant General and the Surgeon General.

Approved May 14, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

Official :

_____,
Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 4.

General Orders, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 36. } *Washington, April 7, 1862.*

1. The general hospitals are under the direction of the Surgeon General. Orders not involving expense of transportation may be given by him to transfer medical officers or hospital stewards from one general hospital to another, as he may deem best for the service.

2. The chief medical officer, to whom the charge of all the general hospitals in a city may be intrusted, will cause certificates of disability to be made out for such men as, in his judgment, should be discharged. He will be responsible that the certificates are given for good cause, and that they are made in proper form, giving such medical description of the cases, with the degree of disability, as may enable the Pension Office to decide on any claim to pension which may be based upon them. The certificates of disability will be signed by the chief medical officer, and forwarded by him to the military commander in the city, who shall have authority to order the discharge and dispose of the case according to existing regulations.

3. The final statements, and all the discharge papers, will be made out under the supervision of the military commander, and signed by him. Where the men are provided with their descriptive rolls, there will be no delay in discharging them after their certificates of disability are acted on. But if they have no descriptive rolls, application will be made to the company commander for the proper discharge papers, and the men may be maintained at the hospital a reasonable time while awaiting them, to avoid their being turned off without means of support. The discharge will, in all cases, bear the date when the papers are actually furnished the soldier. (See note.)

4. When a man is received in any hospital without his descriptive roll, the fact will be immediately reported by the medical officer in charge to the military commander, who will at once call on the company commander, in the name of the Secretary of War, promptly to furnish the military history of the man, and his clothing, money, and other accounts with the government.

5. When too long a delay would arise in discharging the man because of the remote station of his company, application will be made by the medical officer to the Adjutant General for such account of the man as his records will furnish. To this partial descriptive roll the medical officer will add the period for which pay is due the man since his entry into the hospital. The man will then be discharged, and receive the pay and travelling allowances thus shown to be due him, leaving the balance due him on account of clothing, retained pay, &c., for settlement in such manner as may hereafter be determined. (See notes.)

6. The military commander's duties, in reference to all troops and enlisted men who happen to come within the limits of his command, will be precisely those of a commanding officer of a military post.

7. It is made the duty of each military commander to correct, as far as may be in his power, the evils and irregularities arising from the peculiar state of the service at this time, by collecting stragglers and sending them forward to their proper stations, or discharging them on certificates of disability, if, on examination by the chief medical officer, they be found unfit for the service.

8. The military commander in each city will have control of such guards as may be furnished to preserve discipline and good order at the several military hospitals. He will advise the Adjutant General of the army what number of companies will be required for such guards. He will cause them to be properly posted, relieved, and instructed.

9. Whenever the chief medical officer shall report a number of patients as fit to join their regiments, the military commander will give the necessary orders to have them forwarded in good order and under suitable conduct.

10. The chief medical officer in each city is authorized to employ as cooks, nurses, and attendants, any convalescent, wounded, or feeble men, who can perform such duties, instead of giving them discharges.

11. All officers and enlisted men of volunteers who are on parole not to serve against the rebels will be considered on leave of absence, until notified of their exchange or discharge. They will immediately report their address to the governors of their States, who will be duly informed from this office as to their exchange or discharge.

12. The duties of military commanders, as above defined, will devolve, in the District of Columbia, on the military governor; in the city of Baltimore, on the commander of the middle department; in the city of Philadelphia, on Lieutenant Colonel H. Brooks, 2d artillery, hereby assigned to that station; in the city of New York, and the military posts in that vicinity, on Brevet Brigadier General H. Brown, colonel 5th United States artillery.

By order of the Secretary of War :

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

NOTE to Par. 3.—The first sentence of this paragraph is modified to read as follows :

The final statements, and all the discharge papers, will be made out under the supervision of the military commander, and signed by him, when the soldier is not in a United States hospital, or under the charge of a United States surgeon. But if he is under a United States surgeon or in a United States hospital, the surgeon will, in either case, make out and sign the discharge and final statements, after the military commander has indorsed the authority to discharge the soldier upon the usual discharge and certificates of disability.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 26, 1862.

NOTE to Par. 5.—“In cases where too long a delay would arise in discharging a man because of the remote station of his company,” and when no descriptive list or partial descriptive list can be obtained from this office, the men referred to will be discharged under this order, and an order given them on the quartermaster's department for transportation to their homes. This order will be signed by the same officer who signed the discharge. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation to such men, upon the presentation of this order, requiring them also to show their discharge.

By order of Major General Halleck.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

NOTE 2d to Par. 5.—The sentence “to this partial descriptive roll to the medical officer will add the period for which pay is due the man since his entry into the hospital,” will be understood to give him pay *on this final statement* from the muster *next preceding* his entry into the hospital until the date of his discharge.

Official:

_____,
Assistant Adjutant General.

General Orders, }
No. 65. }

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 12, 1862.

I. Paragraph 1269 army regulations is hereby so modified that private physicians, employed as medical officers with an army in the field in time of war, may be allowed a sum not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, besides transportation in kind.

II. The certificates of discharge to be given by the Medical Inspector General, or any medical inspector of the army, under the act of May 14, 1862, published in “General Orders” No. 53, will be made on the printed forms for certificates of disability prescribed by the army regulations. The inspector giving the discharge will indorse it with his own certificate, that it is granted upon his own personal inspection of the soldier, and with the soldier's consent; and for disability, the nature, degree, and origin of which are correctly described in the within certificate.

III. Each medical director must, under the orders of his department commander, regulate the distribution of the sick and wounded to the hospitals within the military department to which he belongs. When want of room in such hospitals, or the nature of the wounds or diseases of any invalids, require that detachments shall be sent beyond the limits of their departments, the Surgeon General will designate to the medical directors, either by general instructions, or specially by telegraph, to what points they shall be sent. Officers, whose duty it may become to forward such detachments, will take care that no men, except those provided with written passes from their hospital surgeon or the medical director, shall be allowed to go.

Furloughs will not be given by captains of companies or colonels of regiments on any pretext whatever. A furlough from such authority will not relieve a soldier from the charge of desertion.

Enlisted men absent from their regiments without proper authority, are in fact *deserters*, and not only forfeit all pay and allowances, but are subject to the penalties awarded by law to such offenders. No plea of sickness, or other cause not *officially* established, and no certificate of a physician in civil life, unless it be approved by some officer acting as a military commander, *will hereafter avail to remove the charge of desertion, or procure arrears of pay*, when a soldier has been mustered as absent from his regiment *without leave*.

By application to the governors of their States, or to any military commander or United States mustering officer in a city, transportation can be procured to their regiments by soldiers who are otherwise unable to join them.

Where no military commander has been appointed, the senior officer of the army on duty as mustering or recruiting officer in the place, is hereby authorized and required to act in that capacity until another may be appointed.

Under “General Orders” No. 36, it is the duty of military commanders to collect all stragglers and forward them to their regiments. To do this, they must establish camps or depots, under strict military discipline, and maintain sufficient guards to enforce this order. Convalescents in army hospitals will be reported by the surgeons in charge to the military commanders, to be kept at their camps or

depots until they can be sent to join their regiments. Muster-rolls of each detachment will be made out from the best data at hand, the statement of the men being taken in the absence of other information concerning them. A duplicate of each muster-roll must be forwarded to the Adjutant General the day the detachment starts.

To avoid confusion and retain necessary control over all soldiers in the United States service, those who are entertained in State or private hospitals must be subject to the nearest military commander, and are hereby required to report to him in person as soon as they become convalescent.

Immediately after receipt of this order, each military commander will publish, three times, in some newspaper, a brief notice requiring all United States soldiers in that city and country around, who are not under treatment in a United States hospital, to report themselves to him without delay, on penalty of being considered deserters. In cases of serious disability from wounds or sickness, which may prevent obedience to this requirement, the soldier must furnish a certificate of a physician of good standing, describing his case, on which, if satisfactory, the military commander may grant a written furlough for not exceeding thirty days, or a discharge on the prescribed form of a certificate of disability, made out strictly according to the regulations. But no discharges will be given on account of rheumatism, or where there is a prospect of recovery within a reasonable time.

Military commanders may discharge men *at their own request*, who exhibit to them satisfactory proof of their being *paroled* prisoners of war. To other paroled men they will give furloughs until notified of their exchange, or discharged from the service.

Military commanders will report to the Adjutant General, tri-monthly, the names, companies, regiments, and residences of all the soldiers furloughed or discharged by them; and forward, at the same time, the certificates of disability in case of discharge.

They will make timely requisitions for the blanks, and such other things as may be necessary for the proper execution of this order.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General*.

Official:

_____,
Assistant Adjutant General.

General Orders, }
No. 78. }

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1862.

I. The many evils which arise from giving furloughs to enlisted men require that the practice shall be discontinued. Hospitals, provided with ample medical attendance, nurses, food, and clothing, are established by the government, at great expense, not only near the scenes of active military operations, but in many of the northern States. When it is expedient and advisable, sick and wounded patients may, under the direction of the Surgeon General, be transferred in parties, but not in individual cases, to hospitals at the north; and, as far as practicable, the men will be sent to States in which their regiments were raised, provided United States hospitals have been established there. Such regulations will be adopted at all the hospitals as will permit relatives and friends to visit the patients, and furnish them with comforts, at such hours and in such manner as will not interfere with the discipline of the hospitals and the welfare of the mass of patients. The men will thus be under the fostering care of the government while unfit for duty; will be in position to be promptly discharged if proper, and, being always under military control, will be returned to

their regiments as soon as they are able to resume their duties. The unauthorized removal of soldiers from under the control of the United States authorities, by any agents whatever, subjects them to loss of pay and other penalties of desertion.

II. At large camps, depots, or posts, where absentees arrive *en route* to their companies, the commanding officer will immediately set apart a particular place where the men may be quartered, in buildings, tents, or huts, as soon as they arrive, and may, *without delay*, receive food and clothing. Parties will be detailed to await at landing places the arrival of such soldiers, and to direct them to their quarters. They will be assigned immediately to temporary companies, composed as far as possible of men from the same regiments or brigades; and each of these companies will be forwarded in a body to the command to which they belong, according to the directions contained in paragraph I of "General Orders" No. 72.

III. Chaplains appointed by the President for hospitals will be assigned by the Surgeon General to hospitals in the cities for which they were appointed. Should the breaking up of a hospital leave a chaplain supernumerary in any city, the fact will be immediately reported to the Adjutant General. Chaplains will be subordinate to the hospital surgeons. Leaves of absence will be granted them by the Surgeon General when approved by the surgeons in charge of their hospitals.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

Official:

Assistant Adjutant General.

General Orders, }
No. 308. }

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 12, 1863.

The Medical Inspector General has, under direction of the Surgeon General, the supervision of all that relates to the sanitary condition of the army, whether in transports, quarters, or camps; the hygiene, police, discipline, and efficiency of field and general hospitals; and the assignment of duties to medical inspectors.

Medical inspectors are charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condition of transports, quarters, and camps of field and general hospitals, and will report to the Medical Inspector General all circumstances relating to the sanitary condition and wants of troops and of hospitals, and to the skill, efficiency, and conduct of the officers and attendants connected with the medical department. They are required to see that all regulations for protecting the health of troops, and for the careful treatment of and attendance upon the sick and wounded, are duly observed.

They will carefully examine into the quantity, quality, and condition of medical and hospital supplies, the correctness of all medical, sanitary, statistical, military, and property records and accounts pertaining to the medical department, and the punctuality with which reports and returns, required by regulations, have been forwarded to the Surgeon General.

They will ascertain the amount of disease and mortality among the troops, inquire into the causes, and the steps that may have been taken for its prevention or mitigation, indicating, verbally or in writing, to the medical officers, such additional measures or precautions as may be requisite. When sanitary reforms, requiring the sanction and co-operation of military authority, are urgently demanded, they will report at once, in writing, to the officer commanding corps,

department, or division, the circumstances and necessities of the case, and the measures considered advisable for their relief, forwarding a duplicate of such reports to the Medical Inspector General.

They will instruct and direct the medical officers in charge as to the proper measures to be adopted for the correction of errors and abuses, and, in all cases of conflict of views, authority, or instructions, with those of medical directors, will report the circumstances fully and promptly to the Medical Inspector General for the Surgeon General's orders.

Upon or near the beginning of each month, medical inspectors will make minute and thorough inspections of hospitals, barracks, camps, transports, &c., &c., within the districts to which they are assigned, in conformity with these instructions, and the forms for inspection reports furnished them.

Monthly inspection reports, in addition to remarks under the several heads, will also convey the fullest information in regard to the medical and surgical treatment adopted; the advantages or disadvantages of location, construction, general arrangement and administration of hospitals, camps, barracks; the necessity for improvement, alteration, or repair, with such recommendations as will most certainly conduce to the health and comfort of the troops, and the proper care and treatment of the sick and wounded. When alterations, improvements, or repairs, requiring the action of heads of bureaus, are considered essential, special reports, accompanied by plans and approximate estimates of quantities or cost, will be made.

Medical inspectors will make themselves fully conversant with the regulations of the subsistence department in all that relates to issues to hospitals, whether general, field, division, or regimental, and will satisfy themselves, by rigid examination of accounts and expenditures, that the fund accruing from retained rations is judiciously applied, and not diverted from its proper purposes through the ignorance or inattention of medical officers, giving such information and instruction on this subject as may be required. They will also give close attention to the supervision of cooking by the medical officer, whose duty it is, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, and General Orders No. 247, of 1863, to "submit his suggestions for improving the cooking, in writing, to the commanding officer," and to accompany him in frequent inspections of the kitchens and messes.

They will exercise sound discrimination in reporting "an officer of the medical corps as disqualified, by age or otherwise, for promotion to a higher grade, or unfitted for the performance of his professional duties," and be prepared to submit evidence of its correctness to the medical board, by whom the charge will be investigated.

Medical inspectors are also charged with the duty of designating, to the surgeon in charge of general hospitals and convalescent camps, all soldiers who are in their opinion fit subjects for discharge on surgeons' certificate of disability, or sufficiently recovered to be able for duty. In all such cases they will direct the surgeon to discharge from service, in accordance with existing orders and regulations, or return to duty, those so designated.

Official communications to the Medical Inspector General will be directed to the Surgeon General United States army, and plainly addressed on the left-hand lower corner of envelope, "For the Medical Inspector General," the name and title of the writer being written under the words "Official Business."

It is expected that all commanding officers will afford every facility to medical inspectors in the execution of their important duties, giving such orders as may be necessary to carry into effect their suggestions and recommendations; and it is enjoined upon all medical officers, and others connected with the medical department of the United States army, to yield prompt compliance with the instructions they may receive from medical inspectors on duty in the army, department, or district in which they are serving, on all matters relating to the

sanitary condition of the troops, and of the hygiene, police, discipline, and efficiency of hospitals.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 5.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 28, 1863.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th of December last has been received, and I have respectfully to inform you that the following is the decision of the general-in-chief thereon: "Fort Scott is a permanent post."—(See General Orders No. 14, 1863.) The general hospital at a permanent post cannot, and ought not to, be independent of the post commander. General Orders No. 36 was framed to provide for hospitals established in cities and places not regularly garrisoned, where a state of things existed not provided for by any regulation.

The post commander should be held responsible that he does not interfere in the arrangement of the patients or of the hospital, further than may be necessary for the maintenance of proper discipline at his post. He should receive all soldiers not of his command who are discharged by the surgeon from the hospital as fit for duty, and should forward them to their companies under the orders of his department commander. He should also exercise the authority of "military commander" to indorse orders for discharge on the certificates of disability furnished by the hospital surgeon.

It is not for the post commander to say what patients shall be received in the hospital from distant commanders. The surgeon is responsible that the number is not excessive; and in this respect the Surgeon General of the United States army has direction over the hospitals. In all other points it is believed the army regulations are sufficient guide as to the relative duties of a commander of a post, and the surgeon in charge of a hospital thereat.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

Major B. S. HENNING,

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Commanding Fort Scott, Kansas.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1863.

SIR: The attention of this department having been called to the establishment by you of United States general hospitals at Iowa City and Burlington, Iowa, the Secretary of War directs me to inform you that the establishment of these hospitals is unauthorized, is a needless expense to the government, and is therefore disapproved. If there are sick soldiers at the places indicated, the ordinary hospital accommodations organized with every command will suffice for their care. The Secretary directs me to call your attention to General Or-

ders No. 36, of 1862, which places the general hospitals solely under the direction of the Surgeon General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. HARDIE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Brigadier General B. S. ROBERTS,

United States Volunteers, Davenport, Iowa.

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington City, D. C., August 20, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the letter of Brigadier General B. S. Roberts, referred to this office on the 20th instant for remark. In this letter Brigadier General Roberts asserts that certain instructions received by him from Major General Pope "are inoperative under an order the Surgeon General has sent Surgeon M. K. Taylor, in charge of hospital at Keokuk, directing him not to obey my orders," &c. These instructions of General Pope are, in substance, that certain patients at Keokuk and Dubuque hospitals, fit for duty, be caused to rejoin their regiments. No orders conflicting with General Pope's instructions have ever been issued by this office. Some weeks since Brigadier General Roberts issued an order at variance with General Orders No. 36, of 1862, in directing hospitals to be established at two points where they were not needed, and at variance with General Orders No. 78, of 1862, in directing the transfer of convalescents thereto.

The Surgeon General directed Surgeon Taylor not to obey this order. General Roberts writes that this order of his was a "blind," as the soldiers transferred were sent to defend the provost marshal. If so, the men must have been presumed to be fit for duty, and the order of General Roberts sending such men from, rather than to their regiments, and not the order of the Surgeon General, rendered the instructions of General Pope inoperative.

I beg to call attention to an inaccuracy of Brigadier General Roberts in stating that the Surgeon General had directed Surgeon Taylor not to obey "his orders."

Upon receipt of General Roberts's order, above referred to, and after consultation with the Adjutant General of the army, and with his concurrence, Surgeon Taylor was directed by the Surgeon General not to obey "the order in reference to general hospitals at Burlington and Iowa City," in which Brigadier General Roberts attempted to interfere with affairs placed by the War Department beyond his control, and to saddle this department with unnecessary expense.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. SMITH,

Acting Surgeon General.

Brigadier General L. THOMAS,

Adjutant General United States Army.

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Davenport, August 15, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to ask your attention to the following extract from my letter of instructions from Major General Pope, commanding department of the northwest:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, June 9, 1863.

GENERAL: * * * * *

Your attention is called to the large hospitals at Keokuk and Dubuque. Many of the patients are so far convalescent as to be able to absent themselves habitually from the hospitals, and in one or two cases have committed outrages upon the citizens. In Keokuk this has been specially the case. You will please look into these matters to prevent a recurrence of them, and will take steps to insure the departure to join their regiments of all soldiers and officers capable of doing duty, it being assumed that such of them are fit for duty as are capable of absenting themselves from the hospitals, lounging about the streets, and attending places of amusement. * * * * *

I am, &c.,

JOHN POPE,
Major General Commanding.

These instructions are inoperative under an order the Surgeon General has sent Surgeon M. K. Taylor, in charge of hospital at Keokuk, directing him not to obey my orders, as well as by your letter of date of 11th of August, 1863, in which you say "you will revoke your order to Lieutenant Colonel Grier, as also any orders given by you to other officers who are acting under the special instructions of the War Department, or who have not been properly placed under your orders."

Is it the intention of your letter to take away from me the supervision of hospitals, as instructed by General Pope?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier General Volunteers.

Colonel E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington.

Official copy:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, D. C., August 1, 1863.

You will not obey the order you have received from General Roberts, in reference to general hospitals at Burlington and Iowa. The War Department has decided that general hospitals are under me, and I will not pay any expenses connected with hospitals established without my authority.

The transfer of soldiers to other hospitals is also under my direction. You will not make the transfer ordered to Burlington or Iowa City.

W. A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon General.

Surgeon M. K. TAYLOR,
United States Volunteers, Keokuk, Iowa.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 31, 1863.

SIR: The communication of Surgeon John T. Carpenter, United States volunteers, under date of 22d instant, in relation to the conduct of Brigadier General Brayman, commanding Camp Dennison, Ohio, with respect to the company of the Invalid corps ordered as a guard at the general hospital, and requesting that orders be given to restrain the post commander from interference with the management of the general hospital, has been submitted to the general-in-chief, who directs me to say, in reply, that Brigadier General Brayman has no right to interfere with the management of the hospital, but that his duties in reference to the troops that may come within the line of his command are those of a commanding officer of a military post, and that he should, therefore, have control of the company of the Invalid corps, furnished to preserve discipline and good order at the hospital.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel J. K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon General.

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 29, 1864.

SIR: The communication of Surgeon Adolph, major U. S. volunteers, dated St. Augustine, Florida, December 11, 1863, reporting that he had arrested First Lieutenant and Adjutant Edward Millard, 117th New York volunteers, a convalescent officer under his care, with the accompanying papers in the case, has been submitted to the general-in-chief, who directs me to reply as follows :

"General Orders No. 36, of 1862, place the general hospitals under the direction of the Surgeon General. The military commander is not to interfere with the management of the hospitals. He controls such guards as may be furnished to preserve discipline and good order at the military hospitals, and his duties in reference to all troops who are within the limits of his command are those of a commanding officer of a military post. This, it would appear, designates him as the proper authority to make arrests. Surgeons in charge of general hospitals are not recognized as commanding officers in the sense of paragraph 221, Revised Army Regulations.

"In case of conduct prejudicial to good order, &c., &c., the surgeon in charge has his remedy by preferring charges to the military commander, if there is one on the spot; if not, to the department commander."

The decision of Captain Henshaw, acting judge advocate, is concurred in.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Major General Q. A. GILLMORE,
*Commanding Department of the South,
 Folly Island, South Carolina.*

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Judge Advocate's Office, Folly Island, S. C., December 16, 1863.

SIR: The communication of Surgeon Adolph, major U. S. volunteers, dated St. Augustine, Florida, December 11, 1863, stating that he had arrested First Lieutenant and Adjutant Edward Millard, 117th New York volunteers, (a convalescent officer under his care,) upon charges to be duly preferred, and inquiring as to the right of a surgeon to arrest an officer in such cases, having been referred to this office, I have the honor to reply:

That paragraph 221, Revised Army Regulations of 1863, is conclusive upon this question. The commanding officer referred to is the senior officer in command of the troops or station.

In this case, therefore, it appears that Colonel F. A. Osborne, 24th Massachusetts volunteers, was the proper officer to make the arrest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. HENSHAW,
Acting Judge Advocate.

Brigadier General J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Department of the South.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Folly Island, S. C., December 17, 1863.

Official:

E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

THOMAS F. EDWARDS,
Lieutenant and Post Adjutant.

Official copy:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

②

DEAR SIR:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. in relation to the application of the Department for the appointment of a Surveyor in the Department of the Interior, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, very truly,
J. H. HARRIS

Enclosed for you are two copies of a report of the Surveyor General of the Territory of New Mexico, dated at Santa Fe, N. M., the 10th inst., in relation to the application of the Department for the appointment of a Surveyor in the Department of the Interior, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, very truly,
J. H. HARRIS

Very respectfully,
J. H. HARRIS
Secretary of the Interior

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMUNICATING,

In obedience to law, a statement showing the balances to the credit of that department on July 1, 1862; the amounts appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1863; the amounts drawn from the said appropriations, or carried to the surplus fund; and the balances remaining in the treasury at the last-named date.

FEBRUARY 8, 1864.—Read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

MARCH 1, 1864.—Committee discharged. Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

February 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual statement, required by the act of May 1, 1820, prepared by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, showing balances of appropriations standing upon the books of his office to the credit of this department on the 1st of July, 1862; the amounts appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, including repayments and transfers of appropriations, and the aggregate amounts applicable to the service of said fiscal year; also the amounts drawn from said appropriations, or carried to the surplus fund, from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863; and the balance remaining in the treasury at the last-named date.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

Hon. H. HAMLIN,

President of the United States Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Second Comptroller's Office, October 1, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, in duplicate, a statement of the appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1862-'63, showing the balances of the appropriations on July 1, 1862; the appropriations for the fiscal year 1862-'63; the repayments and transfers in the same time; the amounts applicable to the service of the year 1862-'63; the amounts drawn by requisitions from the treasury for the same period; and, finally, the balances on June 30, 1863, with such appropriations as have been carried to the surplus fund; prepared in pursuance of an act of Congress approved May 1, 1820.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

G. BUCKINGHAM,

Acting Comptroller.

Hon J. P. USHER,

Secretary of the Interior.

Statement of the appropriations for the service of the Department of the Interior from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863, made pursuant to the provisions of the 2d section of the act of Congress of May 20, 1820, entitled "An act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

Heads of appropriations.	Balances of appropriations July 1, 1862.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1862-'63.	Repayments from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1862-'63.	Amounts drawn by requisition from the treasury during fiscal year 1862-'63.	Balances June 30, 1863.
Civilization of Indians.....	\$31,504 18	\$10,000 00	\$20 00	\$41,524 18	\$21,866 19	\$19,657 99
Contingencies of Indian department.....	180 08	103,000 00	1,682 76	104,862 84	44,970 61	59,892 23
Presents to Indians.....	601 71	25,000 00	218 82	25,820 53	20,647 57	5,172 96
Provisions for Indians.....	2,202 75	23,600 00	.....	25,802 75	3,394 69	22,408 06
Employment of physicians to vaccinate Indians.....	3,130 06	5,000 00	.....	8,130 06	3,270 53	4,859 53
Buildings and repairs at agencies.....	16,652 04	20,000 00	1,373 42	38,025 46	8,029 80	29,995 66
Preventing trespasses and depredations by Indians.....	4,373 80	.....	.....	4,373 80	.....	4,373 80
Expenses of rescuing prisoners from Indian tribes.....	2,753 31	.....	.....	2,753 31	.....	2,753 31
Revising, preparing, and printing a new code of regulations for Indian department.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents.....	42,698 13	188,000 00	6,486 29	237,184 42	114,626 91	122,557 51
Pay of sub-agents.....	9,385 26	12,000 00	.....	21,385 26	3,500 00	17,885 26
Pay of interpreters.....	41,765 78	57,800 00	2,933 83	102,499 61	34,731 20	67,768 41
Pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, (for western territory).....	818 30	2,400 00	.....	3,218 30	1,200 00	2,018 30
Pay of clerk to superintendent in California.....	1,106 21	8,700 00	.....	9,806 21	4,800 00	5,006 21
Pay of clerks (temporary) to superintendents.....	.....	9,944 86	55 04	9,999 90	5,902 83	4,097 07
Transportation, &c., of annuity, goods, &c., to Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians of Upper Kansas river.....	.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	330 82	14,669 18
Carrying into effect treaty of February, 1861, with Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians of Kansas river.....	.....	98,500 00	.....	98,500 00	30,861 05	67,638 95
Expenses of holding council with Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians south of the Platte.....	14,342 92	.....	.....	14,342 92	.....	14,342 92
Survey and allotment of lands for Arapahoe and Cheyenne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Indians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00
Interest on investments, &c., due Indian tribes, reimburse- ble, &c.....	119 53	.....	.....	.....	119 53
Extinguishing title of Indian tribes to lands west of Mis- sour and Iowa.....	1,205 76	.....	.....	700 00	505 76
Medallions of the President of the United States for Indian tribes, act July 5, 1862.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	1,450 00	3,550 00
Fulfilling treaty of Fort Laramie.....	3,060 89	12,000 00	142,439 13	86,216 80	71,283 22
Fulfilling treaty with Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches of Arkansas river.....	32,486 43	.....	50,000 00	30,994 48	51,491 95
Collecting and establishing the Southern Comanches, Wit- chitas, &c., on reservations.....	2,362 96	.....	.....	.....	2,362 96
Opening communication with Comanches, Apaches, &c.. General and incidental expenses of Indian service in Cali- fornia.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	8,362 50	1,637 50
Removal and subsistence of Indians in California to three military reservations, and two additional reservations.. Removal and subsistence of Indians in California to three military reservations, and pay of physicians, smiths, car- penters, &c.....	18,301 15	.....	15,000 00	12,191 71	21,109 44
Arrearages of compensation, &c., to Indian agents for tribes in California.....	4,700 96	.....	.....	2,680 00	2,020 96
Compensation of five supervisors and twenty laborers on reservations in California.....	75,477 54	2,229 48	.....	29,980 22	47,726 80
Holding treaties with various Indian tribes in California.. Purchase of cattle, clothing, food, teams, &c., for Indians, northern district of California, act February 5, 1862.....	2,250 00	.....	.....	.....	2,250 00
Purchase of cattle, clothing, food, teams, &c., for Indians, southern district of California, act February 5, 1862.....	13,800 00	.....	42,000 00	28,800 00	27,000 00
Surveying and marking the external boundaries of Indian pueblos, New Mexico.....	536 47	.....	.....	*536 47	.....
Presents to bands of Pueblo Indians in New Mexico.....	.....	.....	62,500 00	35,000 00	28,500 00
Incidental expenses of Indian service in New Mexico.....	.....	.....	30,000 00	20,750 00	9,250 00
Expenses of negotiating treaties with Apaches, Navajoes, and Utah Indians in New Mexico.....	3,750 00	.....	.....	.....	3,750 00
Incidental expenses of Indian service in Oregon Territory.. Expenses of negotiating with Indian tribes of Oregon.	3,998 58	715 00	.....	.....	4,713 58
Adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among In- dians of Oregon.....	6,257 38	23,473 15	75,000 00	67,391 55	37,338 98
	.....	199 64	.....	.....	199 64
	396 08	.....	.....	.....	396 08
	8,662 17	.....	.....	.....	8,662 17
	33 65	.....	.....	.....	33 65

* Carried to surplus fund.

Statement of the appropriations for the service of the Department of the Interior, &c.—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Fiscal year 1862-'63.					Amounts drawn by re-		Balances June 30, 1863.
	Balances of appropria-	Appropriations for the	Repayments from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fis-	cal year 1862-'63.	acquisition from the treasury during fis-	cal year 1862-'63.	
Expenses of negotiating with Indian tribes of Oregon west of Cascade mountains.....	\$2,939 90	.....	.....	\$2,939 90	.....	.....	.....	\$2,939 90
Insurance and transportation of annuities to Indian tribes in Oregon.....	1,383 50	.....	.....	1,383 50	.....	.....	.....	1,383 50
Expenses of negotiating treaties with the Rogue River and Cow Creek bands of Umpquas.....	2,063 58	.....	.....	2,063 58	.....	.....	.....	2,063 58
Travelling expenses of superintendent and Indian agents in Oregon.....	143 50	.....	.....	143 50	.....	.....	.....	143 50
Fulfilling the articles with the Umpquas and Calapooias of Oregon.....	12,160 64	\$21,100 00	.....	33,260 64	.....	\$12,850 00	.....	20,410 64
Removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory.....	24,462 00	100,000 00	.....	124,462 00	.....	53,471 46	.....	70,999 54
Fulfilling the articles with bands of Chastas, Scoton, and Umpquas, of November, 1854.....	24,341 89	11,400 00	.....	35,741 89	.....	11,820 08	.....	23,921 81
Fulfilling the articles of January 10, 1855, with bands of Calapooias, Molalla, and Clackama Indians of Oregon..	9,426 58	16,000 00	\$1,794 41	27,220 99	.....	12,212 34	.....	15,008 65
Fulfilling treaties with the confederate tribes and bands in Middle Oregon.....	31,494 66	35,200 00	3,597 83	70,292 49	.....	23,311 28	.....	46,981 21
Payment of liabilities for Indian service in Oregon.....	187 02	.....	.....	187 02	.....	.....	.....	187 02
General and incidental expenses of Indian service in Oregon and Washington Territory.....	21,627 95	70,000 00	.....	91,627 95	.....	52,601 93	.....	39,026 02
Expenses of colonizing, supporting, &c., Indians in Oregon with whom treaties have been made, but not ratified, act March 3, 1863.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00
Payment of persons engaged by provisional government of Oregon.....	413 42	.....	.....	413 42	.....	.....	.....	413 42

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Washington Territory.....	13,148 72	.....	.....	13,148 72	791 93	12,356 79
Expenses of negotiating treaties with Indians in Washington Territory.....	2,732 87	.....	.....	2,732 87	.....	2,732 87
Fulfilling the articles of December 26, 1854, with bands of Indians of Puget's sound.....	13,428 12	16,400 00	.....	29,828 12	12,089 00	17,739 12
Fulfilling treaty with the Blackfeet.....	63,106 25	70,000 00	.....	133,106 25	53,057 09	80,049 16
Fulfilling treaty with Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory.....	17,008 75	40,200 00	933 48	58,142 23	25,125 00	33,017 23
Erecting buildings for agents in Washington Territory.....	2,855 00	.....	.....	2,855 00	.....	2,855 00
Transportation and delivery of annuity goods to the Blackfeet Indians.....	23,229 25	34,000 00	.....	57,229 25	17,973 37	39,255 88
Compensation of superintendents and three additional agents, Washington Territory.....	9,527 77	.....	.....	9,527 77	.....	9,527 77
Removal and subsistence of Indians in Washington Territory.....	.....	.....	3,442 32	3,442 32	.....	3,442 32
Amount to reimburse the Blackfeet and other Indians in dry goods and clothing.....	.....	14,404 77	.....	14,404 77	1,625 17	12,779 60
Incidental expenses of Indian service in Colorado Territory.....	.....	27,000 00	.....	27,000 00	2,000 00	25,000 00
Liquidation of agency debts contracted under late agents, Head and Colley, Colorado Territory, and pay of employes to close of 1861.....	.....	7,500 00	.....	7,500 00	5,053 37	2,446 63
Incidental expenses of Indian service in Nevada Territory.....	.....	27,000 00	.....	27,000 00	13,040 00	13,960 00
Compensation to three special agents and four interpreters for tribes in Texas.....	3,902 00	.....	.....	3,902 00	*3,902 00	.....
Indian service in district of country leased from Choctaws for Indians lately residing in Texas.....	22,825 00	45,650 00	.....	68,475 00	19,054 56	49,420 44
Incidental expenses of Indian service in Arizona, act March 3, 1863.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	3,595 69	6,404 31
Incidental expenses of Indian service in Utah Territory.....	14,505 38	47,000 00	58 42	61,563 80	41,397 83	20,165 97
Indian service in Utah under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.....	898 42	.....	.....	898 42	898 42	.....
Surveying and mapping four farms and reservations in Utah.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
Supplying deficiencies in appropriations for the pay of the late Indian agents in Utah Territory, Hurt, Armstrong, and Bedell, upon the settlement of their accounts.....	5,718 28	.....	.....	5,718 28	.....	5,718 28
Fulfilling treaties with Creeks.....	19,093 96	98,280 00	367 45	117,741 41	60,967 05	56,774 36
Fulfilling treaties with Creeks, (proceeds of lands).....	63 78	.....	.....	63 78	.....	63 78
Trust fund—interest on investments in stocks for Creek orphans.....	29,237 33	1,550 15	150 00	30,937 48	.....	30,937 48

* Carried to surplus fund.

Statement of the appropriations for the service of the Department of the Interior, &c.—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances of appropriations July 1, 1862.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1862-'63.	Repayments from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1862-'63.	Amounts drawn by requisition from the treasury during fiscal year 1862-'63.	Balances June 30, 1863.
Expenses of running and marking eastern boundary of Creek country west of Arkansas.....	\$283 96	.....	.....	\$283 96	.....	.....
Expenses of marking northern and western boundary of Creek country.....	76 40	.....	.....	76 40	.....	.....
Survey of Creek boundary.....	118 81	.....	.....	118 81	.....	.....
Balance due Creek Indians for losses sustained during late war with Great Britain.....	384 00	.....	.....	384 00	.....	\$384 00
Fulfilling treaties with Cherokees, (proceeds of lands).....	40 45	.....	\$10 00	50 45	10 00	40 45
Trust fund—interest on investments in stocks for Cherokee schools.....	12,012 00	\$705 87	*348 00	13,065 87	13,065 87	.....
Trust fund—interest on investments in stocks for Cherokees, treaty of 1835-'36.....	21,688 64	4,756 93	.....	26,445 57	26,445 57	.....
Trust fund—interest due Cherokee orphans.....	2,767 50	.....	.....	2,767 50	2,767 50	.....
Stock redeemed and due Cherokees, treaty of 1835-'36.....	1,020 45	.....	.....	1,020 45	1,020 45	.....
Stock redeemed and due Cherokees, treaty of 1819, (schools). Payment to such Cherokees as were omitted in the census taken by D. W. Siler.....	811 17	.....	.....	811 17	811 17	.....
Payment to the Cherokee nation the sum of \$724,603 37, and interest thereon at five per cent.....	109 96	.....	.....	109 96	.....	109 96
Additional amount for expenses paid for subsistence improperly charged to treaty fund, &c., per article 11, treaty August, 1846, with Cherokees.....	366 10	.....	.....	366 10	.....	366 10
Carrying into effect the 24th section of the civil and diplomatic act of March 3, 1855—appropriation, act February 28, 1859.....	201 11	.....	.....	201 11	.....	201 11
	3,244 91	.....	.....	3,244 91	13,244 91	.....

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

7

Trust fund—interest on investments for Chippewas and Christian Indians.....	2,644 14	.....	2,644 14	2,617 62	26 52
Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas and Christian Indians, (proceeds of lands).....	9 00	.....	9 00	.....	9 00
Carrying into effect treaty with the Chippewas, of October 4, 1842.....	602 47	.....	602 47	.....	602 47
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river, &c.....	15,960 00	37,480 00	53,440 00	19,056 46	34,383 54
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas of the Mississippi and Lake Superior.....	18,253 36	.....	18,253 36	15,080 00	3,173 36
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas of Saginaw.....	982 07	.....	982 07	.....	982 07
Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas of Saginaw, (proceeds of lands).....	3,461 80	.....	3,461 80	.....	3,461 80
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas of Mississippi, of February 22, 1855.....	15,223 85	117,573 34	133,352 54	78,569 41	54,783 13
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.....	3,645 25	3,000 00	6,645 25	2,000 67	4,644 58
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas of Lake Superior, of September 30, 1854.....	23,983 35	96,293 32	120,855 53	68,562 30	52,293 23
Insurance, &c., of annuities, &c., to Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	4,556 28	11,525 26	16,081 54	7,198 05	8,883 49
Insurance, &c., of annuities, &c., to Chippewas of the Mississippi.....	2,280 18	7,773 50	10,053 68	4,092 50	5,961 18
Expenses of holding council with Red Lake and Red River Chippewas in Minnesota, act June 19, 1860.....	176 75	.....	176 75	176 75	.....
Trust fund—interest on investments in stocks for Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomes, (mills).....	15,461 41	.....	18,153 34	6,000 00	12,153 34
Trust fund—interest on investments for Chippewas of Swan creek, Black river, &c.....	185 24	.....	185 24	185 24	.....
Removal of Court Orielle band of Chippewas on Red river, &c., to Wisconsin.....	254 60	.....	254 60	.....	254 60
Extinguishing title of Chippewas to lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	1,034 10	.....	1,034 10	.....	1,034 10
Act to enable the President to negotiate a treaty with the Indians of Michigan, act July 31, 1854.....	66 02	.....	66 02	.....	66 02
Negotiating treaty with Chippewas of northern Minnesota, and extinguishing title to lands in that vicinity, act July 5, 1862.....	.....	15,000 00	15,253 20	14,107 44	1,145 76
Fulfilling treaties with Chickasaws.....	5,521 00	6,000 00	11,521 00	312 25	11,208 75
Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws.....	46,448 46	71,040 00	117,488 46	72,974 20	44,514 26

* Transferred by appropriation 1861, from Cherokee national fund.

† \$348 of this transferred to Cherokee schools.

‡ Carried to surplus fund.

Statement of the appropriations for the service of the Department of the Interior, &c.—Continued.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances of appropriations July 1, 1862.						Repayments from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863.		Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1862-'63.		Amounts drawn by requisition from the treasury during fiscal year 1862-'63.		Balances June 30, 1863.
Carrying into effect Choctaw treaty on account of lands relinquished, act July 21, 1863.....	\$826 26								\$826 26				\$826 26
Trust fund—interest on investments for Choctaws under their convention with the Chickasaws.....	14,256 12		\$52 04						14,308 16				14,308 16
Trust fund—Choctaw orphans' reservations, (proceeds of lands).....	15,892 44								15,892 44	\$15,000 00			892 44
Trust fund—interest on investments for Choctaws, (education).....	7,145 37			3,216 96					10,362 33				10,362 33
Interest on awards to Choctaw claimants, &c., for 1845, 1846, and 1847.....	20,644 88								20,644 88				20,644 88
Payment to Choctaw nation on account of their claims under the 11th and 12th articles of treaty of 1855.....	250,000 00								250,000 00				250,000 00
Surveying and marking boundary of Choctaw and Chickasaw country, and completing survey of Creek boundary, act August 18, 1856.....	67 70								67 70	67 70			
Principal awarded to Choctaw claimants, act July 21, 1852.....	1,000 00								1,000 00				1,000 00
Carrying into effect Choctaw treaty, act June 11, 1842.....	95 83								95 83				95 83
Fulfilling treaty with Delawares, of May 6, 1854, (proceeds of lands).....	13,450 59		200 00				\$1,303 66		14,954 25	13,009 18			1,945 07
Fulfilling treaty with Delawares.....	2,081 14		4,808 00						6,889 14	100 00			6,789 14
Trust fund—interest on investments in stocks for Delawares, (education).....	6,498 56		59,414 97						65,913 52	56,945 41			8,968 12
Stock redeemed and due Delawares.....	329 42								329 42	329 42			
Fulfilling treaties with Iowas.....	2,995 86						233 75		8,979 61	4,739 56			4,240 05
Fulfilling treaty with Iowas, (proceeds of lands).....	2,698 25						57		2,698 82	1,280 88			1,417 94
Trust fund—interest on investment in stocks for Iowas.....	4,472 62		8,742 60				256 81		13,472 03	13,448 97			23 06

Stock redeemed and due Iowas.....	414 87	.....	.....	414 87	.....
Fulfilling treaties with Kansas Indians.....	4,599 25	20,000 00	243 50	13,359 90	11,482 85
Trust fund—interest on investments for Kansas schools....	753 19	291 93	.....	600 00	445 12
Fulfilling treaties with Kaskaskias, Weas, and Pianke- shaws.....	563 65	.....	.....	.....	563 65
Fulfilling treaty with Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, (proceeds of lands).....	1,092 24	.....	.....	75 00	1,017 24
Trust fund—interest due Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.....	35 62	21,946 17	.....	21,981 79	.....
Stock redeemed and due Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.....	315 86	.....	.....	315 86	.....
Fulfilling treaties with Kickapoos.....	5,712 27	28,000 00	.....	33,712 27	19,712 55
Fulfilling treaties with Menomonees.....	21,959 72	43,033 32	105 93	65,098 97	37,075 80
Trust fund—interest on investments in stocks for Menomo- nees.....	5,345 84	6,308 44	5 11	11,659 39	1,194 39
Fulfilling treaties with the Miamies.....	45,537 93	81,285 88	169 52	126,993 33	70,712 94
Fulfilling treaties with the Eel River Miamies.....	.....	2,200 00	.....	2,200 00	1,100 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Makah tribes.....	10,855 02	19,700 00	.....	30,555 02	18,050 00
Fulfilling treaty with the Mole Indians.....	6,130 00	18,200 00	.....	24,330 00	15,230 00
Negotiating treaty with the Nez Percé Indians of Oregon and Washington Territory.....	.....	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	10,000 00
Survey of the reservations for the Nez Percé, Flatheads, &c., west of Cascade mountains.....	15,000 00	.....	.....	15,000 00	15,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Nez Percé Indians.....	36,270 70	53,200 00	.....	89,470 70	26,600 00
Payment to Tah-shah, or White Crow, an Omaha chief, for horses killed by white settlers, act. March 3, 1863.....	.....	630 00	.....	630 00	.....
Fulfilling treaties with the Omahas.....	9,273 52	68,780 00	.....	78,053 52	40,793 82
Fulfilling treaties with the Osages.....	25,329 01	6,912 00	.....	32,241 01	28,823 66
Trust fund—interest on investments in stocks for Osages, (education).....	808 28	743 72	.....	1,552 00	2 00
Fulfilling treaties with Ottawas.....	1,734 00	.....	.....	1,734 00	1,734 00
Fulfilling treaties with Ottawas and Chippewas.....	2,553 13	.....	.....	2,553 13	2,553 13
Fulfilling treaties with Ottawas of Kansas.....	.....	5,200 00	.....	5,200 00	2,600 00
Fulfilling treaties with Ottawas and Chippewas of Michi- gan.....	29,309 33	74,580 00	.....	103,889 33	65,439 33
Fulfilling treaties with Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf.....	.....	44,705 95	.....	44,705 95	16,205 95
Trust fund—interest on investments in stocks for Ottawas of Roche de Boeuf.....	.....	42 91	.....	42 91	42 91
Trust fund—interest on investments in stocks for Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork.....	.....	35 57	.....	35 57	35 57

Statement of the appropriations for the service of the Department of the Interior, &c.—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances of appropriations July 1, 1862.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1862-'63.	Repayments from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1862-'63.	Amounts drawn by requisition from the treasury during fiscal year 1862-'63.	Balances June 30, 1863.
Trust fund—interest on investments in stocks for Ottawas and Chippewas.....	\$10, 324 34	\$313 27	.....	\$10, 637 61	.....	\$10, 637 61
Salary of agent of Ottawas and Chippewas of Swan creek, Black river, and Christian Indians.....	.....	1, 500 00	.....	1, 500 00	\$375 00	1, 125 00
Fulfilling treaties with Ottoes and Missourias.....	5, 079 24	33, 880 00	\$7 43	38, 966 67	16, 640 00	22, 326 67
Carrying out treaties with Ottoes, Missourias, Omahas, Delawares, and Iowas.....	3, 535 43	.....	.....	3, 535 43	.....	3, 535 43
Amount in the hands of W. W. Dennison unaccounted for, and belonging to Ottoes and Missourias.....	.....	18, 970 07	.....	18, 970 07	6, 514 48	12, 455 59
Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees.....	22, 240 17	104, 960 00	.....	127, 200 17	67, 340 47	59, 859 70
Insurance, transportation, &c., of Pawnee annuity goods, act February 28, 1859.....	592 02	.....	.....	592 02	.....	592 02
Insurance of Pawnees, Poncas, and Yanceton Sioux annuity goods.....	8, 004 46	20, 000 00	.....	28, 004 46	8, 783 38	19, 221 08
Fulfilling treaty with the Poncas, act March 29, 1860.....	5, 412 19	49, 000 00	.....	54, 412 19	28, 750 00	25, 662 19
Survey of Ponca reserve, act March 2, 1861.....	250 00	.....	.....	250 00	.....	250 00
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, (proceeds of lands).....	.....	126, 786 00	1, 718 25	1, 718 25	1, 718 25	.....
Fulfilling treaties with the Pottawatomies.....	34, 546 35	.....	2, 022 78	163, 355 13	76, 359 67	86, 995 46
Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomies of Huron.....	400 00	800 00	.....	1, 200 00	400 00	800 00
Trust fund—interest due Pottawatomies, (education).....	205 85	6, 532 63	.....	6, 738 48	6, 091 58	646 90
Trust fund—interest due Pottawatomies, (mills).....	5, 200 00	3, 740 04	.....	8, 940 04	7, 321 54	1, 618 50
Payment to Pottawatomies for corn crop abandoned.....	17 50	.....	.....	17 50	.....	17 50
Fulfilling treaties with Quapaws.....	1, 935 00	5, 320 00	86 50	7, 341 50	1, 489 59	5, 851 91
Fulfilling treaties with Quinaieit and Quielehute Indians..	10, 926 13	18, 800 00	.....	29, 726 13	12, 000 00	17, 726 13
Fulfilling treaties with Rogue Rivers.....	9, 010 43	5, 000 00	.....	14, 010 43	3, 157 32	10, 853 11

Payment for permanent improvements made by claimants on lands in Rogue River reservations.....	1,587 00	-----	-----	1,587 00	-----	-----	1,587 00
Fulfilling treaties with Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.....	1,229 55	-----	137 50	103,367 05	-----	62,093 67	41,273 38
Fulfilling treaties with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	3,246 48	-----	-----	15,740 00	-----	11,116 48	7,870 00
Surveying and allotting to the proper persons the reserved tracts, as per 9th and 10th articles of treaty of July 15, 1830, with Sacs and Foxes.....	1,209 97	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,209 97
Fulfilling treaty with the Skallams.....	12,598 27	-----	-----	23,200 00	-----	15,125 00	20,673 37
Fulfilling treaties with the Senecas.....	2,256 59	-----	86 50	5,320 00	-----	830 00	6,833 09
Fulfilling treaty with Tonawandas, (band of Senecas,) act March 3, 1859.....	762 45	-----	31 59	-----	-----	762 45	31 59
Fulfilling treaty with Senecas of New York.....	11,605 45	-----	-----	23,805 00	-----	11,902 50	23,907 95
Trust fund—interest on investments in stocks for Senecas..	125 00	-----	-----	250 00	-----	-----	375 00
Trust fund—Senecas of New York, per 3d article treaty May 20, 1842.....	46 96	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	46 96
Trust fund—interest due Tonawanda bands of Senecas....	2,520 00	-----	-----	6,362 00	-----	5,040 00	3,842 00
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas and Shawnees.....	2,555 00	-----	86 50	4,120 00	-----	530 00	6,231 50
Trust fund—interest on investments in stocks for Senecas and Shawnees.....	267 96	-----	-----	335 02	-----	-----	602 98
Fulfilling treaties with Shawnees.....	13,565 07	-----	-----	99,000 00	-----	90,834 62	21,730 45
Trust fund—interest on investments in stocks for Shawnees.....	1,459 07	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,459 07
Paying claim of certain Shawnee Indians, presented to Congress at its present session, for depredations committed on their property by citizens of the United States, act May 9, 1860.....	90 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	90 00
Negotiating treaty with Shoshonees or Snake Indians, act July 5, 1862.....	-----	-----	15,783 88	20,000 00	-----	32,000 00	3,783 88
Fulfilling treaties with the Stockbridges.....	2,087 76	-----	13 50	-----	-----	-----	2,101 26
Fulfilling treaties with Stockbridges and Munsees, of February 2, 1856.....	1,938 84	-----	128 76	-----	-----	-----	2,067 60
Carrying into effect treaty with Stockbridges and Munsees..	42 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	42 00
Trust fund—interest on investments in stocks for Stockbridges and Munsees.....	780 60	-----	8 03	156 12	-----	944 75	-----
Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York.....	5,547 86	-----	-----	9,000 00	-----	9,774 86	4,773 00
Act to reimburse Yancton Sioux for loss of steamer J. G. Morrow.....	-----	-----	-----	4,320 38	-----	4,320 38	-----
Expenses of negotiating treaty with Upper and Lower Sioux tribes.....	15,865 76	-----	-----	-----	-----	15,865 76	-----
Fulfilling treaties with Sioux of the Mississippi.....	54,937 90	-----	61,628 11	150,050 00	-----	175,405 45	91,210 56

Statement of the appropriations for the service of the Department of the Interior, &c.—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances of appropriations July 1, 1862.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1862-'63.	Repayments from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1862-'63.	Amounts drawn by requisition from the treasury during fiscal year 1862-'63.	Balances June 30, 1863.
Adjusting difficulties with the Cuthead and Yanctonaize bands of Sioux.....	\$392 49	.....	.....	\$392 49	.....	\$392 49
Payment to the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians for reservations, act March 2, 1861.....	880 58	.....	.....	880 58	.....	880 58
Payment to the Sison and Wahpaton bands of the Dakota or Sioux Indians for their reservations, &c.....	82,528 38	.....	.....	82,528 38	\$41,000 00	41,528 38
Transportation of annuities, goods, &c., to Sioux of Mississippi.....	368 04	.....	.....	368 04	.....	368 04
Fulfilling treaty with the Yancton Sioux or Dakotas, act February 28, 1859.....	.....	\$130,000 00	.....	130,000 00	82,290 77	47,709 23
Engagements and stipulations made by General Harney with Sioux Indians at Fort Pierre.....	118 62	.....	.....	118 62	*118 62	.....
Loss and destruction of property of citizens of Minnesota and Iowa at Spirit lake by Inkpaduta's band of Sioux Indians, act March 2, 1861.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Act to enable the President to cause the removal of Sioux of the Mississippi beyond the limits of any State.....	3,052 39	.....	.....	3,052 39	2,894 65	157 74
Fulfilling treaty with Florida Indians or Seminoles.....	.....	50,016 66	.....	50,016 66	44,800 00	5,216 66
Removal and subsistence of Seminoles.....	102,351 56	64,400 00	\$1,825 29	168,576 85	97,506 25	71,070 60
Fulfilling treaties with Utahs.....	153,279 70	.....	.....	153,279 70	95,018 00	58,261 70
Fulfilling treaties with Umpquas, (Crow Creek bands).....	18,547 49	.....	.....	18,547 49	13,272 61	5,274 88
Colonizing, supporting, &c., the Wichitas and other affiliated bands.....	1,497 43	1,100 00	.....	2,597 43	550 00	2,047 43
Fulfilling treaties with Winnebagoes.....	43,607 49	75,600 00	.....	119,207 49	70,936 46	48,271 03
	3,059 42	168,500 00	.....	171,559 42	136,401 39	35,158 03

* Carried to surplus fund.

Fulfilling treaties with Wyandotts	4,597 46	.....	.....	4,597 46	1,597 34	3,000 12
Fulfilling treaty with Walla-Walla, Cayuses, and Umatilla tribes	58,050 40	47,600 00	.....	105,650 40	53,687 30	51,963 10
Fulfilling treaty with Yakama nation	35,991 29	52,200 00	.....	88,191 29	47,487 21	40,704 08
Insurance, &c., of annuities, &c., for Yakamas, Flatheads, and Nez Percés	22,979 08	.....	.....	22,979 08	22,959 25	19 83
Insurance, transportation, &c., of annuities, goods, &c., to Indian tribes in Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin	11 43	.....	.....	11 43	.....	11 43
Insurance, transportation, &c., of annuities, goods, &c., to Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, act June, 1860	4,653 66	40,701 24	755 18	46,110 08	23,648 83	22,461 25
Surveying boundaries of Indian reservations, and allotting and defining Indian reservations and half-breed lands, act August 18, 1856	6,334 06	.....	.....	6,334 06	2,379 97	2,954 09
Payment of admitted claims of S. C. Webber and J. J. Miller for labor, &c., act March 3, 1863 .....	.....	658 50	.....	658 50	658 50	.....
Payment of awards of General William B. Mitchell under treaty of Chicago	1,674 14	.....	.....	1,674 14	.....	1,674 14
Payment of value of property of Baker & Streets destroyed by the Kiowas	50 00	.....	.....	50 00	.....	50 00
Payment of accounts of Governor Gaines and Courtney M. Walker for expenses, &c.	48 34	.....	.....	48 34	*48 34	.....
Satisfying claims of Half-breeds to lands in Nemaha reserve, excluded by the McCoy survey of 1859 .....	.....	19,621 27	.....	19,621 27	2,656 94	16,964 33
Relief of destitute Indians, and with the view of preventing suffering and starvation among Indian tribes who have failed in raising crops from the drought of last summer, act March, 1861 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intercourse with various Indian tribes having no treaties with the United States	1,483 53	.....	.....	1,483 53	496 80	986 73
Army invalid pensions .....	.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00
Army pensions under acts March 18, 1818, May 15, 1828, and June 7, 1832	128,721 60	640,000 00	8,542 12	777,263 72	374,297 45	402,966 27
Army pensions under acts (3d sec.) July 4, 1836, July 7, 1838, March 3, 1843, June 17, 1844, February 2, and July 29, 1848, and February 3, 1853	30 07	25,000 00	2,600 70	27,630 77	27,585 84	44 93
Army pensions to widows and orphans under acts (1st sec.) July 4, 1836, July 21, 1848, and June 3, 1858	56,376 19	200,000 00	6,546 08	262,922 27	124,535 16	138,387 11
Army half-pay pensions, payable through Third Auditor's office	110,614 60	340,000 00	7,055 23	457,669 83	392,410 96	65,259 87
.....	29,996 64	.....	.....	29,996 64	1,320 00	28,676 64

* Carried to surplus fund.

Statement of the appropriations for the service of the Department of the Interior &c.—Continued.

Heads of appropriations	Balances of appropria- tions July 1, 1862.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1862-'63.	Repayments from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fis- cal year 1862-'63.	Amounts drawn by re- quisition from the treasury during fis- cal year 1862-'63.	Balances June 30, 1863.
Army unclaimed pensions.....	.....	\$12,826 88	.....	\$12,826 88	\$12,826 88	.....
Navy invalid pensions.....	\$15,916 53	45,000 00	\$2,495 04	63,411 57	38,832 05	\$24,579 52
Navy pension fund.....	61,293 94	1,271,251 15	624 76	1,333,169 85	3,786 80	1,329,383 05
Navy pensions to widows and orphans, acts 1843, 1847, and 1848.....	47,259 03	200,000 00	12,032 13	259,291 16	141,495 00	117,796 16
Navy unclaimed pensions.....	.....	1,074 51	.....	1,074 51	1,074 51	.....
Privateer pension fund.....	499 87	600 00	20 00	1,119 87	743 00	376 87
	2,773,329 92	7,041,752 47	192,723 39	10,007,805 78	4,433,922 43	5,573,883 35

RECAPITULATION.

Amount applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1862-'63, as per aggregate of fourth column.....	.....	\$10,007,805 78
From which deduct amount of refunding requisitions and transfers, as per third column.....	.....	192,723 39
Will show the amount applicable to the above period.....	.....	9,815,082 39
From which deduct amount drawn by requisitions from the treasury, and amount of surplus fund and transfer warrants, as per aggregate of fifth column.....	\$4,433,922 43	
From which last sum deduct amount of refunding requisitions and transfers, as per third column.....	192,723 39	4,241,199 04
Will leave the aggregate of sixth column of balances on June 30, 1863.....	.....	5,573,883 35

G. BUCKINGHAM, Acting Comptroller.

Statement of the appropriations for the service of the Department of the Interior &c.—Continued.

Heads of appropriations	Balances of appropriations July 1, 1862.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1862-'63.	Repayments from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1862-'63.	Amounts drawn by requisition from the treasury during fiscal year 1862-'63.	Balances June 30, 1863.
Army unclaimed pensions.....	.....	\$12,826 88	.....	\$12,826 88	\$12,826 88	.....
Navy invalid pensions.....	\$15,916 53	45,000 00	\$2,495 04	63,411 57	38,832 05	\$24,579 52
Navy pension fund.....	61,293 94	1,271,251 15	624 76	1,333,169 85	3,786 80	1,329,383 05
Navy pensions to widows and orphans, acts 1843, 1847, and 1848.....	47,259 03	200,000 00	12,032 13	259,291 16	141,495 00	117,796 16
Navy unclaimed pensions.....	.....	1,074 51	.....	1,074 51	1,074 51	.....
Privateer pension fund.....	499 87	600 00	20 00	1,119 87	743 00	376 87
	2,773,329 92	7,041,752 47	192,723 39	10,007,805 78	4,433,922 43	5,573,883 35

RECAPITULATION.

Amount applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1862-'63, as per aggregate of fourth column.....	.....	\$10,007,805 78
From which deduct amount of refunding requisitions and transfers, as per third column.....	.....	192,723 39
Will show the amount applicable to the above period.....	.....	9,815,082 39
From which deduct amount drawn by requisitions from the treasury, and amount of surplus fund and transfer warrants, as per aggregate of fifth column.....	\$4,433,922 43	
From which last sum deduct amount of refunding requisitions and transfers, as per third column.....	192,723 39	4,241,199 04
Will leave the aggregate of sixth column of balances on June 30, 1863.....	.....	5,573,883 35

G. BUCKINGHAM, Acting Comptroller.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, ALBANY, 1892.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, ALBANY, 1892.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, ALBANY, 1892.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, ALBANY, 1892.

RECEIPTS

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	CASH	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...
1914	...	...	...	...	...	...
1915	...	...	...	...	...	...
1916	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917	...	...	...	...	...	...
1918	...	...	...	...	...	...
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920	...	...	...	...	...	...
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...
1922	...	...	...	...	...	...
1923	...	...	...	...	...	...
1924	...	...	...	...	...	...
1925	...	...	...	...	...	...
1926	...	...	...	...	...	...
1927	...	...	...	...	...	...
1928	...	...	...	...	...	...
1929	...	...	...	...	...	...
1930	...	...	...	...	...	...
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...
1934	...	...	...	...	...	...
1935	...	...	...	...	...	...
1936	...	...	...	...	...	...
1937	...	...	...	...	...	...
1938	...	...	...	...	...	...
1939	...	...	...	...	...	...
1940	...	...	...	...	...	...
1941	...	...	...	...	...	...
1942	...	...	...	...	...	...
1943	...	...	...	...	...	...
1944	...	...	...	...	...	...
1945	...	...	...	...	...	...
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...
1947	...	...	...	...	...	...
1948	...	...	...	...	...	...
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...
1952	...	...	...	...	...	...
1953	...	...	...	...	...	...
1954	...	...	...	...	...	...
1955	...	...	...	...	...	...
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...
1957	...	...	...	...	...	...
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...
1963	...	...	...	...	...	...
1964	...	...	...	...	...	...
1965	...	...	...	...	...	...
1966	...	...	...	...	...	...
1967	...	...	...	...	...	...
1968	...	...	...	...	...	...
1969	...	...	...	...	...	...
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	...	...	...	...	...	...
1976	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977	...	...	...	...	...	...
1978	...	...	...	...	...	...
1979	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980	...	...	...	...	...	...
1981	...	...	...	...	...	...
1982	...	...	...	...	...	...
1983	...	...	...	...	...	...
1984	...	...	...	...	...	...
1985	...	...	...	...	...	...
1986	...	...	...	...	...	...
1987	...	...	...	...	...	...
1988	...	...	...	...	...	...
1989	...	...	...	...	...	...
1990	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992	...	...	...	...	...	...
1993	...	...	...	...	...	...
1994	...	...	...	...	...	...
1995	...	...	...	...	...	...
1996	...	...	...	...	...	...
1997	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999	...	...	...	...	...	...
2000	...	...	...	...	...	...
2001	...	...	...	...	...	...
2002	...	...	...	...	...	...
2003	...	...	...	...	...	...
2004	...	...	...	...	...	...
2005	...	...	...	...	...	...
2006	...	...	...	...	...	...
2007	...	...	...	...	...	...
2008	...	...	...	...	...	...
2009	...	...	...	...	...	...
2010	...	...	...	...	...	...
2011	...	...	...	...	...	...
2012	...	...	...	...	...	...
2013	...	...	...	...	...	...
2014	...	...	...	...	...	...
2015	...	...	...	...	...	...
2016	...	...	...	...	...	...
2017	...	...	...	...	...	...
2018	...	...	...	...	...	...
2019	...	...	...	...	...	...
2020	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	...	...	...	...	...	...
2022	...	...	...	...	...	...
2023	...	...	...	...	...	...
2024	...	...	...	...	...	...
2025	...	...	...	...	...	...
2026	...	...	...	...	...	...
2027	...	...	...	...	...	...
2028	...	...	...	...	...	...
2029	...	...	...	...	...	...
2030	...	...	...	...	...	...
2031	...	...	...	...	...	...
2032	...	...	...	...	...	...
2033	...	...	...	...	...	...
2034	...	...	...	...	...	...
2035	...	...	...	...	...	...
2036	...	...	...	...	...	...
2037	...	...	...	...	...	...
2038	...	...	...	...	...	...
2039	...	...	...	...	...	...
2040	...	...	...	...	...	...
2041	...	...	...	...	...	...
2042	...	...	...	...	...	...
2043	...	...	...	...	...	...
2044	...	...	...	...	...	...
2045	...	...	...	...	...	...
2046	...	...	...	...	...	...
2047	...	...	...	...	...	...
2048	...	...	...	...	...	...
2049	...	...	...	...	...	...
2050	...	...	...	...	...	...
2051	...	...	...	...	...	...
2052	...	...	...	...	...	...
2053	...	...	...	...	...	...
2054	...	...	...	...	...	...
2055	...	...	...	...	...	...
2056	...	...	...	...	...	...
2057	...	...	...	...	...	...
2058	...	...	...	...	...	...
2059	...	...	...	...	...	...
2060	...	...	...	...	...	...
2061	...	...	...	...	...	...
2062	...	...	...	...	...	...
2063	...	...	...	...	...	...
2064	...	...	...	...	...	...
2065	...	...	...	...	...	...
2066	...	...	...	...	...	...
2067	...	...	...	...	...	...
2068	...	...	...	...	...	...
2069	...	...	...	...	...	...
2070	...	...	...	...	...	...
2071	...	...	...	...	...	...
2072	...	...	...	...	...	...
2073	...	...	...	...	...	...
2074	...	...	...	...	...	...
2075	...	...	...	...	...	...
2076	...	...	...	...	...	...
2077	...	...	...	...	...	...
2078	...	...	...	...	...	...
2079	...	...	...	...	...	...
2080	...	...	...	...	...	...
2081	...	...	...	...	...	...
2082	...	...	...	...	...	...
2083	...	...	...	...	...	...
2084	...	...	...	...	...	...
2085	...	...	...	...	...	...
2086	...	...	...	...	...	...
2087	...	...	...	...	...	...
2088	...	...	...	...	...	...
2089	...	...	...	...	...	...
2090	...	...	...	...	...	...
2091	...	...	...	...	...	...
2092	...	...	...	...	...	...
2093	...	...	...	...	...	...
2094	...	...	...	...	...	...
2095	...	...	...	...	...	...
2096	...	...	...	...	...	...
2097	...	...	...	...	...	...
2098	...	...	...	...	...	...
2099	...	...	...	...	...	...
2100	...	...	...	...	...	...

Balance June 30, 1892

Balance June 30, 1893

Balance June 30, 1894

Balance June 30, 1895

Balance June 30, 1896

Balance June 30, 1897

Balance June 30, 1898

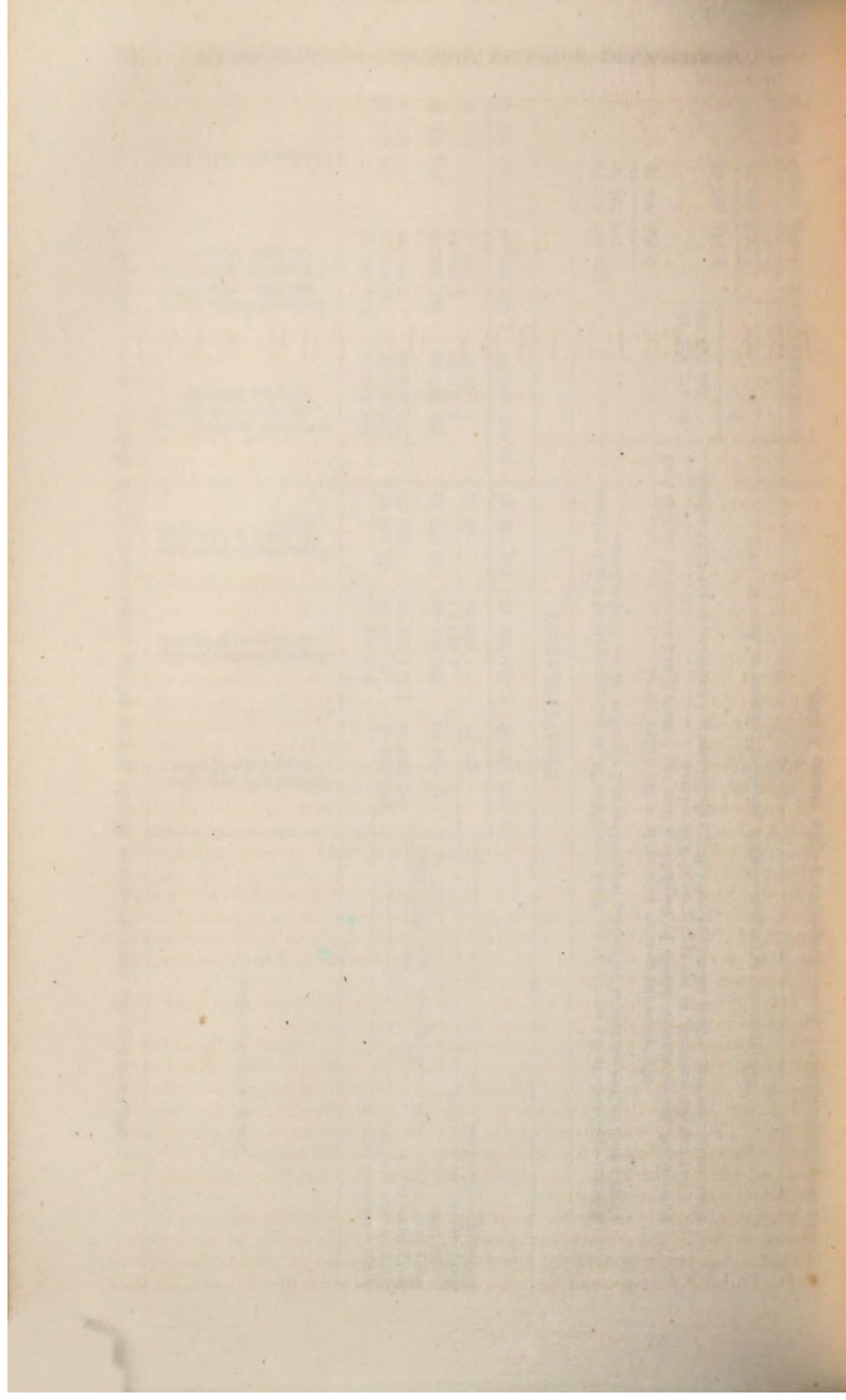
Balance June 30, 1899

Balance June 30, 1900

Balance June 30, 1901

Balance June 30, 1902

Continued on next page



LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 18th of January, a copy of the record of the proceedings of the advisory board appointed under the act of July 16, 1862, entitled "An act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States navy."

MARCH 2, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *February 29, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the Senate of January 18, 1864, directing the Secretary of the Navy "to communicate to the Senate the report and proceedings of the advisory board appointed under the act of July 16, 1862, entitled 'An act to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the United States navy,' together with the instructions to said advisory board, and all letters, memorials, and other papers on file in the department protesting against, or in any manner relating to the action of said advisory board, whether the same were written or presented by officers of the navy not recommended for further promotion by said advisory board, or by other persons in their behalf."

In obedience to the resolution, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the only record of the proceedings of the advisory board appointed under the act of July 16, 1862. The board kept no record of the reasons for recommending or omitting to recommend officers for promotion, and the department is not informed of these reasons in any case.

The decision of the board was made final by the law itself, directing "that the officers recommended shall be immediately commissioned."

No instructions were given by the department to the board with a view in any manner to influence their decisions. To have instructed them would have been more or less to usurp their functions. As the name imported, the intention of the law in establishing the board was, that it should give, and not receive, advice. The only interference of the department in its action was to furnish such information from its files and records as the board called for, which was done informally, the board having free access to any necessary information in the possession of the department.

No special register or file has been kept of "the letters, memorials, and other papers on file in the department protesting against the action of the board." A careful and protracted search, therefore, will be necessary to enable the department to furnish all papers of the kind which may have been received. To fur-

nish a part only would be doing injustice to persons interested in those which might happen to be overlooked, and would furnish new occasion for complaint. Nor is it to be presumed that those who have made no complaint have suffered least. The department will endeavor to comply with this part of the call as early as practicable. In the mean time, and as having a direct relation to the supposed object of the resolution of inquiry, the department deems it not improper to take this occasion to submit to the Senate a summary of the reasons which it presumes had some effect in influencing the President to withhold his approval from the bill passed by the last Congress for the relief of the officers of the navy not recommended by the advisory board.

The considerations presented to him were, in substance, as follows:

The bill requires that the court of inquiry, which is to scrutinize the qualifications of the officers who were not recommended for promotion, shall—

1. "Be governed by the laws which now govern courts of inquiry."

2. "Shall report in writing with a full statement of the testimony in each case."

Fitness for promotion or for office cannot be determined, like guilt or innocence of an alleged offence, by "testimony" or legal evidence, such as must be produced before a court of inquiry. The one is a matter of opinion as to what may occur in future, and is not susceptible of proof; the other is a question of fact as to what has occurred in the past, and may be proved or disproved by testimony.

An officer may be well fitted for a subordinate position, and be a useful servant to the public when so employed, yet possess traits or peculiarities of character which decidedly unfit him for command. Such instances are not uncommon, and must have been brought forcibly to the notice of every head of this department. This unfitness for command, however obvious, could be strictly demonstrated by experiment only, but such experiment must be made at the cost of the public, and perhaps at the cost of human lives. Shall the principle be established that every officer has a legal right to be promoted, in the usual course, to a position which entitles him to command, and that, however concurrent the opinions of his seniors as to his unfitness for the position, he can be deprived of such right of promotion only upon testimony or legal proof, such as would suffice to convict him of a crime? Such testimony would come rather late, after a vessel had been wrecked or captured, or a squadron ingloriously vanquished, through the notorious, though until then not actually demonstrated, incapacity of the commanding officer.

Boards of examination for promotion in the service, or admission into it, have never been required to adhere to the rules of evidence, such as courts must be governed by. All who have been rejected for promotion by such boards have as much right to demand a court of inquiry as these officers.

If this bill becomes a law, it will give the officers who were not recommended, advantages not enjoyed by those who were. The latter underwent the severe ordeal of a board not governed by the strict rules of evidence; but if the unfitness of the officers who were not recommended cannot be vigorously proved before a court of inquiry, many of them will take rank above those who stood the more severe ordeal, and will be entitled to large arrears of pay.

To give them *another* chance before an advisory board not restricted by the rules of evidence would be liberal. To give them another and *better* chance would seem to be unjust to the others, and would establish a precedent which would hereafter render it impracticable to depart from the routine of promotion by seniority alone.

In fact, the fifth section of this bill provides that advisory boards, hereafter, when they fail to recommend an officer for promotion, shall record "the reasons therefor, together with all the testimony and circumstances in each particular

case," which record shall "be open to the examination of all persons interested," "who shall have the right to present any testimony," &c.

It would seem to be the intention of the act of July 16, 1862, that no promotions should be made in the navy unless recommended by an advisory board, which "*shall be appointed at least once in every four years.*" The present bill would convert these advisory boards into courts of inquiry, to be governed by the strict legal rules of evidence. The practical result of the two would be to give the officer a sort of vested right to promotion of which he could be deprived only by the action of a court of inquiry. The principle of life tenure in public office has never been popular, nor has it been wholly unquestioned even with respect to judicial officers, though with respect to such officers the principle was introduced and established for the protection and benefit of the people. It has, however, never been claimed even for such officers that they have a right to promotion, or in the event of a vacancy, to be transferred from a lower to a higher court. Officers of the army and navy have already a great practical advantage over those holding civil office in the usage which renders a court-martial necessary to dismiss them from the service. In addition to this advantage, it is claimed for them that they have a right to promotion. If this claim is conceded, they will be placed, with respect to tenure of office, in a higher and more advantageous position than even officers of the judiciary. It is true that a judge can be dismissed from office only after successful impeachment. But it is claimed for these military office-holders that successful impeachment, upon legal proof, is necessary to deprive them either of office or of the right to promotion. The right of the President to pass over officers in promoting, or to "overslaugh" them, has been constantly exercised, without giving rise to complaint, ever since the creation of the army and navy. To compel, or attempt to compel, him to resort to a court of inquiry before promoting, would seem to be a clear invasion of his constitutional privilege.

Experience has shown that the substitution of courts of inquiry for a board of examination, in passing upon the claims of officers for promotion, while it is attended with so much greater delay, expense to the public, and ill consequences in other respects, will not prevent clamor on the part of those who are disappointed.

The officers of the navy who were retired under the act of February 28, 1855, had some reason to complain, for that law empowered the retiring board, in any case where there was "cause implying sufficient blame," to pronounce a sentence of dismissal or perpetual furlough, without stating their reasons therefor, or giving the officer an opportunity to defend himself.

Congress rectified this error by passing the act of January 16, 1857, authorizing courts of inquiry to revise the action of the retiring board. Several such courts were convened, and continued in session for eight or ten months; and their decisions were carried into effect in conformity with the law.

But this did not put an end to complaints, and Congress was prevailed on to pass another law authorizing the President, individually, to investigate the proceedings, and rectify the errors of the courts of inquiry. This work occupied the President and cabinet for some months; but those who were disappointed still complained and made individual applications to Congress for special acts of relief, some of which were granted.

The result was, that of some 180 officers retired under the act of 1855, about 45 were restored to the active list. Of these, 35 were on the active list when the "advisory board" was convened under the act of July 16, 1862, and 10 of them were recommended for promotion by that board. It is true that ten cases of injustice done, ten cases of innocent men punished, are sufficient to justify clamor, and to require redress, however troublesome or expensive to the public.

But this leads to the inquiry whether to refuse promotion to an officer is, in any case, to punish him or infringe on his rights. To stigmatize him with

blame, and to take away from him what he has, for alleged misconduct, and not to inform him of the nature of the accusation, is certainly unjust; but is it injustice to withhold from him a public office of trust and emolument which he has no legal right to demand, and his fitness for which is doubted by those competent to judge? The sole duty of the advisory board under the act of 1862 was to recommend officers for promotion; and the only complaint that any officer can make against it is, that the board refused or omitted to recommend him, not that it blamed him.

But any one officer had as much right to make this complaint. No matter how the board decided, there would be complaint unless all were recommended; and the right to make such complaint resolves itself, at least, into an assertion of the right to be recommended and promoted.

If an officer has no right to demand promotion as a matter of course—and if it is not doing him injustice to canvass his claims to promotion—the only question left is how can such claims best be canvassed?

Courts of inquiry, to be ordered whenever promotions were to take place, and to be restricted to legal rules of evidence, would occasion injurious delay and expense to the public, and would still fail to satisfy the disappointed. This course would hardly be found practicable, and it would be a recognition of the principle that an officer has not only a life estate in the office which he holds, but a vested right to promotion to a better office, unless tried and convicted by a court.

If neither courts of inquiry nor advisory boards are resorted to, then the claims of the officer to promotion must be canvassed by the President and Secretary, as in former times. But this, in fact, involves a *secret* advisory board; for the President and Secretary, not knowing the qualifications of all the officers, must ask information of those who *do* know them, and these informants would constitute a secret unknown board. Of the two, the formal, known board ought to be most acceptable to the officers. They will at least have the satisfaction of knowing whom to denounce.

The arguments in favor of promotion by seniority are these:

1. An officer must be presumed to have acquired by experience the knowledge and skill fitting him for promotion.
2. The rule of seniority avoids favoritism and its ill effects on the public service.

These reasons are so powerful that promotion by seniority must always continue the general rule.

The President has always exercised his right to depart from this rule at his discretion. But it was urged that this discretion was not exercised freely enough, and that the upper grades of the navy were filled by incompetent officers.

This, and the necessity of a retired list for superannuated officers, led to the act of February 28, 1855. But that act was ill devised, because it empowered a board of officers to stigmatize others with "blame," and punish them by dismissal or perpetual furlough, without giving them a hearing and an opportunity to acquit themselves of the "blame." If it had been simply an act for retiring officers, or reducing the number of officers by dismissal, without reference to any "cause implying blame," it might, like other acts for reducing the army and navy to a peace establishment, have been carried into execution as those acts were, not without producing discontent, but without producing any tenable ground for complaint or remonstrance.

A retired list and retiring boards have since been authorized by the act of August 3, 1861; but that act, so far as it respects the navy at least, is so worded, or has been so construed, that the retiring board is converted into a court of inquiry or court-martial bound by the rules of legal evidence, and can do nothing except upon such proof as would be sufficient to convict an offender; whereas

incompetency is not a fact susceptible of being proved in the same manner as a criminal offence.

If, therefore, it is impracticable for the President or Secretary personally to canvass the claims of officers to promotion or continuance on the active list, and it is necessary that it should be done, there seems no mode of doing it effectively except by an "advisory board," or board of examiners, such as is provided in the cases of engineers, surgeons, &c., not restricted by the rules of legal evidence, nor bound to report publicly the grounds of their decisions.

The advisory boards directed by the act of July 16, 1862, may be made to answer the required purpose; but if they are to be converted into courts of inquiry, as the present amendatory act proposes, they will be superfluous adjuncts to the retiring boards authorized by the act of August 3, 1861.

Difficulties and ill consequences have always attended, and must always attend, any congressional sanction, however indirect or qualified, of the principle that officers have a legal claim to office or promotion. The officers are encouraged by it and presume upon it, while it causes embarrassment and hesitation on the part of the department or executive in discharging what they know to be a duty to the public—duty at all times of a disagreeable nature, but rendered doubly embarrassing and disagreeable by any exhibition of distrust or reproof on the part of the national legislature. It impairs most seriously that feeling of subordination which is the life and soul of military service. Threats of appeals to Congress grow common, and are expected to intimidate not only senior officers, but the department and the President, and deter them from a firm discharge of their duty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

Vice-President U. S., and President U. S. Senate.

ADVISORY BOARD.

JULY 24, 1862.

The board met at 12 m. Present: Captains W. B. Shubrick, Francis H. Gregory, William H. Gardner, and William W. McKean. The senior officer read the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, dated July 22, 1862, marked A. The board examined the act of Congress approved July 16, 1862, and the corrected Navy Register transmitted to it by the Navy Department, and proceeded to the consideration of the case of Captain Charles Wilkes, the senior captain on the active list, when it was decided that Captain Wilkes should receive the recommendation of the board for further promotion.

The board considered the case of Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, and decided that he should not receive the recommendation of the board for further promotion.

Adjourned at 2 o'clock to meet to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

JULY 25, 1862.

The board met pursuant to adjournment, all the members present except Captain Lavallette.

Mr. G. H. Heap reported to the presiding officer, in pursuance of an order of the Secretary of the Navy appointing him secretary to the board, which order is annexed, marked B.

The board considered the case of Captain Henry Eagle, and decided to recommend him for promotion.

The board having proceeded to the consideration of the case of Captain Andrew K. Long, decided not to recommend him for promotion.

The case of Captain G. J. Van Brunt was next taken up for consideration, and the board decided to recommend him for promotion.

Captain William M. Glendy was, after consideration by the board, decided as worthy of promotion.

The case of Captain George S. Blake having been duly considered, the board decided to recommend him for promotion.

The next case under consideration was that of Captain Andrew A. Harwood. The board decided to recommend him for promotion.

The board having debated on the case of Captain Theodorus Bailey, decided to recommend him for promotion.

The board next considered the case of Captain Cadwalader Ringgold, and decided to recommend him for promotion. The presiding officer declined to vote in this case.

After consideration of the case of Captain Henry W. Morris, the board suspended their decision for the present.

The board then proceeded to consider the case of Captain Francis B. Ellison, and decided to recommend him as worthy of promotion.

The case of Captain James L. Lardner having been considered, the board decided to recommend him for promotion.

The case of Captain Thomas T. Craven was, after a partial consideration, suspended for further information.

The board decided to recommend Captain Andrew H. Foote for promotion.

The case of Captain Henry K. Hoff was the next under consideration, and the board decided to recommend him.

The case of Commander Samuel Lockwood was taken up and considered, and the board decided not to recommend him for promotion.

The board decided, after consultation, not to recommend Commander John Calhoun for promotion.

The board next considered the case of Captain Charles H. Davis, and decided to recommend him for promotion.

The board having considered the case of Commander Henry H. Bell, decided to recommend him for promotion.

The case of Commander William Smith was next considered, and the board decided to recommend him for promotion.

The board having considered the case of Commander John W. Livingston, decided to suspend their judgment for the present.

Adjourned at 2.45 p. m. to meet to-morrow at 11 a. m.

JULY 26, 1862.

The board met pursuant to adjournment; all the members present except Commodore Lavallette.

It was moved and decided that the board should reconsider the case of Captain Francis B. Ellison, and suspend their judgment until information is obtained from the records of the Navy Department.

The board then resumed the consideration of the case of Commander John W. Livingston, and decided to recommend him for promotion.

The case of Commander Henry K. Thatcher being considered, he was recommended for promotion.

After due consideration of the case of Commander William D. Porter, the board decided not to recommend him for promotion.

The board decided to recommend Commander John S. Missroon for promotion.

The board next considered the case of Commander Benjamin J. Totten, and decided not to recommend him for promotion.

The board took up for consideration the cases of Commanders Robert B.

Hitchcock, Joseph Lanman, and Thomas Turner, and decided to recommend them for promotion.

The board resumed the consideration of the case of Captain Henry W. Morris, and decided to recommend him for promotion.

Commodore E. A. F. Lavellette reported at 1.30 p. m.

The case of Captain Thomas T. Craven was again taken up, and having read the correspondence between him and Flag-Officer Farragut, in relation to the battle in front of Vicksburg on the 28th June last, decided to suspend its decision until the facts of the case should be elicited by an investigation, should the department desire to submit a case having some peculiar features to a tribunal possessing more emphatic powers.

Adjourned at 3 p. m. until Monday, the 28th, at 10.30 a. m.

JULY 28, 1862.

The board met pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present.

The first business under consideration was the case of Captain T. T. Craven. The board decided to address a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, copy of which is annexed, marked C, and to suspend its judgment.

The case of Captain Francis B. Ellison was again under consideration, and upon mature deliberation it was decided to reverse its decision of the 24th instant, and not recommend him for promotion.

The board then took up again the case of Commander Charles H. Poor, having before it the records of the courts of inquiry and martial before which this officer was tried on charges relating to the escape of the confederate steamer Sumter from the Mississippi river in June, 1861. The board decided to recommend him for promotion. Commodore Shubrick refrained from voting.

The case next under consideration being that of Commander J. Findley Schenck, the board directed the secretary to obtain from the files of the department the records of a court of inquiry at Hong Kong, and a retiring board at Brooklyn, New York, before which he appeared.

The court then proceeded to the consideration of the cases of Commanders Timothy A. Hunt, Sylvanus W. Godon, James S. Palmer, William Radford, and Samuel F. Hazard, and decided to recommend them for promotion.

The board having resumed the consideration of the case of Commander J. Findley Schenck, decided not to recommend him for promotion.

The case next under consideration being that of Commander John M. Berrien, the board decided to recommend him for promotion.

The case of Commander George A. Prentiss was then taken up, and the board decided not to recommend him for promotion.

The board next deliberated upon the case of John C. Carter, and decided not to recommend him for promotion.

The board then considered the cases of Commanders Alfred Taylor, Samuel Phillips Lee, and John P. Gillis, and decided to recommend them for promotion.

The cases of Commanders Simon B. Bissell, Samuel Swartwout, and John I. Glasson being the next considered, the board decided not to recommend them for promotion.

The board decided to recommend Captain James P. McKinstry.

The next case considered being that of Commander Oliver S. Glisson, the board declined to recommend him.

The cases of Commanders John A. Dahlgren, Stephen C. Rowan, and Guest Gansevoort, having come up for consideration, the board decided to recommend them for promotion.

The board considered the cases of Commanders Charles Green, Melancthon Smith, Cicero Price, J. R. Goldsborough, Charles S. Boggs, A. H. Kitty, and Theodore P. Green, and decided to recommend them for promotion.

The case of Commander Richard W. Meade being considered, the board decided not to recommend him for further promotion.

The board having considered the case of Commander Percival Drayton, decided to recommend him for promotion.

The board decided not to recommend Commander Alexander Gibson for promotion.

The board considered the case of Commander Joseph F. Green, and decided to recommend him for promotion.

The board then proceeded to sign a certificate in each of the foregoing cases decided upon favorably, and a letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, enclosing them, copy of which is annexed, marked D.

At 3 p. m. the board adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10.30 a. m.

JULY 29, 1862.

The board met pursuant to adjournment; present, all the members.

The board then proceeded to the consideration of the cases of Commanders John de Camp and Charles W. Pickering, and decided to recommend them for promotion.

The cases of Commanders William M. Walker and John A. Winslow were successively considered, and the board decided to recommend them for promotion.

After a scrutiny of the case of Commander Benjamin More Dove, the board decided not to recommend him for promotion.

The case of Commander Henry Walke was next considered, and the board decided not to recommend him.

The cases of Commanders Thornton A. Jenkins, John Rogers, John B. Marchand, Wm. Rogers Taylor, Benjamin F. Sands, Henry French, Henry S. Stellwagen, Daniel B. Ridgley, Charles Steedman, James Alden and Augustus L. Case, were separately scrutinized, and the board decided to recommend them for promotion.

The cases of Alexander M. Pennock, George F. Emmons, Edward Middleton, Gustavus H. Scott, and David McDougal, commanders, were considered in succession, and the board decided to recommend them for promotion.

The board examined the case of Commander Roger Perry, and decided not to recommend him for promotion.

The cases of Commanders David D. Porter, John J. Almy, Tunis A. M. Craven, James H. Strong, and J. Madison Frailey, were scrutinized separately, and the board decided to recommend them for promotion.

The board decided not to recommend Augustus S. Baldwin.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Navy, (hereunto annexed, marked E,) in reply to the one from the board of yesterday's date, in relation to Captain S. S. Craven, and instructing it to suspend its proceedings in the case until further instructions.

After deliberating on the case of Commander Thomas M. Brasher, the board decided not to recommend him for promotion.

The cases of Commanders Enoch G. Parrot, Richard Wainwright, Wm. B. Renshaw, and Lewis C. Sartori were considered, and the board decided to recommend them for promotion.

The board decided not to recommend Commander Edmund Lanier for promotion.

The board decided, in the case of Commander Fabius Stanley, not to recommend him for promotion.

A motion having been made to reconsider the case of Commander Oliver S. Glisson, the board resumed deliberation upon it, and decided to recommend him for further promotion.

The board then considered the case of Commander James F. Armstrong, and decided to recommend him for promotion.

Certificates in the cases recommended this day for promotion were then signed by each member of the board, and a letter was written, inclosing them, to the Secretary of the Navy, a copy of which is annexed, marked F.

The board then adjourned at 3 p. m., until 10.30 a. m. to-morrow.

JULY 30, 1862.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment; present, all the members.

The cases of Commanders William Ronckendorff, Wm. E. Leroy, Maxwell Woodhull, Roger N. Stembell, George Colvocoressis, and J. R. Mullany, were considered, and they were recommended for further promotion.

The board having received a number of official reports from the Navy Department in relation to the conduct of Commander Henry Walke on the western rivers, decided to reconsider his case, and determined to recommend him for further promotion. A letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, marked G, transmitting a certificate in his case.

The cases of C. R. P. Rogers and Francis Winslow were considered, and they were recommended for further promotion.

A motion was made to reconsider the case of Commander Henry French, and no objection being made, the case was reconsidered. No change in the former action of the board was made.

The cases of Lieutenants James C. Williamson and Albert G. Clary were considered, and the board decided to recommend them for promotion.

The board decided not to recommend Lieutenant George W. Doty for promotion.

The cases of Lieutenants Napoleon Collins, John L. Worden, Henry A. Wise, Reed Werden, Wm. H. Macomb, S. D. Trenchard, A. Davis Harrel, Alexander Murray, Edward Donaldson, and George H. Preble, came up for consideration, and the board decided to recommend them for promotion.

Lieutenant Robert B. Riell was not recommended by the board for promotion.

The board decided to recommend for further promotion Lieutenants Thomas H. Stevens, T. H. Patterson, Francis Key Murray, John C. Howell, Daniel Ammen, Henry Rolando, Edward T. Nichols, George W. Rogers, and Robert H. Wyman.

Certificates of the cases favorably acted upon to-day by the board were then signed and transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, with a letter, copy of which is annexed, marked H.

The board then adjourned until Friday, the 1st of August, at 12 meridian.

AUGUST 1, 1862.

The board met pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present.

The board then proceeded to the examination of the cases of Lieutenants Edward A. Barnet, Nathaniel C. Bryant, George B. Balch, J. M. Wainwright, and Foxall A. Parker, and decided to recommend them for further promotion.

The board decided not to recommend Lieutenant Egbert Thompson.

The cases of John Guest, D. McN. Fairfax, John M. B. Clitz, and George H. Cooper were considered favorably, and they were severally recommended for promotion.

Lieutenant W. Winder Pollock was not recommended.

Lieutenants Andrew Bryson, John Downes, Andrew J. Drake, James H. Spotts, James M. Duncan, John S. Bankhead, J. W. A. Nicholson, Thos. G. Corbin, J. C. Beaumont, C. H. B. Caldwell, H. K. Davenport, N. B. Harriison, Albert N. Smith, John C. Febiger, H. S. Newcomb, Pierce Crosby, J. B. Creighton, and Aaron K. Hughes, were recommended for promotion.

Lieutenant Abner Read was not recommended.

Lieutenants Alex. A. Rhind, Geo. M. Ransom, Wm. F. Spicer, S. Nicholson,

W. E. Hopkins, Paul Shirly, H. N. T. Arnold, and Thomas Pattison, were recommended for promotion.

Certificates in the foregoing cases acted upon favorably were then signed by the board, a letter enclosing them to the honorable Secretary (copy annexed, marked 1) was written, and the board then, at 3 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow at 10.30 a. m.

AUGUST 2, 1862.

The board met pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Navy advising the board that the department does not expect it to decide at present in the cases of Lieutenants Bayse N. Westcott and Wm. P. Buckner. The letter is annexed, marked K.]

The board then proceeded to the consideration of the cases of Lieutenants Wm. N. Jeffers, Edward Simpson, W. G. Temple, Samuel P. Carter, Wm. Nelson, Thomas S. Phelps, John Madigan, jr., Leonard Paulding, George A. Stevens, and Edward Barrett, and decided to recommend them for promotion.

The case of Lieutenant John P. Hall was decided adversely.

Lieutenant Homer C. Blake was recommended.

Lieutenant Clark H. Wells was not recommended.

Lieutenants S. P. Quackenbush, Earl English, Joseph M. Bradford, Rugart B. Lowry, and D. A. McDermot, were recommended for promotion.

Lieutenant William W. Low was not recommended.

Lieutenants Richard L. Law, John H. Upsbur, Samuel R. Franklin, William D. Whiting, S. Ledyard Phelps, William Mitchell, Francis A. Roe, William Gibson, J. D. P. DeKrafft, John E. Hart, Oscar C. Badger, Thomas C. Harris, John L. Davis, Alexander A. Simms, James S. Thornton, M. Patterson Jones, Watson Smith, Joseph E. DeHaven, William T. Truxton, Greenleaf Cilley, Samuel Magaw, William C. West, William M. Gamble, Jonathan Young, William K. Mayo, James E. Jouett, T. Scott Fillebrown, Edward C. Grafton, and Milton Haxton, were recommended for further promotion.

Lieutenant F. G. Dallas was not recommended.

A letter containing a list of the officers recommended this day for promotion was written to the Secretary of the Navy, (copy is appended, marked L,) and transmitted with certificates signed by all the members of the board.

The board then adjourned at 2.30 p. m., to meet on Monday, the 4th instant, at 10.30.

AUGUST 4, 1862.

The board met pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present.

The first business taken up was a motion to reconsider the case of Lieutenant Richmond Aulick. Upon reconsideration the board decided to recommend him for promotion.

The cases of Lieutenants Clark H. Wells and William W. Low were likewise reconsidered, and they were recommended for promotion.

A motion was then made to reconsider the case of Commander Henry French, and it was resolved to reverse the former decisions of the board, and not recommend him for promotion. A letter to the Secretary, (annexed, marked M,) requesting permission to withdraw the certificate in Commander French's favor, given on the 29th ultimo, was written.

The board then considered the cases of Lieutenants George W. Young, John H. Russel, E. E. Stone, D. Phenix, R. F. R. Lewis, A. W. Johnson, S. B. Luce, R. W. Scott, W. W. Queen, E. W. Henry, R. Chandler, P. C. Johnson, P. J. Watters, K. R. Breese, L. A. Kimberly, S. L. Breese, G. U. Morris, B. Gherardi, D. L. Braine, L. H. Newman, C. W. Flusser, A. B. Cummings, G. E. Belknap, E. P. Williams, D. B. Harmony, W. Gwin, J. J. Cornwall, J. P. Foster, H. Wilson, A. E. K. Benham, W. McGunnege, J. Irwin, J. S.

Skerett, J. A. Greer, C. H. Greene, F. H. Baker, E. K. Owen, A. W. Weaver, and A. Pendergrast, were considered by the board, and they were recommended for promotion.

Lieutenant Joseph P. Fuffe was not recommended for promotion.

Lieutenants William P. McCann, J. Stillwell, J. H. Gillis, W. E. Fitzhugh, T. Abbot, C. H. Cushman, O. F. Stanton, H. A. Adams, jr., and G. Brown, were recommended for promotion.

Lieutenant C. E. Hawley was not recommended by the board.

Lieutenants B. B. Taylor, R. L. May, James W. Shirk, James G. Maxwell, Henry Erben, Edward McCrea, J. G. Walker, J. G. Mitchell, F. M. Ramsey, R. W. Meade, jr., M. C. Campbell, R. Boyd, jr., C. C. Carpenter, and W. A. Kirkland, were recommended for promotion.

After signing certificates in the cases reported upon favorably, a letter was written enclosing them to the Secretary of the Navy, (annexed, marked N,) and then the board adjourned until to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 1 p. m.

AUGUST 5, 1862.

The board met pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present.

The first business in order being the cases of Lieutenants W. H. Dana, E. E. Potter, G. Bacon, J. C. Chaplin, L. A. Beardslee, C. A. Babcock, C. E. Fleming, T. O. Selfridge, J. N. Miller, A. Hopkins, M. Sicard, E. O. Mathews, F. McK. Buchanan, E. P. Lull, E. Lea, A. F. Crosman, Charles S. Norton, G. A. Bigelow, R. F. Bradford, A. L. Phythian, A. P. Cooke, Le Roy Fitch, T. H. Eastman, Rush R. Wallace, C. Hatfield, C. J. McDougal, G. H. Perkins, G. M. Blodgett, W. N. Allen, N. Green, F. B. Blake, H. D. Todd, J. M. Pritchett, E. Terry, F. M. Bunce, B. Wilson, Henry B. Seely, F. V. McNair, John W. Kelley, A. R. Yates, C. Merchant, Henry W. Miller, Allen V. Reed, J. A. Howell, C. L. Franklin, H. L. Howison, G. Dewey, J. Bishop, G. B. White, Henry M. Blue, A. Kantz, A. T. Mahan, J. C. Remey, A. S. Mackenzie, N. H. Farquhar, S. D. Greene, C. H. Swazey, T. F. Kane, B. P. Smith, C. N. Schoonmaker, R. Prentiss, S. S. McCook, G. C. Wiltse, and T. S. Spencer; and masters in the line of promotion, M. S. Stuyvesant, J. D. Marvin, J. O. Kane, S. P. Gillet, T. L. Swan, S. D. Ames, J. C. Watson, H. B. Robeson, A. R. McNair, W. H. Barton, S. F. Brown, H. DeH. Manley, W. Whitehead, E. A. Walker, W. S. Schley, and S. Casey, jr.; who were all recommended for further promotion.

Certificates in the foregoing cases recommended this day for promotion were then signed by all the members of the board, and transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, with a letter, (marked Q.)

The board having scrutinized the entire active list, from that of captain to that of masters in the line of promotion, and there being no further business before it, a letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, stating that the board awaited his further orders. (Copy annexed, marked P.)

A letter was received from the honorable Secretary of the Navy, dissolving the board, (marked O.)

The advisory board accordingly adjourned *sine die*, at 3 p. m.

G. H. HEAP,
Secretary.

ADVISORY BOARD, August 6, 1862.

The board re-assembled at 12 m., in pursuance to a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, (annexed, marked R,) all the members being present except Rear Admiral E. A. F. Lavallette.

The board examined sundry documents submitted to it by the department in

the case of Lieutenant Charles E. Fleming, and, after careful consideration of the whole matter, discovered no reason why it should reverse its decision of yesterday. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Navy, enclosing the certificate given by the board in Commander French's case, (marked S.)

The presiding officer having communicated verbally to the department the decision of the board in the case of Lieutenant Fleming, a letter was received from the Secretary of the Navy dissolving the advisory board, (marked T.)

The board then, at 2.30 p. m., adjourned *sine die*.

G. H. HEAP, *Secretary*.

A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *July 22, 1862.*

GENTLEMEN: The act of Congress passed at the late session, entitled "An act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States navy," requires (section 4) that the "Secretary of the Navy shall appoint an advisory board of not less than three officers, senior to those to be reported upon, who shall carefully scrutinize the active list of line officers above, and including the grade of masters in the line of promotion, and report to him in writing those who, in the opinion of the board, are worthy of further promotion."

Under the requirements of the section, I have selected you, gentlemen, to discharge this important duty, having confidence that you will execute it faithfully, promptly, without prejudice or partiality, and in such a manner as will conduce to the efficiency of the service and the best interests of the country.

Justice to the officers themselves, as well as to the department and to the navy, renders it proper there should be as little delay as possible in your action, in order that the act of Congress may be carried into immediate effect. You will, therefore, proceed at once to your labors, commencing with the senior officers and going through the whole on the active list. I would suggest that you report to the department daily the result of your action, without waiting to complete the scrutiny of the entire list.

The certificate which you will be required by the law itself to give in each case as to the moral, physical, and professional qualifications of each officer who passes under your scrutiny, to perform all the duties both at sea and on shore, is of so explicit and emphatic a character, that nothing which I can say will more strongly impress you with the importance of the duties with which you are charged, and which I am confident you have the energy and integrity to execute, with honor to yourselves and justice to the parties and to the country.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Captain WILLIAM B. SHUBRICK,
President,

Captain FRANCIS GREGORY,
Captain E. A. F. LAVALLETTE,
Captain WILLIAM H. GARDNER,
Captain W. W. MCKEAN,

Members,

U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

B.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *July 25, 1862.*

SIR: You are hereby temporarily detailed for duty as secretary to the advisory board created under the act approved July 16, 1862, and will report forthwith to Commodore W. B. Shubrick, the presiding officer of the board.

I am, respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES.

Mr. G. H. HEAP,
Clerk, Navy Department.

Reported 25th July, 1862.

W. B. SHUBRICK,
Senior Officer.

C.

ADVISORY BOARD, *July 28, 1862.*

SIR: The advisory board has had under consideration the case of Captain T. T. Craven, and after examining the correspondence between that officer and the flag officer of the Western Gulf blockading squadron, has concluded that it might be the desire of the department to submit a case having some peculiar features to a tribunal of more emphatic powers than those possessed by this board; and has, therefore, suspended its decision, and will omit the case, unless otherwise instructed.

By order of the board.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. SHUBRICK,
President.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

D.

ADVISORY BOARD, *July 28, 1862.*

SIR: In conformity with your instructions of the 22d instant to report to the department daily the result of the action of the advisory board, without waiting to complete the scrutiny of the entire list of officers, I have the honor to enclose herewith certificates in the cases of those officers who, according to the scrutiny up to this day, are, in the opinion of the board, deserving of promotion, viz:

Captains Charles Wilkes, Henry Eagle, G. J. Van Brunt, William M. Glendy, George S. Blake, Andrew A. Harwood, Theodorus Bailey, Cadwalader Ringgold, Henry W. Morris, James L. Lardner, Andrew H. Foote, Henry K. Hoff, Charles H. Davis.

Commanders Henry H. Bell, William Smith, John W. Livingston, Henry K. Thatcher, John S. Missroon, Robert B. Hitchcock, Joseph Lanman, Thomas Turner, Charles H. Poor, Timothy A. Hunt, Sylvanus W. Godon, James S. Palmer, William Radford, Samuel F. Hazard, John M. Berrien, Alfred Taylor, Samuel Phillips Lee, John P. Gillis, James P. McKinstry, John A. Dahlgren, Stephen C. Rowan, Guest Gansevoort, Charles Green, Melancthon Smith, Cicero

Price, J. R. Goldsborough, Charles S. Boggs, A. K. Kilty, Theodore P. Green, Percival Drayton, and Joseph F. Green.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. SHUBRICK,
Captain and President.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

E.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *July 29, 1862.*

SIR: Your letter of the 28th instant, in relation to the case of Captain T. T. Craven, has been received.

The board will suspend its proceedings in the case until further instructed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Commodore WILLIAM B. SHUBRICK,
President Advisory Board, Washington, D. C.

F.

ADVISORY BOARD, *July 29, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith certificates in the cases of the officers who have come under the consideration of the advisory board this day, and are recommended for promotion.

They are as follows:

Commanders John De Camp, Charles W. Pickering, William M. Walker, John A. Winslow, Thornton A. Jenkins, John Rogers, John B. Marchand, William Rogers Taylor, Benjamin F. Sands, Henry French, Henry S. Stellwagen, Daniel B. Ridgley, Charles Steedman, James Alden, Augustus L. Case, Alexander M. Pennock, George F. Emmons, Edward Middleton, Gustavus H. Scott, David McDougal, David D. Porter, John J. Almy, Tunis A. M. Craven, James H. Strong, J. Madison Frailey, Enoch G. Parrot, Richard Wainwright, William B. Renshaw, Lewis C. Sartori, Oliver S. Glisson, and James F. Armstrong.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. SHUBRICK, *President.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

G.

ADVISORY BOARD, *July 30, 1862.*

SIR: The board having reconsidered the case of Commander Henry Walke, and examined a number of official documents received from the Navy Department in relation to his services on the western rivers, have decided to recom-

mend him for further promotion, and request that his name may be inserted in its proper place on the list transmitted yesterday.

A certificate in his case is herewith enclosed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. SHUBRICK, *President.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

H.

ADVISORY BOARD, *July 30, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit certificates in the cases of the officers who have been recommended this day by the advisory board for further promotion.

They are as follows:

Commanders William A. Parker, William Ronckendorff, William E. Leroy, Maxwell Woodhull, Roger N. Stembel, George Colvocoressis, J. R. M. Mullany, C. R. P. Rogers, Francis Winslow.

Lieutenants James C. Williamson, Albert G. Clary, Napoleon Collins, John L. Worden, Henry A. Wise, Reed Werden, William H. Macomb, S. D. Trenchard, A. Davis Harrell, Alexander Murray, Edward Donaldson, George H. Preble, Thomas H. Stevens, T. H. Patterson, Francis Key Murray, John C. Howell, Daniel Ammen, Henry Rolando, Edward T. Nichols, George W. Rogers, and Robert H. Wyman.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM B. SHUBRICK, *President.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

I.

ADVISORY BOARD, *August 1, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose certificates in the cases of the following named officers who are recommended by the advisory board for further promotion:

Lieutenants Edward A. Barnet, Nathaniel C. Bryant, George B. Balch, J. M. Wainwright, Foxall A. Parker, John Guest, D. McN. Fairfax, John M. B. Clitz, George H. Cooper, Andrew Bryson, John Downes, Andrew J. Drake, James H. Spotts, James M. Duncan, John P. Bankhead, J. W. A. Nicholson, Thomas G. Corbin, J. C. Beaumont, C. H. B. Caldwell, H. K. Davenport, N. B. Harrison, Albert N. Smith, John C. Febiger, H. S. Newcomb, Pierce Crosby, J. B. Creighton, Aaron K. Hughes, Alexander C. Rhind, George M. Ransom, William F. Spicer, S. Nicholson, William S. Hopkins, Paul Shirley, H. N. T. Arnold, and Thomas Patterson.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. SHUBRICK, *President.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

K.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *August 1, 1862.*

SIR: The department does not expect the "advisory board" to decide at present in the cases of Lieutenants Bayse N. Westcott and William P. Buckner, which are pending before the board assembled at Brooklyn, New York, under the act of August 3, 1861.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Rear-Admiral WILLIAM B. SHUBRICK,

President Naval Advisory Board, Washington, D. C.

L.

ADVISORY BOARD, *August 2, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the names, with accompanying certificates, of those officers on the active list whose cases have been this day acted on by the advisory board, and are recommended for further promotion:

Lieutenants William N. Jeffers, Edward Simpson, William G. Temple, Samuel P. Carter, William Nelson, Thomas S. Phelps, John Madigan, jr., Leonard Paulding, George A. Stevens, Edward Barrett, Homer C. Blake, S. P. Quackenbush, Earl English, Joseph M. Bradford, Reigart B. Lowry, D. A. McDermut, Richard L. Law, John H. Upshur, Samuel R. Franklin, William D. Whiting, S. Ledyard Phelps, William Mitchell, Francis A. Roe, William Gibson, J. C. P. DeKrafft, John E. Hart, Oscar C. Badger, Thomas C. Harris, John L. Davis, Alexander A. Semmes, James S. Thornton, M. Patterson Jones, Watson Smith, Joseph E. DeHaven, William T. Truxton, Greenleaf Cilley, Samuel Magaw, William C. West, William M. Gamble, Jonathan Young, William K. Mayo, James E. Jouett, T. Scott Fillebrown, Edward C. Grafton, and Milton Haxtun.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. SHUBRICK, *President.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

M.

ADVISORY BOARD, *August 4, 1862.*

SIR: The advisory board having reconsidered the case of Commander Henry French, respectfully request permission to withdraw the certificate in his favor given by the board on the 29th ultimo.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. SHUBRICK, *President.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

N.

ADVISORY BOARD, *August 4, 1862.*

SIR : I have the honor to transmit the names, with accompanying certificates, of the officers on the active list whose cases have been this day acted on by the advisory board, and are recommended for further promotion :

Lieutenants Richmond Aulick, Clark H. Wells, William W. Low, George W. Young, John H. Russell, Edward E. Stone, Dawson Phenix, Robert F. R. Lewis, Andrew W. Johnson, Stephen B. Luce, Robert W. Scott, Walter W. Queen, Edmund W. Henry, Ralph Chandler, P. C. Johnson, jr., John Watters, K. Randolph Breese, Lewis A. Kimberley, S. L. Breese, George U. Morris, Bancroft Gherardi, Daniel L. Braine, L. H. Newman, Charles W. Flusser, A. B. Cummings, George E. Belknap, E. P. Williams, David B. Harmony, William Gwin, John J. Cornwell, James P. Foster, Henry Wilson, A. E. K. Benham, W. McGunnegle, John Irwin, Joseph S. Skerrett, James A. Greer, Charles H. Greene, Francis H. Baker, Elias K. Owen, Aaron W. Weaver, Austin Pendergrast, William P. McCann, James Stillwell, James H. Gillis, William E. Fitzhugh, Trevett Abbot, Charles H. Cushman, Oscar F. Stanton, Henry A. Adams, jr., George Brown, Bushrod B. Taylor, Robert L. May, James W. Shirk, James G. Maxwell, Henry Erben, Edward P. McCrea, John G. Walker, John G. Mitchell, F. M. Ramsey, R. W. Meade, jr., M. C. Campbell, Robert Boyd, jr., Charles C. Carpenter, and William A. Kirkland.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. SHUBRICK, *President*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

O.

ADVISORY BOARD, *August 5, 1862.*

SIR : I have the honor to transmit the names, with accompanying certificates, of the officers on the active list whose cases have been this day acted on by the advisory board, and are recommended for further promotion :

Lieutenants William H. Dana, Edward E. Potter, George Bacon, J. C. Chaplin, L. A. Beardslee, C. A. Babcock, Chas. E. Fleming, Thos. O. Selfridge, Joseph N. Miller, Alfred Hopkins, Montgomery Sicard, E. O. Mathews, T. McK. Buchanan, Edward P. Lull, Edward Lea, Alex. F. Crossman, Charles S. Norton, George A. Bigelow, Robert F. Bradford, Robert L. Phythian, Augustus P. Cooke, LeRoy Fitch, Thomas H. Eastman, Rush R. Wallace, Chester Hatfield, Charles J. McDougal, George H. Perkins, George M. Blodgett, Weld N. Allen, Nathaniel Green, Francis B. Blake, Henry D. Todd, James M. Pritchett, Edward Terry, Francis M. Bunce, Byron Wilson, Henry B. Seely, Frederick V. McNair, John W. Kelly, Arthur R. Yates, Clarke Merchant, Henry W. Miller, Allen V. Reed, John Adams Howell, Charles Love Franklin, Henry L. Howison, George Dewey, Joshua Bishop, George B. White, Henry Martin Blue, Albert Kautz, Alfred T. Mahan, George C. Remey, Alexander S. Mackenzie, Norman H. Farquhar, Samuel D. Greene, Charles H. Swasey, Theodore F. Kane, Beatty P. Smith, C. M. Shoonmaker, Roderick Prentiss, Roderick S. McCook, Gilbert C. Wiltse, Thomas S. Spencer.

Masters Moses S. Stuyvesant, Joseph D. Marvin, James O. Kane, Simon P. Gillet, Thomas L. Swan, Sullivan D. Ames, John Crittenden Watson, Henry B. Robeson, Wm. Henry Barton, Antoine R. McNair, Samuel F. Brown, Henry

DeH. Manley, William Whitehead, Edward A. Walker, Winfield S. Schley, and Silas Casey, sr.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. SHUBRICK, *President.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

P.

ADVISORY BOARD, *August 5, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the advisory board has completed the scrutiny of the officers on the active list down to and including the masters in the line of promotion, with the exception of Captain T. T. Craven and Lieutenant Bayse N. Westcott and Wm. P. Buckner, whose cases were, by authority of the department, left for future advisement.

The board awaits the orders of the department.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. SHUBRICK, *President.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Q.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *August 5, 1862.*

SIR: Your letter of this date, informing the department that the advisory board has completed its duties, has been received, and the board is accordingly dissolved.

You will direct the members to return to the respective places from whence they were ordered.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Rear-Admiral WM. B. SHUBRICK,
U. S. Navy, Washington.

R.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *August 6, 1862.*

SIR: The order addressed to you on the 5th instant, dissolving the advisory board of which you are president, is hereby revoked, and the board will continue in session for the revision of its report.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Rear-Admiral WM. B. SHUBRICK,
U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

S.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *August 6, 1862.*

SIR: In compliance with the request made in your letter of the 4th instant, the certificate in the case of Commander Henry French, reconsidered by the advisory board, is herewith returned.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Rear-Admiral WM. B. SHUBRICK,
President Advisory Board, Washington, D. C.

T.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *August 6, 1862.*

SIR: The advisory board, of which you are the senior officer, having concluded the business for which it was convened, is hereby dissolved, and you will direct the members of it to return to their respective places of residence.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Rear-Admiral WM. B. SHUBRICK,
U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

It is a pleasure to have you with us. The evening is very pleasant. The weather is just what we need. I am very glad to see you. I hope you are well. I am very glad to see you. I hope you are well.

Very truly yours,
John D. Rockefeller

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the University of Chicago for the year 1900. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: John D. Rockefeller, William H. Allen, Charles D. Walcott, and others.

Very truly yours,
John D. Rockefeller

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the University of Chicago for the year 1900. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: John D. Rockefeller, William H. Allen, Charles D. Walcott, and others.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the University of Chicago for the year 1900. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: John D. Rockefeller, William H. Allen, Charles D. Walcott, and others.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the University of Chicago for the year 1900. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: John D. Rockefeller, William H. Allen, Charles D. Walcott, and others.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the University of Chicago for the year 1900. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: John D. Rockefeller, William H. Allen, Charles D. Walcott, and others.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 11th of January, 1864, information relating to the arrest and imprisonment, by the military authorities in Missouri, of soldiers belonging to the 9th Minnesota regiment.

MARCH 4, 1864.—Read, ordered to lie on the table. and be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 27, 1864.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the United States Senate, instructing me to report whether I have any official information "relating to the arrest and imprisonment, by the military authorities in Missouri, of a large number of the private soldiers belonging to the 9th Minnesota regiment," I have the honor to transmit the accompanying copy of papers, which present all the information on record in this department, and to state that I concur in the opinion of Major General Rosecrans, that "the interests of the service do not require any further steps to be taken in the matter," the soldiers referred to having been released from arrest and returned to duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The VICE PRESIDENT
of the United States, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS 2D SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT CENTRAL Mo.,
Tipton, Mo., November 11, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of submitting to you the following report of a high-handed outrage committed on the cars of the Pacific railroad this morning, by a detachment of about forty men, of the 9th Minnesota volunteer infantry.

At Smithtown, Mr. C. W. C. Walker, living two miles from Sedalia, came on board with eleven of his negroes, *en route* for Kentucky, having a permit to ship the same, from W. B. Davis, lieutenant and assistant provost marshal at Sedalia. On the cars reaching Otterville, they were boarded by several soldiers of the 9th Minnesota volunteer infantry, who ordered the negroes out; and upon Mr. Charles White, the conductor of the train, asking them by what authority they were acting, replied they had orders. I then went up to the apparent ringleaders and asked them if they had any officer with them, to which they replied they had. I told them who I was, and some of them remarked, "they didn't care a

damn" for the commanding officer of the district; they had their orders, and were going to obey them. The conductor and myself then tried to prevail upon them to leave the negroes where they were until we got to the bridge, and saw Captain Wellman. One of them was disposed to do this, but the others overruled him and marched the negroes out of the cars. On arriving at Lamine, Captain Pritchard, the inspecting officer of the district, who was on board and witnessed the whole proceedings, came with me to Captain Wellman, who disclaimed all knowledge of the whole proceedings; said the men acted without orders, and entirely on their own responsibility, and seemed much put out at their conduct. We returned to near Otterville, where we met the detachment coming down towards the bridge. The negroes were not with them, and they told Captain Wellman they had left them in town, (Otterville,) where they said they could take care of themselves. This, the conductor says, is the first instance of the kind which ever took place on that road.

Comment is unnecessary.

I remain, captain, very respectfully your obedient servant,

OSCAR B. QUEEN,

Captain Co. M, 7th Cav. U. S. Militia, comm'g 2d Sub Mil. Dist.

Captain JAMES H. STAGER,

Assistant Adjutant General, Jefferson City, Mo.

Official copy.

JAMES H. STAGER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., November 11, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor of reporting to you that I left Sedalia this morning. When the passenger train arrived at Otterville it was entered by a portion of about forty men under arms belonging to the 9th Minnesota volunteer infantry, stationed at the Lamine bridge, who took a number of blacks belonging to C. W. C. Walker off the train. Mr. Walker was taking his blacks east in compliance with the following permit:

"OFFICE ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL,

"Sedalia, Mo., November 11, 1863.

"Permission is granted for C. W. C. Walker to ship from Sedalia to St. Louis, *en route* to Kentucky, the following blacks: Emily, 25, her five children; John, aged 23; Rachel, 21, with two children; Anna, 14; Patey, 12; Billy, 23.

"W. B. DAVIS,

"Lieutenant and Assistant Provost Marshal."

The conductor protested against their acts, but they said they had orders to take them off; and when asked where their officers were, they said they were all officers. Captain O. B. Queen, commanding second sub-district, was on the train. He told them they had no orders to do it, and to let the negroes alone. They refused to obey him, and took the blacks off the train. When the train arrived at the Lamine bridge, about one mile distant from town, Captain D. W. Wellman, 9th Minnesota infantry volunteers, commanding at the bridge, said the men were absent without leave, and had no direction to commit any act of the kind. The captain got aboard the train, and the conductor backed towards Otterville. Previous to the cars arriving at the town the men were met coming down the track to camp. The conductor thinking it was useless to delay any longer moved east. He reports that some of the men cocked their guns on him

and the engineer. Mr. Walker says he had nine slaves on board, all of which were taken off.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI PRITCHARD,

Captain and Inspector, Central District, Mo.

Brigadier General E. B. BROWN,

Commanding Central District, Mo.

Official copy :

JAMES H. STAGER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., *December 3, 1863.*

DEAR SIR: Wishing to present to you a copy of the proceedings of the 11th of November, for which we are in prison, they are as follows:

At an early hour on the 11th of November a negro slave came to our camp, and after inquiring where the commander of the post was, and being directed to the tent of the same, had a conversation with him. As soon as this was past the commander of the post came to the tent of Marcus Whitford, orderly sergeant of company C, 9th regiment Minnesota volunteers, and called him out of the tent, and held a private conversation with him. The orderly sergeant returned again to his tent and addressed the subject to Francis Marchant, second sergeant volunteers, as it had been addressed to him by the commander of post, which was as follows: The negro that came to camp this morning asked the commander to aid him in securing his family, a wife and six children, and other slaves, amounting in all to eleven slaves, from their master, who was running them off on the train that would pass our camp at 9 o'clock a. m. He also stated that the owner of the slaves was now in the rebel army, and had sent word to his son, the master of said slaves, to run them out of the State, as they would soon be of no value in Missouri. He also told that the master had the previous night attempted to board the slaves on the cars at Sedalia, but the troops would not allow it. The master then went around Sedalia, and again made the railroad at Residence, a station six miles below Sedalia, and there finding no resistance, boarded his slaves for transportation; and the commander wishes the boys to volunteer to release the slaves, and do you go and speak to the boys and get them ready to go by the time the train arrives; and you, (speaking still to Marchant,) second sergeant, take command of the squad. Marchant then went and stated it, as he had received the orders, to the boys, who readily volunteered.

(It had been for several months the habit in our camp of getting men for any excursion by volunteering in preference to detailing, and in this instance we supposed, did we not volunteer, we would be detailed.)

And just before time for the train to arrive, by orders, we fell into line and marched out to Otterville, where we knew the train would stop to take on passengers, headed by Sergeant Marchant. We only waited a few moments when the train came up and stopped, but was not stopped by us, as the Missouri Republican has it.

The rescue of slaves in Missouri.

CAMP AT LAMINE BRIDGE, Mo.,

December 1, 1863.

In your issue of November 23, I notice a paragraph headed "Rescue of Slaves by Minnesota Soldiers," and also containing the names of soldiers from Winona, who were implicated in the affair. Now, I would not be the first to

write home about the matter, through respect for the feelings of our men; but as it has already gone home, I feel it my duty to give your readers some of the facts in the case, that they may be able to judge for themselves how much our men are to blame, at least in a Christian point of view, whatever legal authorities and conservative shoulder-straps may think of it.

On or about the 12th of the past month, early in the morning, a colored man came into our camp, who represented to our men that he was a slave, and lived twenty miles west of here. He also said that his wife and children, in company with others, also slaves, belonging to an officer in the rebel army, were already on the cars and coming down the road in care of a negro driver, on their way to Kentucky to be sold. He also stated that one negro man, who had made some resistance and protested against losing his wife and children, was shot four times and killed, by the chivalry who were thus engaged in sundering all the ties which the poor slave held dear in this world. The poor fellow begged of our men to save his family for him, as this was the last chance. Our men were moved by his story, and accordingly some twenty from each of the companies embarked in this enterprise, and proceeding to the depot at Otterville, succeeded in rescuing eleven negroes, mostly women and children, who made good their escape.

I will here say that the man who had these slaves in charge had a pass from the provost marshal to move the slaves out of the State, despite all orders to the contrary. It so happened that the commander of this sub-district was on the train at the time of the rescue, and he immediately ordered our men under arrest. They were accordingly sent to Jefferson city, where they are now in confinement, awaiting their trial, which for some cause has been delayed. What their punishment may be I do not know; but I do know what the feelings of every soldier and some of the officers are in regard to the matter; and we feel that whatever punishment the poor fellows may incur, they will have the heartfelt sympathies of every Christian man and woman at the north.

VOLUNTEER.

Sergeant Marchant, followed by some five or six, seeing the slaves, boarded the cars and told the slaves they could get off the cars, which they readily did. At this point the conductor of the train and two other men came up and asked what authority we had for letting the slaves off the cars; we replied we had authority. These men we did not recognize as officers, as we since have learned they were, as they had no mark of rank visible that we could know them to be officers, as they had overcoats on that hid their shoulder-straps, (if they had any.) As soon as the slaves were off the cars we got off, and the cars went on.

We returned to camp, and the slaves went their way. The train was neither stopped by us nor detained, as the Missouri Republican has presented it to the public.

Yours, &c.,

Private Company C, 9th Minnesota Volunteers.

(It is generally acknowledged by all who have come in contact with these men that they are of the most quiet and orderly character.)—F.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Missouri, December 7, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your petition in behalf of a number of members of the 9th Minnesota regiment of volunteers, who are under arrest for mutiny, in which you relate their circumstances, as stated to you by a soldier, one of the mutineers. As a citizen from a free

State I hold, in common with all the army, an abhorrence of the institution of slavery, and fully appreciate and participate with others in the belief that slavery is the cause of the war. Yet I do not see the necessity of setting at defiance the rules made for the government of the army, in order to give expression to my individual views, nor can I recognize the right to do so by soldiers under my command. I would respectfully correct the statement which you say you received from a soldier. The 9th regiment Minnesota volunteers has been in service over a year, and its soldierly appearance and strict discipline, as well as general reputation, show that it has been commanded by officers who knew and have done their duty; so that the plea of ignorance would not be received in their case. The statement that persons whom they believed were citizens commanded them to desist from their interference in the case referred to, and that they wore nothing that indicated their rank in the service, is not true. Captain Queen of the 7th Minnesota State militia, and Captain Pritchett, of the 4th Minnesota State militia, who were present, were both in full uniform. The former announced his rank, and that he was in command of the troops in the second sub-district, of which this detachment of the 9th Minnesota was a part, and the latter as inspector general for the district of Central Missouri, both of whom vainly used all the authority and force in their power to stop the mutinous conduct of these men. These men are not under arrest for their participation in the release of slaves, for the army is engaged in doing that duty as one of the means of conquering a peace, but for their violation of the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth articles of war. The offences with which they are charged are of so grave a character, and are so clearly set out in the reports of the officers who witnessed them, that I do not feel authorized to order their release, but will refer the question, with your petition, for the decision of the Secretary of War.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,

Brigadier General of Volunteers.

Messrs. E. H. E. JAMESON, C. P. JOHNSON, S. E. ROBERTS, J. V. PRATT
and other members of the general assembly of the State of Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, *December 10, 1863.*

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: Allow me to call your attention to a letter enclosed, signed "Private company C, 9th regiment Minnesota volunteers," which was handed to me several days ago; upon the receipt of which I immediately drew up a petition, based upon the statements contained therein, and addressed to E. B. Brown, brigadier general commanding Central district, Missouri. Said petition, in addition to a synopsis of the enclosed letter, asked the general's favorable consideration of the matter, upon the following grounds:

1. That the regiment, having been but recently organized, it is hardly to be expected that the strict orderly bearing and discipline which characterizes the old soldier, should have been fully attained.

2. That the men composing the same are of high moral standing in the community in which they resided previous to enlisting in the cause of our government, and are at all times ready to sacrifice their lives in its defence and maintenance.

3. That they are soldiers of a free State and it is but natural that they should hate slavery—the cause of the rebellion—as it should be hated.

The petition concluded with the following appeal: "That if not derogatory to your high duties as a soldier, occupying the important position occupied by you, that our prayer in behalf of these men may meet your approval, and that they be liberated."

Now, sir, from all the information that I have been able to gather by personal interviews with both the "mutineers," as they are styled in the accompanying

reply from General Brown, and some of the officers of the regiment, with whom I have conversed, and who doubtless are conversant with the facts in the case, these men have been held under arrest, upon half rations, for more than a month, for freeing the slaves of a rebel in arms against the government of the United States, upon the trumped-up charge of "mutiny." I give the above as my candid opinion, based upon the best information at my command.

By the subjoined reply of General Brown to the petitioners, you will observe that he does not feel authorized to order their release, but refers the question, with the petition, for the decision of the Secretary of War.

My object in addressing the subject to you is to enlist your sympathies and attention in behalf of the accused. I regret exceedingly to engross your valuable time with a matter of so little importance to the success of our injured government, in whose cause I know your whole soul to be absorbed; at the same time I cannot refrain from reminding those to whom are intrusted the grave and important issues of the perilous hour that upon the brave and dauntless spirit of our soldiery depends the vindication of our government and the restoration of our country.

I hope the matter will present itself as of sufficient importance to excuse the present encroachment upon your time.

I am, sincerely, your obedient servant,

H. J. FISHER.

Hon. B. GRATZ BROWN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Missouri, January 21, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to return the enclosed communications from the Secretary of War, Hon. B. Gratz Brown, Hon. H. J. Fisher, and anonymous from private, company G, 9th Minnesota volunteers. I have examined the officers of the 9th Minnesota volunteers, Captain Pritchard, and other persons, and make the following statement, which, with the copies of the reports of Captains Queen and Pritchard, and my letter to the members of the legislature, which, with the following additional statement, will put you in possession of all the facts in the case of the confinement of members of that regiment for insubordination and mutiny. A loyal citizen of Pettes county, Missouri, by the name of Charles W. C. Walker, received a permit, as reported by Captain Pritchard, to remove to St. Louis a family of slaves. The taking them from the cars (under the impression that an act of injustice was being done) by the members of the 9th Minnesota volunteers is set forth in the reports of Captains Queen and Pritchard. Upon receipt of the reports referred to, I ordered the parties arrested and sent to this post. They were furnished quarters at an unoccupied hotel, and kept in a nominal, not real confinement; full army rations were drawn for them, and after investigating the case they were discharged and returned to duty. The investigation was from verbal reports of officers of the regiment to me direct, and shown that no orders were issued by the commanding officer of the detachment to release the slaves; that Captains Queen and Pritchard were in uniform; that the men were misled by a story of a negro, that the master of the slaves was in the rebel army, and that when the men were formed in line all the parties who were engaged in the release of the slaves stepped to the front; that the men were good soldiers, and had cheerfully performed their duty, and obeyed all orders except in this case, and that they acknowledged the fault they had committed, believing that the punishment they had received would prevent future offences of this character; and as the case had been re-

ferred to the Secretary of War, I ordered them to duty with their regiment, and discharged them from arrest to await his decision.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Major O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant General, St. Louis.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., January 26, 1864.

MAJOR: It has been charged upon the military authorities of Missouri, and upon those of the central district in particular, that the soldiers under that command have been arrested, confined, and punished for releasing the slaves of rebels and "hurrahing for Jim Lane," and that the citizens of that country have been arrested, tried by military commission, and no fair opportunity given them for a defence, for being radical Union men, and for "hurrahing for Jim Lane," and that these parties are punished for being unconditional Union men, and too loyal to suit the military commander of this State. As these charges have been made in the Senate of the United States, and by members of the general assembly of the State of Missouri, I respectfully ask that a board of inquiry be convened to investigate the truth or falsity of these or any other [charges] that may be brought against the military authorities of the district for any offence of a similar character. I further request that the court of inquiry be ordered to investigate all matters connected with the military administration in the district of Central Missouri since June, 1863, including therein the integrity of its disbursing and accounting officers, the discipline of the troops, the regard paid to the rights of property and the protection of peaceable citizens, and the efficiency and organization of the various staff departments, and also the effect of the policy and action of the commanding general, and the troops under his command, in restoring quiet to the country, and inducing the people to return to peaceful pursuits, and whether or not prompt, efficient, and energetic measures have been taken at all times to redress alleged wrongs committed upon the people by the troops, or by any other parties.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Major O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant General, St. Louis, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, February 1, 1864.

The reports and papers herewith enclosed from Brigadier General E. B. Brown, commanding district of Central Missouri are respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the army for the information of the Hon. Secretary of War.

The application of General Brown for a court of inquiry is respectfully forwarded, disapproved. I think the interests of the service do not require any further steps to be taken in the matter.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major General, Commanding.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *February 8, 1864.*

Official copy :

ED. M. CANBY,
Brigadier General, A. A. G.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 27, 1864.*

LETTER

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 1st instant, a copy of the acceptance of the provisions of the act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

MARCH 7, 1864.—Read and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

MARCH 9, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the Senate of the 1st instant, in the following words, viz:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby requested to inform the Senate whether the railroad companies mentioned in the 7th and 9th sections of the act of July 1, 1862, incorporating the Union Pacific Railroad Company, have filed their assent to, or their acceptance of, the conditions of said act, and to transmit to the Senate copies of any documents in his department purporting to be such acceptance."

I transmit herewith copies of all papers on file in this department, showing that the railroad companies referred to in the resolution have accepted the conditions of the act of July 1, 1862.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary*

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

President United States Senate.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA,

November 1, 1862.

In accordance with the requirements of the 9th section of the act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," I herewith forward the

acceptance of the provisions of the said act by the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, which please file in the Department of the Interior, and oblige, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARK HOPKINS,

Secretary Central Pacific Railroad Company of California.

Hon. SECRETARY of the Department of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Whereas, on the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the President of the United States of America duly approved an act passed by the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes;"

And whereas, by the provisions of the said act of Congress, "the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California" are authorized and empowered to construct a portion of the line of railroad and telegraph provided for by said act of Congress;

And whereas, by the terms of the ninth section of said act of Congress, said company is required to file its acceptance of the conditions of said act in the Department of the Interior within six months after the passage of said act;

And whereas, on the seventh day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the said "Central Pacific Railroad Company of California," by its board of directors, at a regular meeting of said board of directors, held at their office in the city of Sacramento, in the State of California, on that day duly adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this "The Central Pacific Railroad Company of California" hereby accepts the conditions of said act of Congress, and hereby agrees faithfully to perform and comply with all the terms, conditions, stipulations, and requirements of the said act of Congress, so far as the same are applicable to the said company.

Resolved, further, That the secretary of this company is hereby directed to prepare a written acceptance of the conditions of the said act of Congress; that the same be signed by the president and secretary of said company, and sealed with the corporate seal of the said company; that the president cause the same to be filed in the Department of the Interior at Washington city, in the District of Columbia, within six months from the date of the passage of said act of Congress; and that a duplicate of such acceptance be also prepared and filed in the office of the secretary of this company:

Now, therefore, the said "The Central Pacific Railroad Company of California" have accepted, and do hereby accept, the conditions of the said act of Congress, and hereby agree to faithfully perform and comply with all the terms, conditions, stipulations, and requirements of the said act of Congress, so far as the same are applicable to the said company.

In testimony whereof, the said "The Central Pacific Railroad Company of California" have caused their corporate seal to be hereto affixed, and the same to be signed by the president and secretary of said company, in pursuance of the resolutions of the board of directors aforesaid, this seventh day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

LELAND STANFORD,

President Central Pacific Railroad Company of California.

MARK HOPKINS,

Secretary Central Pacific Railroad Company of California.

[SEAL.]

OFFICE OF THE LEAVENWORTH, PAWNEE, AND WESTERN R. R. Co.,

Leavenworth, Kansas, November 15, 1862.

DEAR SIR: The last clause of section 9 of an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean," approved July 1, 1862, reads as follows, to wit: "Each of said companies (the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, and the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company of Kansas) shall file their acceptance of the conditions of this act in the Department of the Interior within six months after the passage of this act." I herewith enclose a resolution of the board of directors of the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, accepting the provisions of said act so far as they relate to said company, and request that said resolution of acceptance be filed in your office.

* * * * *

Your obedient servant,

J. H. McDOWELL,

President of the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Co.

HON. CALEB B. SMITH,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

NOVEMBER 14, 1862.

At a called meeting of the directors of the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, held this day, at the office of the said company, at the city of Leavenworth, at which were present J. H. McDowell, president; J. C. Stone, Amos Rees, A. J. Isaacks, and R. P. C. Wilson—the president in the chair—the following resolution, by A. J. Isaacks, was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1862, That the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company hereby accept the conditions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862, so far and fully as the same relates to said company, and that a certified copy hereof be forwarded by the president of the railroad company, without delay, to the Secretary of the Interior, with a request that the same be filed in the Interior Department, as required by said act; and also a certified copy of the contract of this company made with Messrs. Ross, Steel & Co., for the construction and equipment of the railroad from the Missouri river, at the mouth of Kansas river, on the south side thereof, so as to connect with the Pacific railroad of Missouri, to the one hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, as is provided in said act.

J. H. McDOWELL, *President.*

SAM. DENMAN, *Secretary.*

LEAVENWORTH CITY,

November 4, 1862.

I hereby certify the above and within to be a true copy taken by me from the original entry in the books of the company.

SAM. DENMAN,

Secretary of the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Co.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY—EASTERN DIVISION.

JOHN C. FRÉMONT, President; SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., Bankers.

NEW YORK, *June 17, 1863.*

SIR: You will please take notice that the "Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company of Kansas," named and specified in section seven (7) of an act of Congress entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean," approved July 1, 1862, has duly changed its name, pursuant to the law of the State of Kansas, to the "Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division," by which name and style it will henceforth be known, and will proceed to accept all the benefits and provisions of said act, and to construct the said railroad named therein, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said act. All communications will be addressed accordingly.

Very respectfully,

J. C. FRÉMONT,
*President, &c.*Hon. JOHN P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY—EASTERN DIVISION.

JOHN C. FRÉMONT, President; SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., Bankers.

NEW YORK, *June 17, 1863.*

SIR: You will please take notice that the "Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company of Kansas," named and specified in section seven (7) of an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean," approved July 1, 1862, has changed its corporate name, in accordance with permission given by the laws of the State of Kansas, to the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

You will also please to take notice that said company, in accordance with what are believed to be its rights under said law of Congress, intend to construct said Pacific railroad and telegraph from the one hundredth meridian of longitude west, to the western boundary of the Territory of Nevada, and hereby accept the conditions of said act, and the rights and privileges granted to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as specified therein.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. C. FRÉMONT,
*President Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division.*Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY—EASTERN DIVISION.

JOHN C. FRÉMONT, President; SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., Bankers.

NEW YORK, *June 30, 1863.*

SIR: From your favor of the 25th instant, I discover the existence of errors in mine of the 17th, which I desire to rectify.

I therefore enclose to you another letter, which I desire to *substitute* for the

previous one; and I also return your reply, asking that you will substitute another corresponding to my last letter, and return my first one.

I am yours, very truly,

JOHN C. FRÉMONT,

President Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division.

Hon. J. P. USHER,

Secretary of the Interior.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 54 WILLIAM STREET,

New York, June 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith the assent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the act incorporating the same, and respectfully request that said assent be filed in the Department of the Interior, agreeably to the provisions of the seventh section of said act.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

HENRY V. POOR,

Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Hon. J. P. USHER,

Secretary of the Interior, &c., &c.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

Secretary's Office, 54 William street, New York, June 23, 1863.

SIR: The undersigned, president and secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in obedience to the resolution of the board of commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, passed at the meeting of the same held at Chicago, Illinois, on the second day of September, 1862, and by virtue of the authority vested in us by said board, have the honor, in behalf of the same, of signifying, under the seal thereof, the full acceptance by the Union Pacific Railroad Company of the provisions of the act of Congress passed on the first day of July, 1862, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes." And we respectfully request that this assent of said company to the provision of said act may be seasonably filed, as provided in the same, in the Department of the Interior.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

W. B. OGDEN,

President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

HENRY V. POOR,

Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

[SEAL.]

Hon. J. P. USHER,

Secretary of the Interior, &c., &c., Washington, D. C.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY—EASTERN DIVISION.

JOHN C. FRÉMONT, President; SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., Bankers.

NEW YORK, *June 17, 1863.*

SIR: You will please take notice that the "Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company of Kansas," named and specified in section seven (7) of an act of Congress entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean," approved July 1, 1862, has duly changed its name, pursuant to the law of the State of Kansas, to the "Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division," by which name and style it will henceforth be known, and will proceed to accept all the benefits and provisions of said act, and to construct the said railroad named therein, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said act. All communications will be addressed accordingly.

Very respectfully,

J. C. FRÉMONT,
President, &c.

Hon. JOHN P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY—EASTERN DIVISION.

JOHN C. FRÉMONT, President; SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., Bankers.

NEW YORK, *June 17, 1863.*

SIR: You will please take notice that the "Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company of Kansas," named and specified in section seven (7) of an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean," approved July 1, 1862, has changed its corporate name, in accordance with permission given by the laws of the State of Kansas, to the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

You will also please to take notice that said company, in accordance with what are believed to be its rights under said law of Congress, intend to construct said Pacific railroad and telegraph from the one hundredth meridian of longitude west, to the western boundary of the Territory of Nevada, and hereby accept the conditions of said act, and the rights and privileges granted to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as specified therein.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. C. FRÉMONT,
President Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY—EASTERN DIVISION.

JOHN C. FRÉMONT, President; SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., Bankers.

NEW YORK, *June 30, 1863.*

SIR: From your favor of the 25th instant, I discover the existence of errors in mine of the 17th, which I desire to rectify.

I therefore enclose to you another letter, which I desire to *substitute* for the

previous one; and I also return your reply, asking that you will substitute another corresponding to my last letter, and return my first one.

I am yours, very truly,

JOHN C. FRÉMONT,

President Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division.

Hon. J. P. USHER,

Secretary of the Interior.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 54 WILLIAM STREET,

New York, June 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith the assent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the act incorporating the same, and respectfully request that said assent be filed in the Department of the Interior, agreeably to the provisions of the seventh section of said act.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

HENRY V. POOR,

Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Hon. J. P. USHER,

Secretary of the Interior, &c., &c.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

Secretary's Office, 54 William street, New York, June 23, 1863.

SIR: The undersigned, president and secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in obedience to the resolution of the board of commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, passed at the meeting of the same held at Chicago, Illinois, on the second day of September, 1862, and by virtue of the authority vested in us by said board, have the honor, in behalf of the same, of signifying, under the seal thereof, the full acceptance by the Union Pacific Railroad Company of the provisions of the act of Congress passed on the first day of July, 1862, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes." And we respectfully request that this assent of said company to the provision of said act may be seasonably filed, as provided in the same, in the Department of the Interior.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

W. B. OGDEN,

President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

HENRY V. POOR,

Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

[SEAL.]

Hon. J. P. USHER,

Secretary of the Interior, &c., &c., Washington, D. C.

FISCAL AGENCY HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH R. R. Co.,
45 City Exchange, Boston, June 18, 1863.

SIR: I beg leave to enclose a duplicate of a note of the directors of the company, the original of which I forwarded to you in my respects of the 16th instant.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. S. WATSON, *Treasurer, &c.*

Hon. JOHN P. USHER, Esq.,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, held this 16th day of June, 1863,

Voted, That this company assents to an act of the Congress of the United States, approved July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes."

Voted, That a copy of the foregoing vote, certified by R. S. Watson, treasurer of the fiscal agency of said company, with the seal of the company affixed thereto, be filed in the Department of the Interior, as constituting the assent of this company to said act, in pursuance of the provisions of the 7th section thereof, and of the other sections applicable to this company.

BOSTON, June 16, 1863.

A true copy of record.

Attest:

R. S. WATSON,

[SEAL.]

Treas. of the Fiscal Agency Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. Co.

LETTER

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TO THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

relative to the proposed extension of the public lands in the State of California.

I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst.

relative to the proposed extension of the public lands in the State of California.

I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst.

relative to the proposed extension of the public lands in the State of California.

I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst.

relative to the proposed extension of the public lands in the State of California.

LETTER
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
TRANSMITTING,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 1st instant, a copy of the report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, under date June 1, 1863.

MARCH 7, 1864.—Read and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

MARCH 9, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 4, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the Senate, under date of the 1st instant:

“Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish to the Senate copies of any reports made to him by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or by any other railroad companies mentioned in the 20th section of the act incorporating the said Union Pacific Railroad Company.”

In reply, I transmit herewith a copy of the report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, under date of June 1, 1863, which is all that has been received by this department under the act referred to.

I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury,

HON. H. HAMLIN,
President of the Senate.

SACRAMENTO, *California, June 1, 1863.*

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, in accordance with section twenty of an act of Congress entitled “An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes,” approved July 1, 1862.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE ROAD.

Of the first section of twenty miles, the grading of which is contracted for, there are fourteen miles already graded, and the balance will be finished and in running order during the month of November of the present year. Proposals

for the grading, bridging and masonry of an additional thirty miles are advertised, and the work will progress rapidly as soon as the several bids are received.

The iron for seventy miles of the road has been purchased, and a portion of it is already on its way to California. The necessary rolling stock has also been purchased for the equipment of the said seventy miles of road. A long and very expensive bridge across the American river, near Sacramento, is being rapidly built, and will be completed with the grading of the first twenty miles of the road.

The last legislature of this State passed an act donating ten thousand dollars per mile to the first fifty miles of road completed from Sacramento, and also several acts authorizing the counties of San Francisco, Sacramento and Placer to submit to the vote of the people of those counties the question of making county subscriptions to the stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California. The question has been submitted to the people of those counties, and carried by large majorities in favor of subscribing stock to the road, as follows:

San Francisco county.....	\$600,000
Sacramento county.....	300,000
Placer county.....	250,000
Total.....	<u>1,150,000</u>

REPORT.

1. The names and residence of the stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California will be found in schedule A, accompanying this report.

2. The names and residence of the directors and other officers of the company will be found in schedule B.

3. The amount of stock subscribed is \$711,500. The amount actually paid in is \$210,930.

4. A description of the line surveyed will be found in schedule C, furnished by the chief engineer of the road. Cost of surveys, \$33,888 64.

5. Amount received from passengers, nothing.

6. Amount received for freight, nothing.

7. Expenses of road, nothing.

8. Indebtedness of the company: Bonds issued for purchase of iron and materials, \$400,000; due C. Crocker & Co. on account of contract for construction, \$57,249 54; total indebtedness of the company, four hundred and fifty-seven thousand two hundred and forty-nine $\frac{54}{100}$ dollars.

LELAND STANFORD,

President Central Pacific Railroad Company.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

[SEAL.]

FRANCIS McCONNELL,

Notary Public.

SCHEDULE A.

Stockholders Central Pacific Railroad Company of California.

Sacramento City, California.—J. W. Avery, Jacob Arnold, C. W. Adams, L. A. Booth, Bowstead & Co., James Bailey, W. C. Burnham, B. Burt, F. Bell, Joseph Bruner, Daniel Brown, H. Bowman, James Bithell, E. Bhem, Robert

Beck, J. Bellmer & Co., Joseph Banquer, Charles Barnes, R. F. Brown, H. W. Bragg & Co., John Brumer, John Bigler, Badger & Co., Samuel Cross, Cornelius Cole, D. E. Callahan, Charles Crocker, C. H. Cummings, J. H. Culver, C. S. Coffin, Martha T. Cochran, Hiram Cook, H. Cronkite, A. Chevalier, Marie Conrad, John Conrad, C. H. Converse, T. H. Cook, A. Coolot, H. S. Crocker, William Cummings, D. W. Clark, B. R. Crocker, G. W. Colby, Geo. Cox, P. Coggins, N. L. Drew, G. B. Dean, James A. Duffy, E. Davis, W. Dreher, D. K. Drew, N. L. Drew & Co., W. J. Douglas, Richard Dale, J. Domingos, W. G. English, J. R. Evans, C. & F. Ebner, A. Egl, D. W. Earl, W. L. Everett, J. F. H. Forbes, Fredericks & Krebs, W. R. S. Foze, P. Franklin, M. Fitzpatrick, J. S. Floberg, Friend & Terry, Joseph M. Frey, John Gillig, Albert Gallatin, A. S. Greenlan, G. Gotthold, E. Gaxoct, B. Gossner, Wm. Greenebaum, Justin Gates, C. Gruhler, Elias Gruhler, J. Gruhler, C. H. Grimm, Godchaux Bros. & Co., Francis R. Gass, Jean Gelinas, C. Gilday, C. J. Hooker, Mark Hopkins, C. P. Huntington, W. H. Hill, J. S. Harbison, Miss M. E. Hurley, G. F. Hartman, J. Hector, A. Heilbron & Bro., W. B. Hunt, H. T. Holmes, Wm. Henkel, Charles Heinrich, A. K. P. Harmon, Jacob Heppe, E. Holmes, Hull & Lohman, August Heisch, Lew. B. Harris, Wm. Hendrie, Jared Irwin, T. D. Judah, Samuel Jelly, N. W. Jacobs, Peter Johnson, C. C. Jenks, Elias Jacobs, Enoch Jacobs, Kelly, Mott & Co., W. F. Knox, Klink & Maitfeld, H. Kohler, J. B. Kohl, L. Krambach, Edward Kraies, E. Kimball, Frank Keller, David Kendall, Tobias Kadell, Mrs. Jos. Klopenstine, T. M. Lindley, Lord, Holbrook & Co., W. Loutzenheizer, W. K. Lindsey, H. W. Larkin, E. J. Loomis, M. Littleton, Isaac Lewis, C. B. Linton, Lyon & Son, Locke & Lavenson, M. Lecompt, Geo. I. Lytle, C. Lages, J. D. Lord, Charles Lutter, Milliken & Bros., John F. Morse, James McGuire, F. Mier, Conrad Mayer, F. H. Muhlenfels, Samuel Mosier, John Meister, W. W. Marvin, John McNeil, R. H. McDonald, A. Menke, H. Meyers, E. B. Mott, jr., Geo. R. Moore, P. Mangan, D. Z. Moore, D. O. Mills & Co., E. H. Miller, jr., W. P. McCreary, James McClatchy, Anton Miller, N. S. Nichols, A. Newbaur & Co., Leonard Newbourg, James O. Neil, Ira Oatman, Geo. Ochs, F. Oetl, I. S. Pond, J. T. Pike, P. H. Russell, Thomas Ross, G. Renaud, John Ryan, W. B. & B. F. Ready, Frank C. Ross, S. R. Robbins, Martin Ransich, J. W. Reeves, B. B. Redding, H. B. Rice, Geo. Rowland, Wm. Radcliff, Rippon & Hill, Leland Stanford, J. A. Seaman, John Smith, Philip Scheld, T. W. Strobridge, Mary Scott, E. Soule, Louis Schaefer, Charles Sellmizer, John Schade, Joseph Stevens, P. Stanton, S. H. Schroer, H. Schroeder, C. Stremming, J. Strutz, Geo. W. Stewart, Lee Stanley, W. R. Strong, Geo. Schmeiser, Wm. H. Spaulding, Geo. H. Swinerton, T. K. Stewart, Robert Seeger, Stendeman & Co., James H. Sullivan, Henry Treichler, S. Tryon, H. Thielbahr, Dore's Thielbahr, L. Upson, G. K. Van Heuson, J. S. Van Winkle, John Williams, D. W. Welty, for Mrs. E. Baldwin, O. C. Wheeler, Julius Wetzlar, H. Wachhorst, D. W. Whitmore, C. T. Wheeler, Conrad Weil, D. K. Zumalt.

Dutch Flat, California.—B. Brickell, E. J. Brickell, E. L. Bradley & R. M. Trim, N. W. Blanchard, B. F. Moore, J. T. Mathewson, D. W. Strong.

Nevada, California.—T. Elleard Beans, Charles Marsh, A. A. Sargent, I. W. Turner, E. G. Waite.

Mariposa, California.—E. Burke.

Sutter Creek, California.—O. L. Chamberlain.

Grass Valley, California.—T. W. Findley, E. McLaughlin.

San Francisco, California.—Frederick Griffing, A. P. Stanford.

Knight's Landing, California.—Robert Gardner.

Boston, Massachusetts.—C. A. Lambard.

Iowa Hill, California.—C. Rice.

Folsom, California.—E. Stockton.

Drytown, California.—J. C. Williams.

Solano, California.—Joseph Zumalt.

for the grading, bridging and masonry of an additional thirty miles are advertised, and the work will progress rapidly as soon as the several bids are received.

The iron for seventy miles of the road has been purchased, and a portion of it is already on its way to California. The necessary rolling stock has also been purchased for the equipment of the said seventy miles of road. A long and very expensive bridge across the American river, near Sacramento, is being rapidly built, and will be completed with the grading of the first twenty miles of the road.

The last legislature of this State passed an act donating ten thousand dollars per mile to the first fifty miles of road completed from Sacramento, and also several acts authorizing the counties of San Francisco, Sacramento and Placer to submit to the vote of the people of those counties the question of making county subscriptions to the stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California. The question has been submitted to the people of those counties, and carried by large majorities in favor of subscribing stock to the road, as follows:

San Francisco county.....	\$600,000
Sacramento county.....	300,000
Placer county.....	250,000
Total.....	<u>1,150,000</u>

REPORT.

1. The names and residence of the stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California will be found in schedule A, accompanying this report.

2. The names and residence of the directors and other officers of the company will be found in schedule B.

3. The amount of stock subscribed is \$711,500. The amount actually paid in is \$210,930.

4. A description of the line surveyed will be found in schedule C, furnished by the chief engineer of the road. Cost of surveys, \$33,888 64.

5. Amount received from passengers, nothing.

6. Amount received for freight, nothing.

7. Expenses of road, nothing.

8. Indebtedness of the company: Bonds issued for purchase of iron and materials, \$400,000; due C. Crocker & Co. on account of contract for construction, \$57,249 54; total indebtedness of the company, four hundred and fifty-seven thousand two hundred and forty-nine $\frac{54}{100}$ dollars.

LELAND STANFORD,

President Central Pacific Railroad Company.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

[SEAL.]

FRANCIS McCONNELL,

Notary Public.

SCHEDULE A.

Stockholders Central Pacific Railroad Company of California.

Sacramento City, California.—J. W. Avery, Jacob Arnold, C. W. Adams, L. A. Booth, Bowstead & Co., James Bailey, W. C. Burnham, B. Burt, F. Bell, Joseph Bruner, Daniel Brown, H. Bowman, James Bithell, E. Bhem, Robert

Beck, J. Bellmer & Co., Joseph Banquer, Charles Barnes, R. F. Brown, H. W. Bragg & Co., John Brumer, John Bigler, Badger & Co., Samuel Cross, Cornelius Cole, D. E. Callahan, Charles Crocker, C. H. Cummings, J. H. Culver, C. S. Coffin, Martha T. Cochran, Hiram Cook, H. Cronkite, A. Chevalier, Marie Conrad, John Conrad, C. H. Converse, T. H. Cook, A. Coolot, H. S. Crocker, William Cummings, D. W. Clark, B. R. Crocker, G. W. Colby, Geo. Cox, P. Coggins, N. L. Drew, G. B. Dean, James A. Duffy, E. Davis, W. Dreher, D. K. Drew, N. L. Drew & Co., W. J. Douglas, Richard Dale, J. Domingos, W. G. English, J. R. Evans, C. & F. Ebner, A. Egl, D. W. Earl, W. L. Everett, J. F. H. Forbes, Fredericks & Krebs, W. R. S. Foze, P. Franklin, M. Fitzpatrick, J. S. Floberg, Friend & Terry, Joseph M. Frey, John Gillig, Albert Gallatin, A. S. Greenlan, G. Gotthold, E. Gaxoct, B. Gossner, Wm. Greenebaum, Justin Gates, C. Gruhler, Elias Gruhler, J. Gruhler, C. H. Grimm, Godchaux Bros. & Co., Francis R. Gass, Jean Gelinas, C. Gilday, C. J. Hooker, Mark Hopkins, C. P. Huntington, W. H. Hill, J. S. Harbison, Miss M. E. Hurley, G. F. Hartman, J. Hector, A. Heilbron & Bro., W. B. Hunt, H. T. Holmes, Wm. Henkel, Charles Heinrich, A. K. P. Harmon, Jacob Heppe, E. Holmes, Hull & Lohman, August Heisch, Lew. B. Harris, Wm. Hendrie, Jared Irwin, T. D. Judah, Samuel Jelly, N. W. Jacobs, Peter Johnson, C. C. Jenks, Elias Jacobs, Enoch Jacobs, Kelly, Mott & Co., W. F. Knox, Klink & Maitfeld, H. Kohler, J. B. Kohl, L. Krambach, Edward Kraies, E. Kimball, Frank Keller, David Kendall, Tobias Kadell, Mrs. Jos. Klopenstine, T. M. Lindley, Lord, Holbrook & Co., W. Loutzenheizer, W. K. Lindsey, H. W. Larkin, E. J. Loomis, M. Littleton, Isaac Lewis, C. B. Linton, Lyon & Son, Locke & Lavenson, M. Lecompt, Geo. I. Lytle, C. Lages, J. D. Lord, Charles Lutter, Milliken & Bros., John F. Morse, James McGuire, F. Mier, Conrad Mayer, F. H. Muhlenfels, Samuel Mosier, John Meister, W. W. Marvin, John McNeil, R. H. McDonald, A. Menke, H. Meyers, E. B. Mott, jr., Geo. R. Moore, P. Mangan, D. Z. Moore, D. O. Mills & Co., E. H. Miller, jr., W. P. McCreary, James McClatchy, Anton Miller, N. S. Nichols, A. Newbaur & Co., Leonard Newbourg, James O. Neil, Ira Oatman, Geo. Ochs, F. Oetl, I. S. Pond, J. T. Pike, P. H. Russell, Thomas Ross, G. Renaud, John Ryan, W. B. & B. F. Ready, Frank C. Ross, S. R. Robbins, Martin Ransich, J. W. Reeves, B. B. Redding, H. B. Rice, Geo. Rowland, Wm. Radcliff, Rippon & Hill, Leland Stanford, J. A. Seaman, John Smith, Philip Scheld, T. W. Strobridge, Mary Scott, E. Soule, Louis Schaefer, Charles Sellmizer, John Schade, Joseph Stevens, P. Stanton, S. H. Schroer, H. Schroeder, C. Stremming, J. Strutz, Geo. W. Stewart, Lee Stanley, W. R. Strong, Geo. Schmeiser, Wm. H. Spaulding, Geo. H. Swinerton, T. K. Stewart, Robert Seeger, Stendeman & Co., James H. Sullivan, Henry Treichler, S. Tryon, H. Thielbahr, Dore Thielbahr, L. Upson, G. K. Van Heuson, J. S. Van Winkle, John Williams, D. W. Welty, for Mrs. E. Baldwin, O. C. Wheeler, Julius Wetzlar, H. Wachhorst, D. W. Whitmore, C. T. Wheeler, Conrad Weil, D. K. Zumalt.

Dutch Flat, California.—B. Brickell, E. J. Brickell, E. L. Bradley & R. M. Trim, N. W. Blanchard, B. F. Moore, J. T. Mathewson, D. W. Strong.

Nevada, California.—T. Elleard Beans, Charles Marsh, A. A. Sargent, I. W. Turner, E. G. Waite.

Mariposa, California.—E. Burke.

Sutter Creek, California.—O. L. Chamberlain.

Grass Valley, California.—T. W. Findley, E. McLaughlin.

San Francisco, California.—Frederick Griffing, A. P. Stanford.

Knight's Landing, California.—Robert Gardner.

Boston, Massachusetts.—C. A. Lambard.

Iowa Hill, California.—C. Rice.

Folsom, California.—E. Stockton.

Drytown, California.—J. C. Williams.

Solano, California.—Joseph Zumalt.

SCHEDULE B.

Directors.

Leland Stanford, Sacramento City, California.
James Bailey, Sacramento City, California.
Mark Hopkins, Sacramento City, California.
T. D. Judah, Sacramento City, California.
John F. Morse, Sacramento City, California.
C. P. Huntington, Sacramento City, California.
A. P. Stanford, San Francisco, California.
Charles Marsh, Nevada, California.
D. W. Strong, Dutch Flat, California.

Officers.

Leland Stanford, president, Sacramento City, California.
James Bailey, secretary, Sacramento City, California.
Mark Hopkins, treasurer, Sacramento City, California.
T. D. Judah, chief engineer, Sacramento City, California.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, *Sacramento, June 1, 1863.*

To the President and Board of Directors of the Central Pacific R. R. of Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit a general report upon the surveys made under my supervision for the Central Pacific Railroad of California.

GENERAL REMARKS CONCERNING LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF RIDGE OR
DIVIDE ON WHICH THE ROUTE PASSES.

This divide is the strip of land lying between the American river and its North fork, (on the south,) and Bear river and the South Yuba, (on the north.) The Bear river unites with the Feather river, (a tributary of the Sacramento,) about thirty miles north of the city of Sacramento.

The direction of divide is northeasterly and southwesterly. Its width opposite Sacramento is about thirty miles. The ravine of Bear river, from Johnson's ranch to English bridge, (a distance of about fifteen miles,) pursues nearly an easterly course, while the course of the ravine of American river, from Folsom, is nearly north, to a point within about eight miles (southeasterly) from English bridge. Here the American river branches, and the ravine of its north fork, as well as that of Bear river, pursue a northeasterly course, but gradually approach each other to a point about four miles above Illinoistown, called Long ravine, where the two rivers are less than three miles apart. At this point occurs the greatest depression on the ridge, and the greatest difficulties in location were found.

From Long ravine, the ravines of these rivers diverge somewhat, but are scarcely further than six miles apart at any point—the ravine of north fork and its tributaries and branches continuing up the summit. Numerous branches and ravines extend northerly from the North fork, rendering a location on that side extremely difficult, if indeed practicable, our line at Long ravine being about 1,200 feet above the bed of North fork. The ravine of Bear river extends up about fourteen miles above Dutch flat, widening out near the source of Bear river into a beautiful valley, called Bear valley, about two miles long and one mile wide. Diminished in size to a small creek, Bear river passes through this valley, and a mile above is lost among the branches to the right. The ridge

between Bear valley and North fork of American river is about 800 feet high. Here occurs a singular freak of nature. The South Yuba, augmented by numerous large branches along its course, is seen emerging from impassable rocky cañons, and, sweeping down through the head of Bear valley, it turns suddenly to the north and pierces the ridge or divide lying north of Bear valley, forcing its way out to the northward between rocky walls surmounted by peaks from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high.

There is little doubt that at some former period the waters of South Yuba flowed through Bear valley and down the ravine of Bear river; and, indeed, it would be no difficult matter to turn the whole volume of South Yuba into Bear river at the present time.

The South Yuba Canal Company, who supply the Nevada divide with water for mining purposes, take their water from the South Yuba at the head of Bear valley, bringing it down through Bear valley by the side of Bear river, with a grade of about ten feet per mile, being at points as near as 200 feet to Bear river, and not over fifteen or twenty feet above it. Thus it will be seen that the cañon of Bear river becomes and is the same as that of the South Yuba, which latter river now takes its place, the divide or ridge being now bounded by North fork of American river on the south, and South Yuba on the north. The ravine or valley of South Yuba continues on to the summit of Sierra Nevada, and in Summit valley, within two miles of summit, the river is a larger stream than Bear river, in Bear valley.

A barometrical examination of this route indicated that the top of ridge or divide could be reached at Clipper gap, near the head of Dry creek, forty-eight and a half mile from Sacramento. From this point to Reservoir gap (about one and a half miles above Dutch flat and twenty-five miles from Clipper gap) it was found that the line must be carried on the top of ridge.

The line of top or crest of ridge being far from uniform, of course the lowest points or gaps in ridge become commanding points, and it was found necessary to carry the line from gap to gap, passing around the intervening hills upon their side slopes.

It was also found upon reaching New England gap, (near the New England mills, about six miles from Clipper gap,) that to Long ravine, a distance of eight miles, the ridge was nearly level, the elevation of a grade at Long ravine being only about one hundred feet higher than at New England gap; also, that the ridge rose rapidly from Long ravine, eastward to the next gap, called Secret Ravine gap.

It was also found that from Reservoir gap (one and one-half mile above Dutch flat) the ridge rose too rapidly for our maximum grade, and that for the next twenty miles, to the bottom or valley of Yuba, the line must be carried on the main slope of Bear and Yuba rivers. It was thought, however, that the line could be carried up Cañon creek (a tributary of North fork, with tolerably smooth side slopes) to Dutchman's gap, about eight miles above, and there cutting through the gaps, brought out on to Bear river side-hill. Subsequent examination proved this to be impracticable. Cañon creek rising too rapidly for our grades, we were therefore compelled to carry the line immediately on to Bear river side-hill, and were fortunate enough to be able to avail ourselves of the side-hill of Little Bear river for that purpose.

Being on the top of ridge at Reservoir gap, we were enabled to cross Little Bear river near its head, and to use its side-hill for any approach to main Bear river.

The barometrical elevations also indicated that the Yuba could be reached about twenty miles above Dutch flat, at the head of its cañons, and the line carried along up its mouth, uniform bottoms for some distance; then by taking to its south side-hill, Summit valley and summit reached with maximum grades.

The South Yuba, from this point (twenty miles above Dutch flat) called

Yuba bottom, extends to the summit, a distance of sixteen miles, most of the way through a valley, in some places five or six hundred feet wide. The old Truckee emigrant trail follows down through the valley a portion of this distance, generally over a smooth, natural road.

Were the fall of this river evenly distributed, it would afford a uniform grade of a little less than one hundred feet per mile to the summit. Rising, however, from Yuba bottom, (say half a mile at a grade of fifty feet per mile,) the river cañons for half a mile at a steeper grade; thence for four miles its grade is about sixty feet per mile; it then cañons, rising about two hundred and fifty feet per mile, at a point called Slippery Rock Cañon. The river then rises gently for about three miles, and again rapidly for three miles, to Summit valley.

Through Summit valley, (a distance of two and a half miles,) its grade is scarcely twenty-five feet per mile, then rises rapidly again to the summit.

Inasmuch as the indications of altitude of the aneroid barometer proved lower than those of the true level, after continuing our line six miles along the Yuba bottom, we were obliged to retrace our steps and commence again at Yuba bottom, running up on south side-hill of Yuba, with maximum grade, into Summit valley, in order to attain a sufficient elevation to reach the summit.

Summit valley is a beautiful valley, near the source of the Yuba, about two and a half miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide, yielding excellent pasturage for cattle, hundreds of which are driven there each summer. From the summit, looking easterly, you appear standing upon a nearly perpendicular rocky wall of one thousand feet in height.

Immediately below is seen a valley, from one to two miles wide, extending up from the Truckee river to nearly beneath your feet. Donner lake (about three and a half miles long by one mile in width) occupies the upper portion of this valley, and its outlet is seen pursuing its course down to a junction with the Truckee. Two long ranges or spurs are seen on either side, parallel with, and enclosing the lake, reaching from the summit to Truckee river. Immediately beyond the river is seen the second summit of Sierra Nevada; while still further in the distance, the Washoe mountains are plainly visible.

Passing the summit our line is carried down upon the side-hill of the range, on the south side of Donner lake, descending with the maximum grade for about eleven miles.

The distance in a direct line from summit to Truckee river does not exceed eight miles; but we fortunately encountered two long ravines, with smooth side slopes, which, with the sinuosities of a side-hill, gave about three additional miles of distance, enabling us to reach the Truckee with maximum descending grades.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA—PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF LINE.

Commencing at the foot of K street, in the city and county of Sacramento, where it intersects the water front of the Sacramento river, the line passes northerly and west of the city water-works building, through what is known as Slater's addition, for about fifteen hundred feet; thence curving to the east, it strikes the main north levee at the intersection of Sixth with E street; thence it follows the line of north levee at the intersection of Sixth with E street; thence it follows the line of north levee for about three miles to a point near the old Waldron house; thence curving to the left it passes across the space of low land lying between the levee and American river, about half a mile in width, upon trestle bents, averaging about fifteen feet in height, and crosses the American river with two 190 feet spans of Howe's truss bridge; thence running straight over about one thousand feet of low land upon trestle bents, the line curves to the right into a direction of north $24^{\circ} 30'$ east, magnetic, and pursues its

course in a straight line to a point about sixteen miles from Sacramento across the Rancho del Paso, passing about one-half mile easterly from the Arcade house, crossing the north line of said ranch about one-half mile westerly from its northeast corner, and striking near the northwest corner of section 21, township 10 north, range 6 east, and crossing a corner of sections 16 and 15 to a point on the aforesaid section 15, distant about 16 miles from the foot of K street, in the city of Sacramento, at which point the line enters the county of Placer.

Thence curving gently to the left, and reversing to the right again, it crosses Dry creek with four 55 feet spans of bridge, and passes about 300 feet westerly of Dudley's house; thence curving gently to the left, it follows for about two miles along the foot of a light ridge, in a direction parallel with Dry creek and Secret ravine, to the California Central railroad, at a point known as Grider's, in section 2, township 10 north, range 6 east.

Thence running northerly for about one mile, the line curves to the right and crosses Antelope creek with a 50 feet span about 500 feet from its intersection with Secret ravine, and attaining top of divide or ridge between Antelope and Secret ravine, it follows the same, passing through sections 35, 36, 25, and 24, of township 11 north, range 6 east, and sections 19, 18, 17, 8, 9, and 4, of township 11 north, range 7 east, to what is known as the Big Reservoir at the head of Red ravine, a point distant about twenty-six miles from Sacramento, and at which point commences the maximum grade of 105 feet per mile.

Thence pursuing a general northeasterly course, it continues along the top of said ridge or divide, crossing the main Antelope road at the flume, upon what is known as the Antelope divide, passing through sections 34, 27, and 26, of township 12 north, range 7 east; thence curving sharply to the right, and reversing to the left, in about half a mile further it reaches the summit of divide between Dutch ravine and Secret ravine, at a point known as the Caperton flume, distant about three miles southeast from Gold Hill, in Placer county, and about four miles northwesterly from Auburn station, the terminus of the Sacramento, Placer, and Nevada railroad.

Thence running a little north of east, the line follows up said divide, crossing the main Auburn and Sacramento road, to what is known as Newcastle gap, on said ridge, between Dutch ravine and Secret ravine, crossing said gap, with an embankment sixty-two feet high, and passing through sections 26, 23 and 24, of township 12 north, range 7 east, and section 19, township 12 north, range 8 east, said point being distant 31 miles from the city of Sacramento.

Thence pursuing a general course of nearly due east, the line follows the south side-hill of Dutch ravine for about two miles, passing sections 19, 20, and 21, of township 12 north, range 8 east.

Thence curving to the left, the line crosses Dutch ravine near its head, about one-quarter mile below the Bloomer Ranch house, and crosses the divide between Dutch ravine and Baltimore ravine, passing along and near the Bear River ditch, to the main stage river road between Auburn and Sacramento, being at said point distant about one-half mile south of the town of Auburn, on section 15, township 12 north, range 7 east, distant $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sacramento.

Thence curving to the left into a general northerly direction, the line follows near the top of divide between the American river and Auburn ravine, and near to the Bear River ditch, passing about one-quarter of a mile west of the Junction house, and through sections 15, 10, 3 and 2, of township 12 north, range 7 east, and sections 34 and 35 of township 13 north, range 7 east, to the head of Rock creek, at which point the line reaches the summit of divide between Dry creek and the American river, distant about 39 miles from Sacramento.

Thence pursuing a northeasterly course along the top of said ridge or divide, passing about $\frac{1}{8}$ mile south of Loretto house, and near the Cataract mill, crossing through sections 35 and 25, of township 13 north, range 8 east, and sec-

tions 19, 17, and 8, of township 13 north, range 9 east, the line reaches Clipper Gap, in section 19, at a point distant about 44 miles from Sacramento.

Here, instead of following the top of ridge further, it rising too rapidly for our grades, we curve to the right and went up the north side-hill of Clipper ravine, a tributary of North fork of the American, crossing several short, steep side ravines, to Wild Cat summit.

Passing through Wild Cat summit, (about one-quarter of a mile south of Widow Hawe's house,) we pass around Hawe's hill, and curving to the left, cross the main road, and pass up a smooth ravine to the top of ridge, at a point called Applegate summit.

A short distance further on, the line passes through Evergreen gap, crossing the divide again at Baney's gap, from which point it curves round on side-hill (on North fork side) to Star House gap, near the Star house.

Here the line crosses Star House gap (and the travelled road) about fifty feet high, passing up very nearly on top of divide, to the head of Applegate ravine, which runs into Bear river, this point being called New England gap; distance about fifty miles from Sacramento. From New England gap the line passes out upon north side-hill of North fork.

Crossing the travelled or stage road, it runs along above the same, and about 500 feet above New England mills, through peach orchard of Murphy, through Manzanita and Chaparral gaps, and over Sugar Loaf summit, to Lower Illinois-town gap, at the point where the upper stage road crosses the gap, about one and a quarter mile below Illinoistown.

Crossing this gap, about thirty feet high, the line continues on about half a mile further, over a broken country, to a point called Bear River gap, where it turns abruptly to the left, with a maximum curve, and crosses the ridge with a tunnel of 500 feet in length, emerging on the south side-hill of Bear river, along which it pursues its curve to Storm's gap and Long Ravine gap, leaving Illinois-town about one mile to the right. Here was found the greatest difficulty in location; Long Ravine gap being an unusually low depression, the ridge beyond rising quite rapidly to attain its average elevation.

Here the line crosses gap about 70 feet high, and curving to the right, follows the side-hill of Rice's ravine (leading to North fork) for about one mile, encountering a succession of short, steep, abrupt side ravines, to Cape Horn, which is a bold, rocky cliff, nearly perpendicular, and 1,200 feet high, above the North fork of American. Passing round the face of this bluff, about 200 feet below the table above, we strike the side-hill of Robber's ravine, which runs parallel to Rice's ravine, and continues up along the side-hill of same for about one and a half mile, crossing Oak summit, and passing about three-quarters south of Madden's toll-house, through Trail summit.

From this point the line follows along the face of side-hill above North fork, striking Secret ravine, along which it runs for about one mile, when, turning to the left, it passes up a tributary side ravine to its head, the line striking a point about two hundred feet south of stage road, one mile south of Secrettown.

Running thence alongside of road nearly a mile, it crosses the same, and passing between Everhart's house and barn, at Secrettown, it reaches the head of Secret ravine, or Secrettown gap, crossing it with trestling about fifty feet in height.

Turning to the left, the line now passes north of Cold Spring mountain, (on Bear river side,) and for two miles encounters a succession of steep side ravines, where some of the heaviest work of the line will be found. Two tunnels will be necessary on this piece of line, each about 600 feet in length. Leaving the side-hill again, the line strikes a long and nearly level bench, about two miles in length, extending up nearly to Dutch Flat.

This bench is the well known gravel ridge which extends along the slopes of

the sierras at about this elevation, and on which are situated the mines worked by the hydraulic mining process.

Extending up this ridge to within about one mile of Dutch Flat, the line again takes the side-hill to left, running near to Strong's cabin, Brickell's steam saw-mill, Dutch Flat steam saw-mill, to the Dutch Flat Water Company's large reservoir, about one and a half mile above Dutch Flat.

The town of Dutch Flat lies on Bear river side-hill, about half way down to Bear river, the line passing about half a mile in the rear, and about 300 feet higher than the town.

At this last named reservoir, which is upon the top of ridge, (called Reservoir gap,) we leave the crest of ridge for the last time, it rising too rapidly to be available for a railroad line, at our maximum grades.

Turning to the left, the line now runs at nearly a level grade, about one and a half mile further, to Little Bear river, which stream it crosses just above the saw-mill near Widow Homer's ranch.

Pursuing its course down the north side-hill of Little Bear river, it departs at Ellmore hill, passing round the same, and enters upon the side-hill of Bear river.

The river gorge at this point is about 1,500 feet deep, our line being about 500 feet below the top of ridge, and from 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the river. Its side-hill is steep, rocky, and marked by many abrupt indentations and corresponding salient points.

The line was carried round most of these points; but upon a final location, it will probably be found advisable to run through the sharp points with short tunnels, (the longest of which will be 1,350 feet,) none of them, however, requiring shafting.

The line passes up this side-hill of Bear river, (the grade line being nearly parallel with the crest or top of the ridge, and from 500 to 700 feet below the same,) crossing through Zerr's ranch, (about 600 feet north of his buildings,) striking the lower end of Bear valley, about 200 feet high on its south side-hill.

Continuing on for two miles, it leaves the head of Bear valley, at an elevation of about 350 feet on side-hill above the same, crossing the head of Bear river, (which is here but a small creek,) following it up to its source, which is a marshy lake, about one and a half mile above Bear valley.

It will be observed on the profile that, from Zerr's ranch to head of Bear river, a grade line is indicated, running about one hundred feet higher on the side-hill.

In locating the line as run, the intention was to cross Bear river, and continue on the side-hill of the main gorge to Yuba river, (near head of South Yuba Water Company's canal,) keeping up on main side-hill of South Yuba to Yuba bottom; but upon examination this proved to be impracticable, the Yuba above Bear valley running in deep, rocky cañons, with perpendicular rocky walls of granite too rugged in their character to admit of the location of a line over them.

It therefore became necessary to carry the line on to a bench above and south of the Yuba river, and nearly at the base of main ridge. A line from Zerr's ranch to this point being practicable at our maximum grade, the only change necessary being to make the location a little higher on side-hill.

Our present line passes about 100 feet to the left of Jew David's cabin. On the location, as changed, it will pass a short distance in the rear of the same.

Continuing on, the line pursues the general course of Yuba river about six miles further to the point where the old Truckee emigrant trail leaves Yuba bottom to ascend on the main ridge to the south, (which point is 19 miles above Dutch Flat by trail, and about 22½ miles by our line,) called Yuba bottom.

This point is at the head of the lower cañons and falls, between Yuba bottom and Bear valley.

In subsequent location it will be necessary to run the line between these two

points (viz: head of Bear river to Yuba bottom) a little lower down on side-hill, as indicated on profile, for the following reasons: Fearing that the elevation of Yuba bottom might prove too high, the line was run from head of Bear river at our maximum grade, in order to gain as much elevation as possible. But on reaching Yuba bottom it was found that this gave more elevation than was necessary; therefore the last half mile of line was run down on to Yuba bottom. The last elevations show that a grade of 80 feet per mile can be obtained from the head of Bear river to Yuba bottom.

From this point (Yuba bottom) the line follows the river for about one mile, passing through a short cañon and emerging at very near the level of water surface in river, (called Hall's cañon.)

From this point the line was first run for about six miles up the river valley, taking to side-hill at the two upper cañons, the line being carried up to the upper ford, at head of Wilson's cut-off; but finding that the summit could not be reached without increasing grade on the remaining distance, our parties proceeded to summit, from which a line was run down on south side-hill of Yuba at maximum grade, striking into the valley line at head of first small cañon, (about one mile above Yuba bottom,) called Hall's cañon.

The location, therefore, is carried from Hall's cañon on south side-hill of Yuba, at maximum grades, into lower end of Summit valley, (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles below summit of Sierras,) crossing the old Truckee emigrant trail near Kidd's reservoir, about half way up to the top of the ridge, the line striking the lower end of Summit valley about the level of Yuba river; returning thence straight across Summit valley about two miles, at a grade of about 25 feet per mile, to a point on the south side of Summit valley, near Cook's old cabin, the line takes to side-hill on right, and in $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile further reaches the summit of Sierras, with a cutting of about fifty feet.

By commencing the last-named ascent a little further back in Summit valley, the summit can be reached with maximum grades without any excavation. The elevation of surface at summit is 7,027 feet above top of levee at Sacramento.

DESCENT ON EASTERN SIDE OF SIERRA NEVADA.

Pursuing its course from the summit easterly, the line commences its descent with maximum grades, and passing to the right, is carried for the next two miles over a steep, rocky side-hill, on which will be found quite heavy rock cutting; thence turning abruptly to the right, it enters upon side-hill of Strong's ravine, and running up the same about one mile, crosses over and is carried down over a smooth side-hill to a point 600 feet higher than the southwest corner of Donner lake; thence pursuing its course along the side-hill for about three miles, it encounters Coldstream ravine, and runs up the same a little over a mile.

Crossing Coldstream, the line follows along down its south side-hill to within about a quarter of a mile of the main Truckee, where, turning to the left, it crosses the valley of Donner creek, accomplishing the descent in about $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles of downward maximum grade. Thence the line was carried about five miles down the valley of Truckee river, and the survey terminated at a point 128 miles from Sacramento.

The object of this survey being to accomplish the crossing of the sierras with a railroad line, it was considered unnecessary, at this time, to extend the survey any further down the Truckee river; barometrical elevations were taken from our line up the Truckee river to Lake Bigler, and also down the same to the lower end of Truckee meadows, showing its average fall to be only about 35 feet per mile.

I also carried a series of observations down Steamboat valley to Steamboat springs; thence across the Washoe mountains, via Virginia, Flowery, and Six-mile cañon, to the Carson river; thence down the same to Fort Churchill, a profile of which is shown on the small general profile of grades.

A continuation of our line down the Truckee to Big Bend follows the same from terminus of survey, eighteen miles, to Neil's ranch, or Henness road; thence seven miles to Stout's crossing of Truckee; thence through the Truckee meadows and across bend of Steamboat valley, eight miles, to Stone's crossing, or western base of Washoe mountains; thence twenty-three miles through Washoe mountains to Big Bend of Truckee, or edge of Humboldt desert, making the total distance about one hundred and eighty-three miles.

No obstacle exists, and a line with light grades over exceedingly smooth surface can be carried from Stout's crossing of Truckee up Steamboat valley to its head; thence through Washoe valley into Eagle valley, which opens into Carson valley; thence down the Carson river to Fort Churchill, or edge of Desert, making, however, a longer line than that down Truckee.

DESCRIPTION OF LINES SURVEYED FOR CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.

Barometrical reconnoissances have been made upon five different routes across the Sierra Nevada mountains, as follows:

- 1st. A route via Folsom, Greenwood, and Georgetown.
- 2d. A route via Auburn, Illinoistown, Dutch flat, and Donner pass.
- 3d. A route via Nevada and Henness pass.
- 4th. A route via Downieville and Yuba gap.
- 5th. A route via Oroville, Bidwell's bar, Middle Feather river, and Beckwourth's pass.

1. *Route via Georgetown.*

Commencing at the terminus of the Sacramento Valley railroad, at Folsom, the distances were taken by odometers, and elevations by aneroid barometer, to a point seventy-eight miles from Sacramento; thence aneroid observations were extended to the summit of the Sierra Nevadas, near the head of the middle fork of the American river, following the ridge between south fork of American and its northern tributaries and the middle fork of American.

The barometrical observations indicated that a grade of one hundred and fifty feet per mile would be necessary in order to overcome the summit upon that route.

Commencing at Folsom, the line of observations was as follows:

Sacramento Valley Railroad depot, Spruance's, Shaw's bridge, across south fork of American river, Negro hill, Berry's, Atchinson's, Young's, Corper's ravine, Bailey's Knickerbocker ranch, Harris's ranch, Penobscot House, Greenwood, Halfway House, Georgetown, (fifty-four miles from Sacramento,) Clipper mill, Castle hill, top of hill, foot of hill, creek top of hill, Stork's ranch, cabin, Richardson's, Volcano mill, top of hill, emigrant road, top of hill, log shanty, Ballard's, Pilot creek, ice-house, Stockton's upper store, head of Pilot creek ditch, top of ridge; leave emigrant road, seventy-eight miles from Sacramento; leave wagons; point on ridge, ditto, ditto; descend to bottom of middle fork of American river, foot of hill; point on river, ditto; leave river and ascend to top of ridge; camp; summit of sierras—distant ninety-seven miles from Sacramento.

2. *Route via Auburn, Illinoistown, and Dutch Flat.*

The located line of road following this route, and more particularly described herein, a further description of the barometrical reconnoissance is deemed unnecessary.

3. *Route via Nevada and Henness pass.*

Commencing at Folsom, the observations were taken at the following points: Sacramento Valley Railroad depot, Rock springs, Franklin House, Mountain

House, Dutch ravine, Auburn forks, Illinoistown road, Dry creek, Foster's English bridge, Globe ranch, Wolf creek, Boston ravine, Grass valley, Nevada, Turner's mill, Blue tent, South Yuba, Bell's ranch, Lake City, Junction House, Devil's Back-bone, Humbug roar, Snow tent, Cherry hill, Magenta flume, Eureka forks, top of divide, Bowman's ranch, Cañon creek, Eureka ditch, Cañon creek summit, Jackson's, Downieville road, old emigrant road, Henness pass, Webber's lake, Truckee falls, Maples, Tule Lake House, Hunter's ranch, Sardine valley, Dog valley, Neil's ranch, State line—one hundred and forty-three miles.

This line was found impracticable on account of the crossing of the South Yuba, and objectionable from the absolute necessity of making a long detour, either to the north or south, in order to get from the Henness pass to the plateau of Truckee river, to avoid Dog mountain, at a moderately descending grade, and, consequently, high elevation through the snow region.

4. *Route via Camptonville, Downieville, North Yuba, and Sierra valley.*

Commencing at the terminus of the California Central railroad, at Lincoln, the line of observations was as follows :

Lincoln, Kennebec bar, Long bar, Timbuctoo, Smartsville, Empire ranch, Deer creek, Keystone House, Ankeny's, Pleasant Valley House, Bridgeport, South Yuba, French corral, Brickville, Sweetlands, San Juan, Freeman's crossing, Middle Yuba, Camptonville, Sleighville House, top of ridge, Mountain House, Goodyear's bar, North Yuba, Downieville, Mooney's, Charcoal Flat, Sierra City, Howard's, Yuba gap, Hale's, Sierra valley.

From this point the railroad line would extend northeasterly through Sierra valley, passing out through Beckwourth's pass, and connect with the line of observations taken upon the Middle Feather route; but in order to ascertain the height of divide between Sierra valley and Little Truckee, or Maples creek, and the elevation of Dog mountain route, the observations were extended on this line, continuing as follows :

Arm's store, summit of divide, forks, Henness road, Triplet's, Sardine valley, Junction, Truckee, emigrant road, Perkins's, Dog valley, top of Dog hill, Neil's, Stout's, Junction, Fuller's road—one hundred and forty-five miles.

The objection to this route was found in the rugged nature of the country through which it passed, the expensive crossings of Deer creek, south fork of Yuba, middle fork of Yuba, and the numerous deep ravines of their tributaries; and the necessity, as in the Henness route, of making a detour north through Sierra valley and Beckwourth's pass, in order to reach the valley of the Truckee river.

5. *Route via Oroville, Bidwell's bar, Middle Feather, and Beckwourth's pass.*

Commencing at Oroville, the line of observations was taken as follows :

Oroville, north fork, Bidwell's bar, south fork of Feather, Union bar, Kanaka bar, Bald Rock cañon, Indian crossing, American bar, Long ripple, south branch of Middle Feather, Milsop bar, Rinehart's bar, Marble cone number one, Marble cone number two, China wing-dam, French cabin, saw mill, Hartman's bar, Delap's wing-dam, Pyramid peak, Scrubby Jack's, Rich's point, Butte bar, Onion Valley creek, China bar, Last-chance ravine, Railroad ravine, Gap point, Webb's bar, Colby's, Minerva bar, Washington bar, Rich bar, Winter's creek, Sailor's bar, Nelson's point.

From Nelson's point, on bed of Middle Feather river, eighty miles from Oroville, for next seventeen miles, the river rising at an uniform grade without obstruction, the line of observations was carried to the north, across the divide between Middle Feather and Spring Valley creek, a tributary of the north fork of Feather, as follows :

Nelson's point, flume, top of divide road to Quincy, top of divide, foot of divide, Spring Garden ranch, Bear trap, Misenhamer's, top of hill, Cunningham's House, Jackson's, top of hill, foot of hill, Middle Feather river, ninety-seven miles from Oroville, at which point the line of observations again touches the bed of river, and is continued on as follows:

Lower ford, upper ford, Penman's, leave river at a point distant one hundred miles from Oroville. For next ten miles the observations were taken upon a line to north of river, as follows:

Leave river, top of Anthony's hill, Anthony's House, Poplar creek, point of river, 112 miles from Oroville. Thence via river as follows: Point at river, north branch Middle Feather, Beckwourth's House, foot of Sierra valley, Butte cabin in Sierra valley, Brigham's ranch, Marsh's Summit House, Beckwourth's pass, 131½ miles from Oroville; thence the line turns to the south and follows, through Long valley and Pea Vine valley, to Truckee river, at Fuller's crossing, as follows:

Beckwourth pass, foot of pass, Long valley, road and ranch, Pond ranch, Antelope springs, Alkali summit, Alkali lake, Pea Vine summit, Pea Vine hotel, Pea Vine valley, Truckee summit, Junction, Stone's road, Fuller's crossing of Truckee river—160 miles from Oroville and 238 miles from Sacramento.

The advantages of this route consist in its low grades and a lower latitude of summit than upon the other routes; but it also presents disadvantages which render it next to impossible for us to avail ourselves of its advantages in this respect. It is eighty miles further from Sacramento to Fuller's crossing of Truckee by this route than by our present location. The Bald Rock cañon, about 20 miles above Bidwell's bar, is a rocky gorge in the Feather river, rising with smooth grain to sides almost perpendicular, being 3,000 feet high on the north side and about 2,500 feet on the south side, the length of cañon being about one and one-half mile.

In order to avail ourselves of the lower grades, it is necessary to run near the river, or at an elevation sufficiently high to be above high water. This renders necessary the crossing of all the ravines and tributaries, many of which run in gorges of great depth near their mouth, and also involves the necessity of curving up into them and running down again, in order to procure a suitable crossing. From Nelson's point to and through Bald Rock cañon, about fifty miles, the river runs in a gorge ranging from 2,000 to 2,600 feet in height, at a pretty steep slope, which, near the river where our line runs, in many places is perpendicular and generally rocky. The course of the river between these points is extremely tortuous and winding, the spurs of the mountain on either side putting out sharply and running by each other, so as to lock across each other like the fingers of two hands thrust together. This involves the necessity of many tunnels. I estimated the number of tunnels upon this 50 miles at 28. The work of construction would, therefore, be vastly expensive and slow.

In view of our relations with the United States government and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who are to build about 1,700 miles of road in the interior, and who cannot commence until we reach the State line; in view of the increased cost of the line by this route, and the increased cost to government of appropriations for eighty miles of additional road to the same point; in view of the additional time necessary to construct the additional length of eighty miles, and the physical impossibility of constructing the division from Bald Rock cañon to Nelson's point in one year, the time required in Pacific railroad bill, this route is reluctantly placed among the list of those denominated unavailable for Pacific railroad purposes in the present position of railroad affairs.

A barometrical reconnoissance was also extended from the end of instrumental survey on Truckee river down the same to Stout's crossing of the Truckee river, up Steamboat valley, and by the present travelled road across the Washoe moun-

House, Dutch ravine, Auburn forks, Illinoistown road, Dry creek, Foster's English bridge, Globe ranch, Wolf creek, Boston ravine, Grass valley, Nevada, Turner's mill, Blue tent, South Yuba, Bell's ranch, Lake City, Junction House, Devil's Back-bone, Humbug roar, Snow tent, Cherry hill, Magenta flume, Eureka forks, top of divide, Bowman's ranch, Cañon creek, Eureka ditch, Cañon creek summit, Jackson's, Downieville road, old emigrant road, Henness pass, Webber's lake, Truckee falls, Maples, Tule Lake House, Hunter's ranch, Sardine valley, Dog valley, Neil's ranch, State line—one hundred and forty-three miles.

This line was found impracticable on account of the crossing of the South Yuba, and objectionable from the absolute necessity of making a long detour, either to the north or south, in order to get from the Henness pass to the plateau of Truckee river, to avoid Dog mountain, at a moderately descending grade, and, consequently, high elevation through the snow region.

4. *Route via Camptonville, Downieville, North Yuba, and Sierra valley.*

Commencing at the terminus of the California Central railroad, at Lincoln, the line of observations was as follows :

Lincoln, Kennebec bar, Long bar, Timbuctoo, Smartsville, Empire ranch, Deer creek, Keystone House, Ankeny's, Pleasant Valley House, Bridgeport, South Yuba, French corral, Brickville, Sweetlands, San Juan, Freeman's crossing, Middle Yuba, Camptonville, Sleightville House, top of ridge, Mountain House, Goodyear's bar, North Yuba, Downieville, Mooney's, Charcoal Flat, Sierra City, Howard's, Yuba gap, Hale's, Sierra valley.

From this point the railroad line would extend northeasterly through Sierra valley, passing out through Beckwourth's pass, and connect with the line of observations taken upon the Middle Feather route; but in order to ascertain the height of divide between Sierra valley and Little Truckee, or Maples creek, and the elevation of Dog mountain route, the observations were extended on this line, continuing as follows :

Arm's store, summit of divide, forks, Henness road, Triplet's, Sardine valley, Junction, Truckee, emigrant road, Perkins's, Dog valley, top of Dog hill, Neil's, Stout's, Junction, Fuller's road—one hundred and forty-five miles.

The objection to this route was found in the rugged nature of the country through which it passed, the expensive crossings of Deer creek, south fork of Yuba, middle fork of Yuba, and the numerous deep ravines of their tributaries; and the necessity, as in the Henness route, of making a detour north through Sierra valley and Beckwourth's pass, in order to reach the valley of the Truckee river.

5. *Route via Oroville, Bidwell's bar, Middle Feather, and Beckwourth's pass.*

Commencing at Oroville, the line of observations was taken as follows :

Oroville, north fork, Bidwell's bar, south fork of Feather, Union bar, Kanaka bar, Bald Rock cañon, Indian crossing, American bar, Long ripple, south branch of Middle Feather, Milsop bar, Rinehart's bar, Marble cone number one, Marble cone number two, China wing-dam, French cabin, saw mill, Hartman's bar, Delap's wing-dam, Pyramid peak, Scrubby Jack's, Rich's point, Butte bar, Onion Valley creek, China bar, Last-chance ravine, Railroad ravine, Gap point, Webb's bar, Colby's, Minerva bar, Washington bar, Rich bar, Winter's creek, Sailor's bar, Nelson's point.

From Nelson's point, on bed of Middle Feather river, eighty miles from Oroville, for next seventeen miles, the river rising at an uniform grade without obstruction, the line of observations was carried to the north, across the divide between Middle Feather and Spring Valley creek, a tributary of the north fork of Feather, as follows :

Nelson's point, flume, top of divide road to Quincy, top of divide, foot of divide, Spring Garden ranch, Bear trap, Misenhamer's, top of hill, Cunningham's House, Jackson's, top of hill, foot of hill, Middle Feather river, ninety-seven miles from Oroville, at which point the line of observations again touches the bed of river, and is continued on as follows:

Lower ford, upper ford, Penman's, leave river at a point distant one hundred miles from Oroville. For next ten miles the observations were taken upon a line to north of river, as follows:

Leave river, top of Anthony's hill, Anthony's House, Poplar creek, point of river, 112 miles from Oroville. Thence via river as follows: Point at river, north branch Middle Feather, Beckwourth's House, foot of Sierra valley, Butte cabin in Sierra valley, Brigham's ranch, Marsh's Summit House, Beckwourth's pass, 131½ miles from Oroville; thence the line turns to the south and follows, through Long valley and Pea Vine valley, to Truckee river, at Fuller's crossing, as follows:

Beckwourth pass, foot of pass, Long valley, road and ranch, Pond ranch, Antelope springs, Alkali summit, Alkali lake, Pea Vine summit, Pea Vine hotel, Pea Vine valley, Truckee summit, Junction, Stone's road, Fuller's crossing of Truckee river—160 miles from Oroville and 238 miles from Sacramento.

The advantages of this route consist in its low grades and a lower latitude of summit than upon the other routes; but it also presents disadvantages which render it next to impossible for us to avail ourselves of its advantages in this respect. It is eighty miles further from Sacramento to Fuller's crossing of Truckee by this route than by our present location. The Bald Rock cañon, about 20 miles above Bidwell's bar, is a rocky gorge in the Feather river, rising with smooth grain to sides almost perpendicular, being 3,000 feet high on the north side and about 2,500 feet on the south side, the length of cañon being about one and one-half mile.

In order to avail ourselves of the lower grades, it is necessary to run near the river, or at an elevation sufficiently high to be above high water. This renders necessary the crossing of all the ravines and tributaries, many of which run in gorges of great depth near their mouth, and also involves the necessity of curving up into them and running down again, in order to procure a suitable crossing. From Nelson's point to and through Bald Rock cañon, about fifty miles, the river runs in a gorge ranging from 2,000 to 2,600 feet in height, at a pretty steep slope, which, near the river where our line runs, in many places is perpendicular and generally rocky. The course of the river between these points is extremely tortuous and winding, the spurs of the mountain on either side putting out sharply and running by each other, so as to lock across each other like the fingers of two hands thrust together. This involves the necessity of many tunnels. I estimated the number of tunnels upon this 50 miles at 28. The work of construction would, therefore, be vastly expensive and slow.

In view of our relations with the United States government and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who are to build about 1,700 miles of road in the interior, and who cannot commence until we reach the State line; in view of the increased cost of the line by this route, and the increased cost to government of appropriations for eighty miles of additional road to the same point; in view of the additional time necessary to construct the additional length of eighty miles, and the physical impossibility of constructing the division from Bald Rock cañon to Nelson's point in one year, the time required in Pacific railroad bill, this route is reluctantly placed among the list of those denominated unavailable for Pacific railroad purposes in the present position of railroad affairs.

A barometrical reconnoissance was also extended from the end of instrumental survey on Truckee river down the same to Stout's crossing of the Truckee river, up Steamboat valley, and by the present travelled road across the Washoe moun-

tains, via Virginia City, down to Six-mile cañon and Flowery district to the Carson river, and down the same to Fort Churchill, as follows: Terminus of survey: Neil's supposed State line, Stout's crossing, Truckee meadows, Truckee City, Steamboat springs, foot of Washoe mountains; Toll road, top of hill, junction with Henness Pass road, Virginia City, Gould and Carrie mill, foot of Six-mile cañon, Carson river, Reed's, Fort Churchill. Returning: Fort Churchill, Virginia City, Gond Hill, Devil's Gate, Silver City, American Flat, top of Washoe mountains, foot of Washoe mountains, Washoe lake, Washoe City, Galena, Stout's.

A barometrical reconnoissance was also made from Donner lake, via the old Truckee emigrant trail, to the Henness road, at Sardine valley, 16 miles.

A barometrical reconnoissance was also made and observation taken from Donner lake up the Truckee river to Lake Bigler, 13 miles.

A barometrical reconnoissance was also made from the head of Donner lake, via Castle peak to the line of our location, at the foot of Summit valley, 8 miles.

A further reconnoissance was made from the terminus of the instrumental survey up Twin Valley creek into Twin valley, and across by Castle peak into lower end of Summit valley, 15 miles.

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER SURVEYS.

Clipper gap, upon the top of ridge between the American river and Dry creek, about 44 miles from Sacramento, being a point common to all the proposed lines from Sacramento upon the Dutch Flat route, several lines have been surveyed and located for the purpose of determining the best, which are denominated as follows:

1. Route, via Auburn station,
2. Secret ravine route.
3. Antelope ravine route.
4. Doty's ravine route.
5. Dry creek route.

The first, second, third, and fourth of the above enumerated lines have a common point at or near Auburn, the fifth at Clipper gap.

FIRST.—ROUTE VIA AUBURN STATION.

This line pursues the direction already indicated, from Sacramento to Dry creek, about 16 miles. Thence curving southerly, it follows up the divide between Miner's ravine and Strap ravine; thence via Miner's ravine, it strikes the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada railroad at Wildwood, and continues upon the south side of same to Auburn station; from this point to Bloomer divide, near Auburn. Two lines have been run and located—one upon an 80-foot grade to Newcastle divide, and thence a 90-foot grade to Bloomer divide; the other, upon a 105-foot grade from Auburn station to Bloomer divide. Preliminary and location lines have been run upon both routes. A line was also run and located from Dry creek, via Grider's and Miner's ravine, to Wildwood, but abandoned.

SECOND.—SECRET RAVINE ROUTE.

A line has been run upon this route from Grider's to Auburn, but it was found impossible to attain the required elevation without using a higher grade than the maximum allowed by the Pacific railroad bill.

THIRD.—ANTELOPE RAVINE ROUTE.

This route has been fully described in the particular description of lines ; it saves $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in distance over the Auburn station line, and about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles over the Dry creek line.

FOURTH.—DOTY'S RAVINE LINE.

A line was run from McBowen's ranch, on Dry creek line, near Gold hill, via Doty's ravine, Doty's flat, Ophir and Millertown, to Auburn, but it was found that it would be necessary to attain a higher elevation than the town of Auburn, which would require a grade higher than our own maximum, and this line was therefore abandoned.

FIFTH.—DRY CREEK LINE.

This line follows the present line of road to Grider's ; thence runs near the present line of California Central railroad to Lincoln ; thence via Gold hill and Virginia ; thence via McBowen's ranch, Sailor's ravine, Morris bar, Summit, Sedergrist summit, Taylor's ravine, it reaches the south side-hill of Dry creek ; thence following the same, it encounters and runs up Deadman's ravine ; thence crossing and running down the same, it continues up Dry creek, via Page's, Rodwine's, Hawe's store, Cook's, Cogswell's, Watson's, Neilsburgh, Gas-saway's, and Pridmore's, to Clipper gap.

Three lines of location contingent upon this line were run from Sacramento across to the line of California Central railroad.

A line, striking at Leet's.

Ex. line, striking at Pleasant Grove.

B line, striking at Lincoln.

This line being $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles longer, and requiring the maximum grades with increased curvature, was finally abandoned.

Experimental and location lines were run upon all the Dry creek lines.

Accompanying will be found a table of grades from Sacramento to the Truckee river.

Respectfully submitted.

THEO. D. JUDAH,
Chief Engineer, C. P. R. R. Co.

TABLE OF GRADES

Of the Central Pacific railroad of California, from Sacramento City to Truckee river.

Length of plane.	Grade per mile.		Length of plane.	Grade per mile.		Length of plane.	Grade per mile.		Length of plane.	Grade per mile.	
	Ascending.	Descending.		Ascending.	Descending.		Ascending.	Descending.		Ascending.	Descending.
<i>Feet.</i>			<i>Feet.</i>			<i>Feet.</i>			<i>Feet.</i>		
1,800	Level...		2,000	21		6,750	105		3,000	79	
1,300	21		5,000	26		18,250	Level...		38,000	105	
500	Level...		3,000	Level...		3,000	105		2,000	Level...	
1,700	21		3,000	21		1,000	Level...		1,000	53	
3,000	Level...		500	10		6,000	36		25,000	79	
4,000	10		2,500	Level...		13,500	Level...		38,000	105	
2,000	16		1,000	26		17,500	105		2,000	Level...	
2,000	Level...		2,000	37		1,000	Level...		1,000	53	
2,000	5		2,000	42		3,500	105		25,000	79	
4,000	Level...		1,000	21		1,000	Level...		2,750	26	
2,500	21		3,000	Level...		3,500	105		3,500	105	
500	Level...		1,000	16		1,000	53		2,000	Level...	
2,000	16		1,000	37		2,500	105		57,500	105	
1,000	21		2,000	47		2,000	Level...		1,750	53	
3,000	16		1,000	21		13,000	105		2,500	Level...	
2,000	Level...		1,000	16		1,000	Level...		13,750	105	
5,000	21		3,000	58		1,000	53				
1,000	Level...		2,000	63		4,000	Level...				
2,000	26		1,000	21		17,000	105				
1,000	Level...		3,000	Level...		1,250	Level...		<i>Summit.</i>		
10,000	26		1,800	52		1,000	79				
1,000	21		400	Level...		1,000	Level...		45,000	105	
500	Level...		4,200	78		4,000	53		1,750	Level...	
2,000	26		600	52		14,000	105		15,250	105	
2,000	Level...		2,000	45		3,000	53		2,500	Level...	
1,000	21		3,000	58		4,000	79		6,500	53	
2,000	Level...		1,000	74		10,500	105		3,200	39	
3,000	21		1,000	79		1,000	53		2,750	Level...	
3,000	Level...		71,000	105		500	Level...		3,500	39	
1,000	21		16,000	105		5,000	79		1,000	53	
1,000	Level...		4,000	53		3,000	105		2,000	39	

SUMMARY OF GRADES.

Grade per mile.	Ascending.	Descending.	Level.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
5		2,000	
10	4,500		
16	9,000		
21	15,800	9,700	
26	22,000		
36	9,000		
39		8,700	
42	2,000		
45	2,000		
47	2,000		
53	19,150	7,500	
58	6,000		
63	2,000		
74	1,000		
79	43,200		
105	294,000	60,250	
			94,200
Total.....	431,650	88,150	94,000

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the 1st instant, a report of the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the point of commencement of the Pacific railroad, together with an executive order fixing the point of commencement of the branch road on the western boundary of Iowa.

MARCH 11, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 1st instant, respecting the points of commencement of the Union Pacific railroad on the one hundredth degree of west longitude, and of the branch road from the western boundary of Iowa to the said one hundredth degree of longitude, I transmit the accompanying report from the Secretary of the Interior, containing the information called for.

I deem it proper to add, that on the 17th day of November last, an executive order was made upon this subject and delivered to the vice-president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which fixed the point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, from which the company should construct their branch road to the one hundredth degree of west longitude, and declared it to be within the limits of the township, in Iowa, opposite the town of Omaha, in Nebraska. Since then the company has represented to me that, upon actual surveys made, it has determined upon the precise point of departure of their said branch road from the Missouri river, and located the same as described in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Interior, which point is within the limits designated in the order of November last; and inasmuch as that order is not of record in any of the executive departments, and the company having desired a more definite one, I have made the order, of which a copy is herewith, and caused the same to be filed in the Department of the Interior.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 9, 1864.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, March 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the Senate resolution of the 1st instant, which you referred to me for report, in the following words, viz:

“Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested, if

TABLE OF GRADES

Of the Central Pacific railroad of California, from Sacramento City to Truckee river.

Length of plane.	Grade per mile.		Length of plane.	Grade per mile.		Length of plane.	Grade per mile.		Length of plane.	Grade per mile.	
	Ascending.	Descending.		Ascending.	Descending.		Ascending.	Descending.		Ascending.	Descending.
<i>Feet.</i>			<i>Feet.</i>			<i>Feet.</i>			<i>Feet.</i>		
1,800	Level...		2,000	21		6,750	105		3,000	79	
1,300	21		5,000	26		18,250	Level...		38,000	105	
500	Level...		3,000	Level...		3,000	105		2,000	Level...	
1,700	21		3,000	21		1,000	Level...		1,000	53	
3,000	Level...		500	10		6,000	36		25,000	79	
4,000	10		2,500	Level...		13,500	Level...		38,000	105	
2,000	16		1,000	26		17,500	105		2,000	Level...	
2,000	Level...		2,000	37		1,000	Level...		1,000	53	
2,000	5		2,000	42		3,500	105		25,000	79	
4,000	Level...		1,000	21		1,000	Level...		2,750	26	
2,500	21		3,000	Level...		3,500	105		3,500	105	
500	Level...		1,000	16		1,000	53		2,000	Level...	
2,000	16		1,000	37		2,500	105		57,500	105	
1,000	21		2,000	47		2,000	Level...		1,750	53	
3,000	16		1,000	21		13,000	105		2,500	Level...	
2,000	Level...		1,000	16		1,000	Level...		13,750	105	
5,000	21		3,000	58		1,000	53				
1,000	Level...		2,000	63		4,000	Level...				
2,000	26		1,000	21		17,000	105				
1,000	Level...		3,000	Level...		1,250	Level...		<i>Summit.</i>		
10,000	26		1,800	52		1,000	79				
1,000	21		400	Level...		1,000	Level...		45,000	105	
500	Level...		4,200	78		4,000	53		1,750	Level...	
2,000	26		600	52		14,000	105		15,250	105	
2,000	Level...		2,000	45		3,000	53		2,500	Level...	
1,000	21		3,000	58		4,000	79		6,500	53	
2,000	Level...		1,000	74		10,500	105		3,200	39	
3,000	21		1,000	79		1,000	53		2,750	Level...	
3,000	Level...		71,000	105		500	Level...		3,500	39	
1,000	21		16,000	105		5,000	79		1,000	53	
1,000	Level...		4,000	53		3,000	105		2,000	39	

SUMMARY OF GRADES.

Grade per mile.	Ascending.	Descending.	Level.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
5		2,000	
10	4,500		
16	9,000		
21	15,800	9,700	
26	22,000		
36	9,000		
39		8,700	
42	2,000		
45	2,000		
47	2,000		
53	19,150	7,500	
58	6,000		
63	2,000		
74	1,000		
79	43,200		
105	294,000	60,250	
			94,200
Total.....	431,650	88,150	94,000

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the 1st instant, a report of the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the point of commencement of the Pacific railroad, together with an executive order fixing the point of commencement of the branch road on the western boundary of Iowa.

MARCH 11, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 1st instant, respecting the points of commencement of the Union Pacific railroad on the one hundredth degree of west longitude, and of the branch road from the western boundary of Iowa to the said one hundredth degree of longitude, I transmit the accompanying report from the Secretary of the Interior, containing the information called for.

I deem it proper to add, that on the 17th day of November last, an executive order was made upon this subject and delivered to the vice-president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which fixed the point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, from which the company should construct their branch road to the one hundredth degree of west longitude, and declared it to be within the limits of the township, in Iowa, opposite the town of Omaha, in Nebraska. Since then the company has represented to me that, upon actual surveys made, it has determined upon the precise point of departure of their said branch road from the Missouri river, and located the same as described in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Interior, which point is within the limits designated in the order of November last; and inasmuch as that order is not of record in any of the executive departments, and the company having desired a more definite one, I have made the order, of which a copy is herewith, and caused the same to be filed in the Department of the Interior.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 9, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, March 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the Senate resolution of the 1st instant, which you referred to me for report, in the following words, viz:

“ *Resolved*, That the President of the United States is hereby requested, if

not inconsistent with the public interest, to inform the Senate whether he has, as authorized by the 8th section of the act incorporating the Union Pacific Railroad Company, fixed the point of commencement of said road on the one hundredth degree of west longitude; and if so, to set forth a description of said point, and to furnish like information touching the point of commencement on the western boundary of Iowa of the branch road from that point to the said one hundredth degree of longitude, authorized by the 14th section of said act."

In obedience to your direction, I have to state that the point of commencement of said road on the one hundredth degree of west longitude has not yet been fixed.

The point fixed for the commencement, on the western boundary of Iowa, of the branch road, thence to the said one hundredth degree of west longitude, authorized by the 14th section of the act, was fixed by an executive order of the 7th instant, a copy of which is herewith submitted, and is therein described as "east of, and opposite to, the east line of section 10, in township 15 north, of range 13 east, of the sixth principal meridian, in the Territory of Nebraska."

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,

Secretary of the Interior.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 14 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862, authorizing and directing the President of the United States to fix the point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, from which the Union Pacific Railroad Company is by said section authorized and required to construct a single line of railroad and telegraph upon the most direct and practicable route, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, so as to form a connexion with the lines of said company at some point on the one hundredth meridian of longitude in said section named, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do, upon the application of the said company, designate and establish such first above-named point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, east of, and opposite to, the east line of section 10, in township 15 north, of range 13 east, of the sixth principal meridian, in the Territory of Nebraska.

Done at the city of Washington this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 29th ultimo, a report from the Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in relation to the amount of money received by the government for the sale of the Wea trust lands.

MARCH 14, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of the Interior of the 11th instant, containing the information requested in Senate resolution of the 29th ultimo.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March*, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., March 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 10th instant, containing the information called for in a resolution of the Senate, of the 29th ultimo, in the following words, viz:

“*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to furnish to the Senate the amount of money received by the government for the sale of the Wea trust lands in Kansas, and the manner in which said money was invested—if in State bonds, what States, and whether the interest of said State bonds has been paid, and if any of said bonds were stolen, what ones, and what provision has been made for the bonds so stolen.”

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, March 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with your directions, upon the resolution of the Senate of the United States, of the 29th ultimo, in the following words:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to furnish to the Senate the amount of money received by the government for the sale of the Wea trust lands in Kansas, and the manner in which said money was invested; if in State bonds, what States, and whether the interest of said State bonds has been paid; and if any of said bonds were stolen, what ones, and what provision has been made for the bonds so stolen."

In a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, he states, that the government has received from the sale of the Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw trust lands the sum of \$347,852 74, only \$341,034 44 of which has been brought upon the books of the Indian Office; from this amount the sum of \$274,884 17 was invested in bonds (during the fall of 1857) as follows, viz.: Tennessee 6s, \$59,000; North Carolina 6s, \$117,000; New York 6s, \$12,500; Missouri 6s, \$25,000; Louisiana 6s, \$15,000; Illinois 6s, \$25,000; Florida 7s, \$37,000; Pennsylvania 5s, \$25,000. Total, \$315,500.

During the month of January, 1859, the above-mentioned Illinois and New York bonds were sold and the proceeds invested in South Carolina and Tennessee per cent. bonds, making the total amount of stock held by the Department of the Interior, (for said tribe,) after the change was made, \$319,000, viz.:

Florida 7s.....	\$37, 000
Louisiana 6s.....	15, 000
Missouri 6s.....	25, 000
North Carolina 6s.....	117, 000
Pennsylvania 5s.....	25, 000
South Carolina 6s.....	3, 000
Tennessee 6s.....	97, 000
	319, 000

At some time previous to January 1, 1861, one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars of said bonds were abstracted from the custody of the Secretary of the Interior, viz: \$25,000 Missouri 6s, \$74,000 North Carolina 6s, and \$97,000 Tennessee 6s.

By the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 12, 1862, entitled "An act relating to trust funds of several Indian tribes, invested by the government in certain State bonds abstracted from the custody of the late Secretary of the Interior," (see Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 539,) the amount of the original cost of said bonds was directed to be placed upon the books of the Treasury Department to the credit of the tribe, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, from the 1st of July, 1862, payable semi-annually. Said act also provided for the payment of the interest which had accrued upon said bonds up to July 1, 1862, computing the same at five per cent. per annum upon the cost of the bonds.

On the 1st day of January, 1864, accrued interest remained unpaid upon bonds of the States of Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina, amounting to \$16,330, as shown by my annual report for 1863, on page 480.

On the 23d of December, 1861, \$39,950 of the money received as above mentioned was invested in \$47,000 of Kansas 7 per cent. bonds, and in February, 1863, \$400 was invested in United States 6 per cent. bonds, and in May, 1863, \$25,000 of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. bonds were sold and the proceeds

paid over to their agent (excepting about \$300) for disbursement to the tribe, leaving the total amount of bonds held in trust for the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws at this date \$145,400, viz :

Florida 7s.....	\$37, 000
Kansas 7s.....	47, 000
Louisiana 6s.....	15, 000
North Carolina 6s.....	43, 000
South Carolina 6s.....	3, 000
United States loan of 1862 6s.....	400
	145, 400

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

It was to this point (approx. 1900) the movement to the left.
The first point of view is from the left side of the road.
The second point of view is from the right side of the road.

100	.....
200	.....
300	.....
400	.....
500	.....
600	.....
700	.....
800	.....
900	.....
1000	.....

1000

The first point of view is from the left side of the road.

The second point of view is from the right side of the road.

The third point of view is from the left side of the road.

The fourth point of view is from the right side of the road.

The fifth point of view is from the left side of the road.

The sixth point of view is from the right side of the road.

The seventh point of view is from the left side of the road.

The eighth point of view is from the right side of the road.

The ninth point of view is from the left side of the road.

The tenth point of view is from the right side of the road.

The eleventh point of view is from the left side of the road.

The twelfth point of view is from the right side of the road.

The thirteenth point of view is from the left side of the road.

The fourteenth point of view is from the right side of the road.

The fifteenth point of view is from the left side of the road.

The sixteenth point of view is from the right side of the road.

The seventeenth point of view is from the left side of the road.

The eighteenth point of view is from the right side of the road.

The nineteenth point of view is from the left side of the road.

The twentieth point of view is from the right side of the road.

The twenty-first point of view is from the left side of the road.

The twenty-second point of view is from the right side of the road.

The twenty-third point of view is from the left side of the road.

The twenty-fourth point of view is from the right side of the road.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 8th of February, information in relation to orders to the provost marshals in the States of Kentucky, Delaware, Missouri, and Maryland, concerning elections in those States.

MARCH 21, 1864.—Read, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 18, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, dated February 8, 1864, a copy of which was transmitted under the Senate's order of February 29, 1864, I have the honor to transmit a letter from the Provost Marshal General, enclosing a copy of an order of October 31, 1863, to the provost marshal of Maryland, in relation to elections. The Provost Marshal General states, in his letter, that no other orders on the subject have been given from his bureau.

I also transmit a letter from the Adjutant General, in which it is stated that no orders have been sent to provost marshals in the States of Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, on the subject of elections, from his office.

I have also to state that no such orders have been sent direct from my office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. H. HAMLIN,
President United States Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, March 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that no orders have at any time been transmitted from this office to any provost marshal in the States of Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, concerning elections in those States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1864.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the United States Senate, dated February 8, 1864, calling for all orders and instructions from the War Department to provost marshals in the States of Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, concerning elections in those States, which resolution has been referred to me for report, I have the honor to state as follows, viz: No orders have been issued from this bureau of the War Department concerning elections in Kentucky, Delaware, or Missouri. The only order issued from my bureau concerning elections in Maryland was a telegraphic one of October 31, 1863, a copy of which is enclosed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Original by telegraph.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D. C., Oct. 31, 1863.

Direct your provost marshals to give their aid in carrying out General Schenck's orders for preserving the purity of elections at the polls in Maryland.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Major JEFFRIES,
*Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General,
Baltimore, Maryland.*

Official copy.

SAM'L B. LAWRENCE,
Captain 16th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

MESSAGE
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
COMMUNICATING,

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 15th instant, a report from the Secretary of State in relation to the establishment of monarchical governments in Central and South America.

MARCH 25, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

In reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 15th instant, in relation to the establishment of monarchical governments in Central and South America, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the subject was referred.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *March* 24, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 24, 1864.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the Senate of the 15th instant, requesting the President “to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence or other information in possession of the government relating to any plan or plans now projected, or being projected, with a view to the establishment of monarchical governments in Central and South America,” has the honor to report, that surmises and jealousies are constantly arising on the subject to which the resolution refers, which are brought to the notice of the department by our representatives abroad. But there is no correspondence or other form of information which furnishes any reliable facts showing the existence of “plans” for the accomplishment of the object mentioned.

Any correspondence which might be regarded as embraced in the resolution, besides being very vague, is, in its nature, confidential, and its publication at the present time would be incompatible with the public interest.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1864.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the United States Senate, dated February 8, 1864, calling for all orders and instructions from the War Department to provost marshals in the States of Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, concerning elections in those States, which resolution has been referred to me for report, I have the honor to state as follows, viz: No orders have been issued from this bureau of the War Department concerning elections in Kentucky, Delaware, or Missouri. The only order issued from my bureau concerning elections in Maryland was a telegraphic one of October 31, 1863, a copy of which is enclosed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Original by telegraph.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D. C., Oct. 31, 1863.

Direct your provost marshals to give their aid in carrying out General Schenck's orders for preserving the purity of elections at the polls in Maryland.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Major JEFFRIES,
*Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General,
Baltimore, Maryland.*

Official copy.

SAM'L B. LAWRENCE,
Captain 16th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

MESSAGE
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
COMMUNICATING,

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 15th instant, a report from the Secretary of State in relation to the establishment of monarchical governments in Central and South America.

MARCH 25, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

In reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 15th instant, in relation to the establishment of monarchical governments in Central and South America, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the subject was referred.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *March 24, 1864.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 24, 1864.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the Senate of the 15th instant, requesting the President “to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence or other information in possession of the government relating to any plan or plans now projected, or being projected, with a view to the establishment of monarchical governments in Central and South America,” has the honor to report, that surmises and jealousies are constantly arising on the subject to which the resolution refers, which are brought to the notice of the department by our representatives abroad. But there is no correspondence or other form of information which furnishes any reliable facts showing the existence of “plans” for the accomplishment of the object mentioned.

Any correspondence which might be regarded as embraced in the resolution, besides being very vague, is, in its nature, confidential, and its publication at the present time would be incompatible with the public interest.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1864.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the United States Senate, dated February 8, 1864, calling for all orders and instructions from the War Department to provost marshals in the States of Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, concerning elections in those States, which resolution has been referred to me for report, I have the honor to state as follows, viz: No orders have been issued from this bureau of the War Department concerning elections in Kentucky, Delaware, or Missouri. The only order issued from my bureau concerning elections in Maryland was a telegraphic one of October 31, 1863, a copy of which is enclosed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Original by telegraph.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D. C., Oct. 31, 1863.

Direct your provost marshals to give their aid in carrying out General Schenck's orders for preserving the purity of elections at the polls in Maryland.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Major JEFFRIES,
*Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General,
Baltimore, Maryland.*

Official copy.

SAM'L B. LAWRENCE,
Captain 16th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

MESSAGE
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 15th instant, a report from the Secretary of State in relation to the establishment of monarchical governments in Central and South America.

MARCH 25, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

In reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 15th instant, in relation to the establishment of monarchical governments in Central and South America, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the subject was referred.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *March 24, 1864.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 24, 1864.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the Senate of the 15th instant, requesting the President “to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence or other information in possession of the government relating to any plan or plans now projected, or being projected, with a view to the establishment of monarchical governments in Central and South America,” has the honor to report, that surmises and jealousies are constantly arising on the subject to which the resolution refers, which are brought to the notice of the department by our representatives abroad. But there is no correspondence or other form of information which furnishes any reliable facts showing the existence of “plans” for the accomplishment of the object mentioned.

Any correspondence which might be regarded as embraced in the resolution, besides being very vague, is, in its nature, confidential, and its publication at the present time would be incompatible with the public interest.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
TRANSMITTING,

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 15th of January last, a list of the special agents of the Treasury Department and their assistants.

MARCH 28, 1864.—Read, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 24, 1864.

SIR : In reply to a resolution of the Senate, under date of January 15, 1864, I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of the special agents of the Treasury Department and their assistants, showing also the States from which they were appointed, their present field of operations, and their pay and emoluments.

I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
President of the Senate.

Statements showing the names of special agents of the Treasury Department, the States from which they were appointed, their present field of operations, with their pay and emoluments, viz :

STATEMENT A.—Supervising and assistant special agents, appointed under the act of March 12, 1863, "to provide for the collection of abandoned property," &c.

STATEMENT B.—Special agents appointed under the act of July 14, 1862, "to further provide for the collection of the revenue," &c.

STATEMENT C.—Special agents appointed under the collection act of March 2, 1799, the sub-treasury act of August 6, 1846, and the internal revenue act of March 3, 1863.

A.

Supervising and assistant special agents appointed under act of March 12, 1863, "to provide for the collection of abandoned property," &c.

Name.	Designation.	State appointed from.	Field of operations.	Pay and emoluments.
Wm. P. Mellen	Supervising special agent	Ohio	1st special agency, comprising the valley of the Mississippi, extending southward so as to include so much of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, as is or may be occupied by national forces operating from the north.	\$6 per day and 10 cents per mile
David G. Barnitz	Deputy supervising special agent	Pennsylvania	1st special agency	[The aggregate compensation of no supervising or assistant special agent to exceed the sum of \$5,000 per annum, or at that rate for a less period.]
Thomas H. Yeatman	Assistant special agent	Ohio	do	\$6 per day and 10 cents per mile
J. M. Tomeny	do	Tennessee	do	\$5 per day and 10 cents per mile
Wm. G. Brownlow	do	do	do	do
Thomas Heaton	do	Ohio	do	do
B. H. Campbell	do	Kansas	do	\$6 per day and 10 cents per mile
Charles E. Moss	do	Missouri	do	\$5 per day and 5 cents per mile
John A. McDowell	do	Iowa	do	\$5 per day and 10 cents per mile
C. A. Fuller	do	(Not known)	do	do
T. C. Callicot	do	New York	do	do
Z. S. Spaulding	do	Ohio	do	do
Benj. R. Bonner	do	Missouri	do	do
B. F. Tuttle	do	(Not known)	do	do
Robert S. Hart	do	Missouri	do	do
Hanson A. Risley	Supervising special agent	New York	2d special agency, comprising Virginia, and West Virginia, east of Alleghany mountains; also the territory north and east thereof.	do
Wm. Silvey	Assistant special agent	Virginia	2d special agency	\$5 per day and 10 cents per mile
B. H. Morse	do	Connecticut	do	\$4 per day and 10 cents per mile
David Heaton	Supervising special agent	Minnesota	3d special agency, comprising the State of North Carolina.	\$6 per day and 10 cents per mile
Uriah Thomas	Assistant special agent	do	3d special agency	\$5 per day and 10 cents per mile
Chiles F. Blakeslee	do	Ohio	do	do
Albert G. Browne	Supervising special agent	Massachusetts	4th special agency, comprising the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.	\$6 per day and 10 cents per mile
John H. Pillsbury	Assistant special agent	do	4th special agency	\$5 per day and 10 cents per mile
Austin Smith	do	New York	do	\$6 per day and 10 cents per mile
Benj. F. Flanders	Supervising special agent	Louisiana	5th special agency, comprising Texas and so much of Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, and Mississippi, as is or may be occupied by national forces operating from the south.	do
E. V. Price	Assistant special agent	New York	5th special agency	\$5 per day and 10 cents per mile
George W. Brackenridge	do	Texas	do	do

B.

Special agents appointed under the act of July 14, 1862, "to further provide for the collection of the revenue," &c.

Name.	State appointed from.	Designation and location.	Pay and emoluments.
George S. Denison....	Louisiana	Special agent and acting collector of customs, New Orleans, La.	Not over \$6,000 pr. ann.; not under \$6 p. day & 10 cts. pr. mile.
J. P. Tucker	Massachusetts ..	Special agent and acting surveyor, New Orleans, La.	Not over \$4,500 pr. ann.; not under \$6 p. day & 10 cts. pr. mile.
Cuthbert Bullitt	Louisiana	Special agent and acting naval officer, New Orleans, La.	Not over \$5,000 pr. ann.; not under \$6 p. day & 10 cts. pr. mile.
W. C. Flanders.....	do.	Special agent and acting deputy surveyor, New Orleans, La.	\$2,000 per annum
Thomas P. May	do.	Special agent and acting assistant treasurer, New Orleans, La.	\$4,500 per annum
George N. Carleton ...	Tennessee	Special agent and acting surveyor, Memphis, Tenn.	\$6 per day and 10 cts. per mile.
J. R. Dillen	do.	Special agent and acting surveyor, Nashville, Tenn.	\$1,200 per annum
T. C. Severance	New York.....	Special agent and acting collector, Port Royal, S. C.	\$1,500 per annum
Chas. J. D. West	Virginia	Special agent and acting collector, Eastville, Va.	\$324 69 per annum
Charles Worthington..	Texas	Special agent and acting collector, Brownsville, Texas.	\$5 per day and 10 cts. per mile.

C.

Special agents appointed under the collection act of March 2, 1799, the sub-treasury act of August 6, 1846, and the internal revenue act of March 3, 1863.

Name.	State appointed for.	Designation and field of operations.	Pay and emoluments.
M. F. Bonzano	Louisiana	Special agent, New Orleans, (mint).	\$5 per day and 10 cts. per mile.
Thomas Brown.....	Ohio	Special agent, Pacific coast	\$9 per day and 10 cts. per mile.
A. H. Cragin	N. Hampshire ..	Special agent, New England.....	\$5 per day and 5 cts. per mile.
L. P. Noble	New York.....	Special agent, ports on northern frontier and west to Buffalo.	\$6 per day and 10 cts. per mile.
Hollis White	do.	Special agent, ports in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin.	do. do
P. F. Wilson	Dist. Columbia.	Special agent, land office and receiver's accounts.	\$5 per day and 10 cts. per mile.
James W. Taylor.....	Minnesota	Special agent, Minnesota	do. do
James Buffinton	Massachusetts ..	Special agent, examiner of depositories.	\$6 per day and 10 cts. per mile.
J. F. Bailey	Pennsylvania..	Special agent under internal revenue act of March 3, 1863.	\$2,000 per annum and 10 cents per mile.
Montgomery Gibbs ...	New York.....	do. do	do. do
R. G. Corwin.....	Ohio	Special agent under instructions of Commissioner Internal Revenue.	\$5 per day and necessary expenses.
Jas. A. Briggs.....	New York.....	Special agent under internal revenue act of March 3, 1863.	\$2,000 per annum and 10 cents per mile.
Laurin Dewey.....	Iowa.....	Special agent under instructions of Commissioner Internal Revenue.	\$5 per day and necessary expenses.

THE following is a list of the lands which have been surveyed and are now ready for sale, together with the names of the persons to whom they have been sold, and the amount of the purchase money.

NAME OF LAND	NAME OF PURCHASER	AMOUNT OF PURCHASE MONEY
1. 100 acres of land in the township of ...	...	...
2. 50 acres of land in the township of ...	...	...
3. 25 acres of land in the township of ...	...	...
4. 10 acres of land in the township of ...	...	...
5. 5 acres of land in the township of ...	...	...
6. 2 acres of land in the township of ...	...	...
7. 1 acre of land in the township of ...	...	...
8. 1/2 acre of land in the township of ...	...	...
9. 1/4 acre of land in the township of ...	...	...
10. 1/8 acre of land in the township of ...	...	...

THE following is a list of the lands which have been surveyed and are now ready for sale, together with the names of the persons to whom they have been sold, and the amount of the purchase money.

NAME OF LAND	NAME OF PURCHASER	AMOUNT OF PURCHASE MONEY
1. 100 acres of land in the township of ...	...	...
2. 50 acres of land in the township of ...	...	...
3. 25 acres of land in the township of ...	...	...
4. 10 acres of land in the township of ...	...	...
5. 5 acres of land in the township of ...	...	...
6. 2 acres of land in the township of ...	...	...
7. 1 acre of land in the township of ...	...	...
8. 1/2 acre of land in the township of ...	...	...
9. 1/4 acre of land in the township of ...	...	...
10. 1/8 acre of land in the township of ...	...	...

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 15th instant, statements showing the number of men in Kansas subject to military duty, the number of regiments and independent organizations furnished by the State of Kansas (including colored troops) under all calls, and the name, number, and description of troops serving in the department of Kansas, subject to the orders of Major General Samuel R. Curtis.

MARCH 31, 1864.—Read, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 31, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, dated March 16, 1864, I have the honor to submit a report of "the number of men in the State of Kansas subject to military duty; the regiments, white and colored, heretofore raised in said State, their regimental number, by whom raised, and their term of service; the strength of each regiment when mustered into the service of the United States; the present locality of each regiment and corps, as also the number and description of troops now in the State of Kansas, and in the Indian Territory south of Kansas, subject to the orders of Major General Curtis."

The statement has been made up from the best information in possession of this department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
President of the Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1864.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the Senate of March 15, I have the honor to report that the number of men enrolled in the State of Kansas subject to military duty is 22,393.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Statement showing the number of regiments and independent organizations furnished by the State of Kansas (including colored troops) under all calls. Compiled from muster-in rolls and records on file in the office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., to the 20th day of March, 1864.

KANSAS TROOPS.

No. of regiment.	Arm.	Year of entry into service.	Original strength.	By whom enrolled, (no other evidence to show by whom raised.)	Present station.	Corps in which serving.	Remarks.
1.....	Infantry.	1861.....	925	Captains Roberts, Swift, Clayton, and Walker, 1st Kansas volunteers; and Lieutenant Bond, 2d United States infantry.	Bovina, Miss.....	17th army corps.....	
2.....	Cavalry.	1861.....	476	Captain Hopkins and Lieutenant Aduddell, 2d Kansas volunteers; and Lieutenants Robinett, Hollister, and Bond, United States army.	Fort Smith, Ark....	Dept. of Kansas	Co's A, B, C, D, E, and F, of the old 9th Kansas, consolidated with and now forms a portion of this regiment.
3.....	.....	1861.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Broken up and consolidated with other regiments.
4.....	.....	1861.....	.....	.....	Pine Bluff, Ark....	7th army corps.....	Two additional companies were raised in 1863.
5.....	Cavalry	1861 and 1863	1,002	Captains Hays and Lockhart, and Lieutenants Young and Lindsey, 5th Kansas; and Lieutenants Bond, Bowman, Offley, and Robinett, United States army.	.....	.....	
6.....	do	do	924	Captains Spears, Grieve, Hays, Baines, and Lieutenants Lane, Duff, Brooks, and Anderson, 6th Kansas; and Lieutenants Bond, Offley, Bowman, and Hollister, United States army.	Fort Smith, Ark....	Dept. of Kansas	Do. do.
7.....	do	1861	656	Lieutenants Hoyt and Malone, 7th Kansas; and Lieutenants Offley, Bowman, Robinett, and Hollister, United States army.	Home on furlough last report.	16th army corps.....	
8.....	Infantry.	1861.....	687	Lieutenants Offley, Hollister, Robinett, and Bundy, United States army; Captain Austin, Lieutenant Curtis, and private James M. Graham, 8th Kansas; D. V. Jocelyn, J. L. Graham, L. B. Todd, and A. W. Williams.	do	4th army corps.....	
9.....	Cavalry.	1861 and 1863.	901	Major Wessells, Lieutenants Offley, Bowman, Smalley, Hollister, Newbold, Sabin, and Newman, United States army; Captains Moonlight, Goss, and Dwyer, and Lieutenants Bows and Delashmuit, 9th Kansas.	Trading post, Kan..	7th army corps.....	This is a new regiment. The old 9th regiment broken up and merged into other regiments. Two new companies were raised in 1863.
10.....	Infantry.	1861.....	703	Lieutenants Bond, Bowman, Hollister, and Offley, United States army; and Captains Quigg, Forman, Snyder, Broadhead, Boyd, Harney, Blunt, Twiss, Moonlight, and Harris, 10th Kansas.	Alton, Illinois.....	Dept. of the Missouri	This regiment was formed by the consolidation of the 3d and 4th Kansas.
11.....	do	1862.....	901	Captains Ross and Griffin, Lieutenants Scott, Owens, Williams, Smith, Green, Plumb, Spear, Ball, Gilpatrick, Gove, Kline, McClure, Griffin, Haas, Joy, Cox, Bliss, and Conneff.	Humboldt, Kansas..	Dept. of Kansas.....	
12.....	do	1862.....	917	Captains Kennedy, Steele, Bunn, and Sears; G. J. Tolman, A. Crocker, Charles Kilden, H. Knowles; Lieutenants Benter, Hubbells, Nicholas, Johnson, Valentine, Jennings, Alexander, Pellett, Moore, Gordon, and Ellis.	Fort Smith, Ark....	do	This is a new regiment. The old 12th regiment broken up and transferred to other regiments.

KANSAS TROOPS.

3

13.....	do.....	1862.....	876	Lieutenants Hinnikin, Neal, Manville, Lewis, Kline, Hay, Woodworth, McNamara, and O'Keefe; Captains Hancock, McCall, and Schilling; H. Leland, Silas Leland, B. Harding, W. H. Wilson, and N. B. McKay.	Van Buren, Ark.....do.....	
14.....	Cavalry	1863.....	1,010	Captains Lannier, Teeple, Grans, Stevenson, and Nuzinn; Lieutenants Haynes, Willetts, Brown, Dawson, Bixby, Clarke, Campbell, Sawyer, Bowman, Rickabough, and Utt; Major David; C. O. Smith, J. H. Seard, R. J. Waterhouse, W. Wightenbergh, C. C. Lenville, W. Lowes, and O. S. Handley.	Fort Smith, Ark.....do.....	
15.....	do.....	1863.....	964	Lieutenants Wilson, Thompson, Wood, Murphy, Simpson, Trobough, Ellis, Smith, Regna, Johnson, Bragg, Riley, Hall, Banker, Young, Mathews, Fish, Miller, Greer, Nichols, Swayne, Francis, Browning, Donovan, Goss; and Captains Curtis, Smith, Rooks, Metz, O. S. W. Knapper, and C. C. Tompkins.	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.....do.....	
16.....	do.....	1863.....	441 11,383	Captain Ames; Lieutenants Knapper, Wright, Neeley, Kendall, Stith, Dexter, McGee, Stahl, Giller, and William Rose.	do.....do.....	New regiment now in process of organization.
1st battery..	Artillery.	1862.....	126	Captains Allen and Moonlight; Lieutenants Bond, Kent, Baldwin, Offley, and Hollister.	District of Nashville.....do.....	
2d battery..	do.....	1863.....	126	Major Blair.....	Fort Smith, Ark.....do.....	
			252			
				INDIAN HOME GUARD.		
1.....	Infantry	1862.....	914	A. C. Ellithorpe.....	Fort Gibson, C. N.....do.....	
2.....	do.....	1862.....	910	D. B. Corwin, Captain Lombard, George Dole, D. Rogers, John Harris, Col. John Ritchie, J. S. Scott, Major Phillips, Captain Forman, and Lieutenant Gallagher.	do.....do.....	
3.....	do.....	1862.....	1,167	Captain Woodward.....	do.....do.....	
5.....	do.....	1862.....	81			The roll of but one company on file.
			3,072			
				COLORED TROOPS.		
1.....	do.....	1863.....	836	Captains Ward, Martin, Graton, Armstrong, Thrasher, Smallwood, Van Horn, and Welch; Lieutenants Ethan Earle and C. J. Colman.	Rossville, Ark.....do.....	
2.....	do.....	1863.....	621	Captains Buckman, White, Branson, Sands, De Viley, Harden, Rush, Broadhead, Kister, and Hinton; Lieutenants Johnson, Hutchinson, Topling, Weed, McArthur, Kemble, Kaiserman, Cook, Sneider, Nichols, Adams, Hayes, Lawrence, De Villiers, Seward, Adair, Rayford, McCain, Trant, Gilpatrick, Sanders, and Schofield.	Fort Smith, Ark.....do.....	
Total.....			1,457 16,164			

NOTE.—All of the above enumerated force has been mustered into the service for three years.

Statement showing the name, number, and description of troops serving in the department of Kansas, and subject to the orders of Major General Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Volunteers.

No. of companies.	No. of regiment.	State.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total.	
			Agg'te present for duty.	Agg'te present and absent.	Agg'te present for duty.	Agg'te present and absent.	Agg'te present for duty.	Agg'te present and absent.	Agg'te present for duty.	Agg'te present and absent.
10	12th.....	Kansas.....	3,231	5,656					3,231	5,656
1	Invalid corps.....									
10	18th.....	Iowa.....								
10	1st.....	Arkansas.....								
10	2d.....	Kansas, (col'd).....								
10	1st.....	Indian.....								
10	2d.....	do.....								
12	3d.....	do.....								
10	2d.....	Kansas.....								
2	5th.....	do.....								
12	6th.....	do.....			6,365	9,616			6,356	9,616
10	9th.....	do.....								
9	11th.....	do.....								
11	14th.....	do.....								
12	15th.....	do.....								
6	16th.....	do.....								
5	3d.....	Wisconsin.....								
8	7th.....	Iowa.....								
8	11th.....	Ohio.....								
12	1st.....	Colorado.....								
1	1st battalion.....	Nebraska.....					328	624		
1	9th battery.....	Wisconsin.....								
	Indep't battery.....	Colorado.....								
	Post battery.....	Kansas.....								
1	2d battery.....	Indiana.....								
1	2d battery.....	Kansas.....								
184			3,231	5,656	6,365	9,616	328	634	9,924	15,896

RECAPITULATION.

Number of men in the State of Kansas subject to military duty.....	22,393
Number of men furnished by the State of Kansas under all calls.....	16,164
Strength of regiments, batteries, &c., in the State of Kansas and in the Indian territory south of Kansas, subject to the orders of Major General Curtis.....	15,896

This report is compiled from the latest rolls and returns received at this office.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 29, 1864.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 28th of March last, information in relation to the transfer of seamen from the army to the navy, and the number of vessels-of-war now awaiting complements of men.

APRIL 1, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *March 30, 1864.*

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the resolution of the Senate passed on the 28th instant, directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate "how many, if any, seamen or ordinary seamen have been transferred from the army to the navy; how many vessels-of-war are now waiting complements of men, and what further legislation is necessary in order to supply any deficiency of men for the naval service which now exists."

No transfers of seamen from the army to the navy have been effected under the recent law of Congress, and thirty-five vessels-of-war are now awaiting complements of men. Not only are these thirty-five ships awaiting crews, but the terms of many seamen now in service have expired, and the men are detained to man our ships, though justly entitled to their discharge. Were these men not detained, many of the vessels on blockade duty would go out of service. This state of things is to be deplored, and is in a great measure, if not entirely, attributable to unfortunate legislation.

The enrolment act of the last Congress not only cast aside the old established policy of the government which had cherished and encouraged its commercial marine with a view of strengthening the navy, but it went further, and so utterly ignored the naval service that enlistments in that service were not permitted to be credited on the quotas of those communities from which they were drawn when the draft came to be enforced. As a consequence, the municipal authorities of every seaport and township, and the whole local influence, tended to discourage enlistments in the navy. In addition to these circumstances, the invidious distinction of extraordinary bounties for army enlistments, while not a dollar was paid to the sailor, operated to discredit the naval service and hold out strong inducements for the military service.

When the attention of this department was called to the enrolment act under the operation of the first draft, and the manner in which it was being executed, the fact that a rigid enforcement of the law would be disastrous in its effects upon the navy was so obvious that attempts were at once made to procure such

modification of the draft, or the manner of its execution, as should prevent the withdrawal of mariners from their profession, and the incorporation or absorption of them in the army, thereby weakening and crippling the navy. But the military authorities objected, as the strict letter of the law permitted no exemption of mariners from the draft, no credit to any place for naval enlistments, nor in the execution of the law was there any relaxation of the enrolment act whereby the navy could be strengthened and maintained. Earnest appeals were made by the executives of several maritime States, and by many of the municipal authorities on the seaboard, claiming that naval recruits ought justly to be credited on their quotas under the draft, but it was not allowed, and consequently the local influences became adverse to naval enlistments, and the navy itself soon began to feel the effects of this new policy.

Vessels that were intended for foreign service to protect our commerce, some of which should have sailed last autumn, are yet without their complement, for our whole force is required for the blockade. The primary imperative duty of the department is to maintain the efficiency of the blockade, and all other naval matters are subordinate to that important object. The numerical wants of the navy are small as compared with the army, and the class from which our seamen are to be drawn is necessarily limited. A sailor is an expert, educated to his profession by years of training, and when withdrawn from his proper duty no inexperienced person can make good his place.

Convinced, as the department has ever been, that it could not have been the intention of Congress, by the sweeping clauses of the enrolment act, to strengthen the army at the expense of the navy, no reasonable efforts were left untried to induce such action as would secure from the large numbers called for by the draft the small force requisite for sustaining the efficiency of the navy. It was especially desirable that experienced seaman should be retained on the element to which they had been educated and to which they were attached, notwithstanding they had been seduced away by high bounties and local influences to another service. But the disinclination to relinquish any portion of the men mustered into military service prevented any action until the meeting of Congress, when I felt it my duty to present the difficulties that existed, and to invite the early and considerate action of the national legislature to the subject. Accordingly, in my annual report of December last, I made mention of the embarrassments which existed. I stated that we had not a sufficient supply of seamen for the immediate and important duties then pressing upon us, and added that "the operation of the draft has been, in some respects, detrimental to the naval service. No exemption of sailors or mariners having been provided for in the acts of the last Congress, these men, who may be deemed and are experts, fostered and cherished by all governments, and of whom no sufficient supply can be obtained, are liable to be withdrawn from the element to which they have been educated, and where they properly belong, and compelled to serve as soldiers. In this respect not only a hardship is inflicted on the men, but the navy and country are injured. It has been the wise policy of the government, at all times, to encourage and cherish its supply of seamen. By express provision of the act of May, 1792, 'all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States' were exempted from militia duty. Bounties have been paid to the fishermen, and by former laws not only men-of-warshipmen but all mariners have been exempted from militia service, it being considered that they performed an equivalent duty, or were liable to be absent when a draft took place. Under the recent enactment petty officers, acting engineers, and others, indispensable to a ship's complement and efficiency, have, as well as seamen, been subject to draft while on shipboard and in naval service. Some of them, on distant stations, have been enrolled, drafted, and put to great inconvenience in their efforts to obtain relief, not unfrequently subjecting their commander and the seamen themselves to embarrassment.

"It certainly could not have been intended by Congress that persons in actual service afloat should be withdrawn from the navy, where they were faithfully discharging indispensable duties, and then be compelled, under the penalties of the law, to go into the army. In enforcing the draft on any community which has furnished a large number of sailors, proper deductions ought, doubtless, to be made from the quota required for the army. Of the 34,000 seamen in the naval service, a large proportion are from the maritime towns on the seaboard.

"A committee of the township of Gloucester, Massachusetts, in addressing this department on the subject, state that their township alone has furnished over 1,300 soldiers—an excess of more than 100 beyond the number required; but, in addition to these, they have given to the navy about 600 sailors; yet, under the new call for volunteers, no allowance is made for seamen who have enlisted.

"As a community, they are entitled to relief for the men that they have supplied to the navy, and so with other places similarly situated. Unless these facts are rightly and immediately acted upon, the existing law will tend to the prejudice of the navy; for every community will encourage its men to go into the army at the expense of the navy, because there is no relief, or credit, or mitigation of the draft in consequence of enlistments in the naval service.

"In another respect the laws are in their effects made to operate to the prejudice of the navy.

"The high bounties for enlistments into the army induce many sailors to enlist as soldiers, although their services would be vastly more useful to the country on the element to which they have been trained and accustomed. The result is, that there are many seamen in the army, serving as soldiers, who have been drafted or drawn thither by bounties or other causes, who desire to be transferred to the navy, and have frequently made application to that effect; but it is understood that the law does not authorize such transfer. As it is difficult to procure educated, trained, and able seamen in such numbers as are wanted, (and skilful and experienced sailors are worth more to the country in the navy than they can be in the army,) it would be productive of great benefit if the law authorized such transfer to be made.

"No well-directed effort should be spared to increase our naval strength, for it is mainly on the ocean that our rightful position as a nation is to be secured and maintained. The sailor is always and everywhere true to his flag. When, in the early days of the rebellion, the recreant officers in numbers deserted the government to which they owed and had sworn allegiance, they could not shake the loyalty and fidelity of the crews. These remained faithful to the flag under whose fold they had carried into every sea and to every clime the honor and power of the republic. It has been the policy of every commercial country to extend encouragement and give strength to the navy which protects its commerce.

"Such should be our clear and unquestionable policy. Under the extraordinary expansion of our navy, and the pressing demand for seamen, it is a public duty not only to permit those seamen who are in the army to be transferred, but to encourage such transfer, and at the same time, in so far as may be possible to make the inducements to enter the naval service at all times fully equal to those offered to soldiers on their enlistments.

"No nation, and least of all the United States, can wisely strengthen its army by weakening its naval power. Unfortunately for the country, the disunion element, which for some years gave direction to public affairs, so shaped the measure of government as to keep down and cripple our navy.

"Aware that it was a branch of the service which could have no sympathy in a denationalizing or disunion scheme, or be made subject to rebel control—knowing, moreover, that there were no sailors in the disaffected region, these men, in anticipation of their insurrectionary movements, and in their whole policy and

action, were hostile to the navy. But the changed condition of affairs, the loyalty of our sailors, the great service which the navy has everywhere rendered in the cause of the Union, and its importance for our peace and security abroad and at home, demand that it should have all due encouragement.

"The number of seamen in the service on the 1st of July last, including the Mississippi squadron, was about 34,000. The number of enlistments from January 1 to October 1 was 19,000, mostly landmen. From causes, to some of which allusion has already been made, the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of seamen for the increase of the service has been great, and at times vessels have been detained and unable to proceed to sea for the want of crews. The lack of sufficient seamen arises from no diminution in the monthly number of enlistments, but from the increased wants of the service.

"During the year 1862 the average number of enlistments was 1,529 per month. During the present year the average has been 2,000 per month. Unfortunately, the policy which it has been deemed necessary to pursue is such as in its effects to weaken the navy by offering extraordinary bounties to soldiers, by subjecting mariners to the army draft, without permitting them to enter the navy if they desired to do so, and by omitting to make any provision to relieve from its operation those communities which furnish the seamen to man our ships. The large bounties offered by the general and State governments, and often, also, by local municipal authorities, as inducements to enter the land service, have had the effect of enticing into that service many professional seamen, who, but for these extraordinary inducements, would have enlisted in the navy.

"Towns on the seacoast, where the population is to a great extent of a maritime character, as I have specified in a single instance, have been obliged to furnish their quota for army service, thus largely diminishing the number from whom naval enlistments would naturally be expected. The proclamation of September last must, from these causes and the operation of our laws, still further draw upon the number whose proper field is upon the ocean, and who should by every dictate of policy be encouraged by the government to enter the navy, instead of being enticed from it by pecuniary bounties, or forcibly withdrawn by draft. Besides the exhausting governmental influence adverted to, we are compelled to meet the high prices and active competition of commercial enterprise.

"The present and prospective difficulty of procuring seamen in number sufficient to man our ships, is such as to call for the action of Congress. Our legislation should not be in its effects detrimental to that branch of the service which it is the policy of every wise government to promote. Were as large a bounty to be paid to those who enlist in the navy as those who enter the army—were the quota of towns and communities under any call for the increase of the national forces to be credited with the men furnished to the navy, and were seamen who may be drafted permitted the choice of entering either the land or naval service, the navy would be relieved of serious embarrassment. There is no draft, and there can be none, to re-enforce the navy, as there may be to supply the army.

"While every able and sound man of proper age can be made a soldier and put into immediate service, there are comparatively few of our population who can be employed as sailors.

"The latter may be considered experts; and instead of bounties, allurements, or drafts to withdraw seamen from the element to which they belong, the reverse should be the fact. Our mariners have given marked and distinctive superiority to the cause of the Union in this contest.

"The rebels have some naval officers of reputation and ability, but not sailors. Yet that branch of the service which in this and in every war must give character and nationality to the country has been, is, and will be subjected to embarrassments, and deprived of a portion of its legitimate effective force, by the operation of existing laws."

It is gratifying to acknowledge the disposition manifested by Congress to

correct the evils that had been inflicted on the naval service by the change of policy originating in the enrolment act, but the proposed remedial legislation was incorporated in a general bill amending the enrolling act, that was not finally passed until three months after the commencement of the session. Four weeks have elapsed since the passage of the law authorizing transfers, without effecting a single transfer, although thousands have made application to be transferred. There is undoubtedly a reluctance on the part of the military officers to part with any portion of their command; but the true interests of the country is the paramount consideration, and should govern in this question. Experienced seamen who are in the army should be transferred without delay to the navy, where they can be most useful.

In reply to that part of the resolution which requires the department to report "what further legislation is necessary in order to supply any deficiency of men for the naval service, which now exists," it is respectfully suggested that such mariners and able seamen as are in the army be transferred to the naval service, without being required to deduct from their prize money the amount which they may have received by way of bounty for entering the army. Under any circumstances their services will be worth more to the country on shipboard than in the camp. Why should not the country place them where they will be most useful? Having been paid a bounty to fight the battles of the country, why should they be deprived of what they may have received if they render that service afloat instead of ashore? Sailors and soldiers engage to serve for stipulated wages—the former for greater service and greater hazard, and, because wages in the commercial marine are always high, receives usually a higher rate than the soldier. To keep up the naval strength of a nation it has been the policy of maritime countries to hold out the additional inducement of prize money to sailors. Is it not an error, when our want of seamen is so great, to attempt to withhold from the sailor any portion of the prize money which may fall to him, because the government may have paid him bounty as a soldier, and subsequently sought his transfer from land to naval service, from a conviction that he is worth more on the ocean than in the army? But little money will enure to the treasury, I apprehend, if the government persists in depriving those seamen who may be transferred of their prize money, while the government, by the exaction, will be likely to deprive itself of valuable naval recruits. It is, therefore, recommended, "in order to supply any existing deficiency," that mariners of not less than two years' service should be transferred from the army to the navy without having any deduction from the prize money to which they may become entitled.

The resolution of February 4, 1864, "relative to the transfer of persons in the military service to the naval service," declaring that persons enlisting in the naval service shall not be entitled to any bounty, should be repealed.

It is not to be expected that there can be an immediate return to the condition of things which existed previous to the passage of the enrolment act, and hence summary and extraordinary measures may be necessary to restore to the naval branch of the service those mariners who, by the change of policy and by high bounties, have been induced to enter the army.

We have, as has been stated, thirty-five vessels without crews, and the number is increasing. It must also be borne in mind that the terms of the men in our blockading squadrons are expiring more rapidly than enlistments are made, and without a prompt and large addition of seamen it will be difficult to prevent our naval force from being immediately reduced, thereby endangering the efficiency of the blockade.

The clause inserted in the resolution approved February 24, 1864, declaring that no transfers are to be made that will reduce any regiment below its minimum, was inserted without the knowledge of this department, and its practical working is to prevent transfers. If legislation, as I believe to be the case, has

carried mariners into the military service, they should all be taken out by the most summary process and transferred to the navy, where their nautical education makes them indispensable, but which education renders them no more valuable than landsmen for the duties of a soldier.

The immediate wants of the naval service require the transfer of about twelve thousand mariners from the army without restriction; and no more will be needed unless that class of persons continue to enter the military service under the allurements of the exclusive legislation at present in force, in which event twelve thousand more mariners will be required at the end of six months.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. H. HAMLIN,

*Vice President of the United States
and President of the Senate.*

BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE

...

...

...

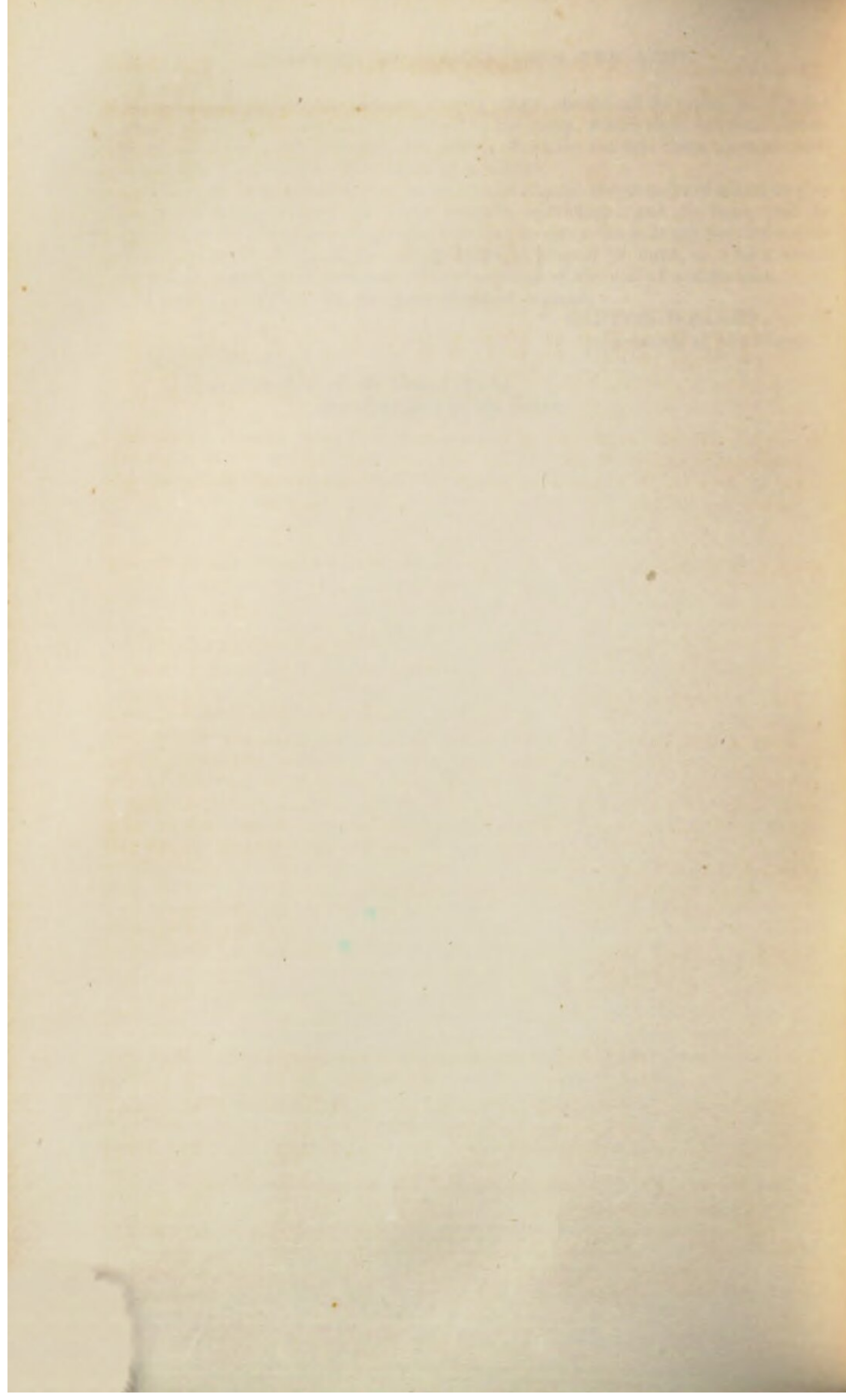
...

...

...

...

...



LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 22d of March, a statement showing the number of nine-months volunteers and militia raised under the act of July 17, 1862, and what portion of said troops received the bounty of twenty-five dollars.

APRIL 8, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 5, 1864.

SIR: I transmit herewith the report of the Adjutant General, made in compliance with the resolution of the Senate dated March 22, 1864, calling for the number of troops raised for nine months' service, under the act of July 17, 1862, specifying what number have been raised as volunteers, and what number as militia; also, whether the bounty of twenty-five dollars, provided in the third section of said act, has been paid to all the volunteers so raised, and if not, to what number, and for what reasons said bounty has been withheld from any such volunteers; also, whether said bounty has been paid to any of the militia called out under said act.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
President of the Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 5, 1864.

SIR: In reply to a resolution of the Senate dated March 22, 1864, relative to the number, &c., of nine-months troops called out under the act of July 17, 1862, and which was referred to this office, I have the honor to report as follows:

1st. Number of troops raised or received into service under said act:

Nine-months volunteers	18, 884
Nine-months militia	65, 305
Total	<u>84, 305</u>

2d. The bounty of \$25 has been paid to all the volunteers (18,884) accepted under said act. This number was called out by the governor of Pennsylvania, without any call being made by the President for such volunteers.

No call under that section was made upon any State, but the men having been raised, as stated, in Pennsylvania, and the bounty provided by that section promised them by the governor of that State, the President, under the circumstances, determined to accept them into the service as nine-months volunteers.

The said 18,884 volunteers from Pennsylvania are all the nine-months volunteers that were accepted.

3d. Bounty has been paid to five regiments of Vermont nine-months militia, numbering 3,934 men, but without authority from this department. The payments of the bounty to this class of troops resulted from the United States mustering officers and paymasters erroneously thinking that the troops were nine-months volunteers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 31st of March, account of the money expended, number of officers appointed, and the salaries paid the same, for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, and a statement of the amount received from direct taxes, and the quality of lands sold in said districts.

APRIL 12, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 7, 1864.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive copy of a resolution of the Senate, directing me to transmit an account of the money expended, number of officers appointed, and the salaries paid the same, to carry out the act of Congress providing for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, approved June 7, 1862, including a statement of the amount received into the treasury from direct taxes, and the quantity of lands sold in said districts. In reply to which I have the honor to submit a table, which affords all the information in possession of the department upon the several points of inquiry.

With great respect,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. H. HAMLIN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

2d. The bounty of \$25 has been paid to all the volunteers (18,884) accepted under said act. This number was called out by the governor of Pennsylvania, without any call being made by the President for such volunteers.

No call under that section was made upon any State, but the men having been raised, as stated, in Pennsylvania, and the bounty provided by that section promised them by the governor of that State, the President, under the circumstances, determined to accept them into the service as nine-months volunteers.

The said 18,884 volunteers from Pennsylvania are all the nine-months volunteers that were accepted.

3d. Bounty has been paid to five regiments of Vermont nine-months militia, numbering 3,934 men, but without authority from this department. The payments of the bounty to this class of troops resulted from the United States mustering officers and paymasters erroneously thinking that the troops were nine-months volunteers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 31st of March, account of the money expended, number of officers appointed, and the salaries paid the same, for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, and a statement of the amount received from direct taxes, and the quality of lands sold in said districts.

APRIL 12, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 7, 1864.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive copy of a resolution of the Senate, directing me to transmit an account of the money expended, number of officers appointed, and the salaries paid the same, to carry out the act of Congress providing for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, approved June 7, 1862, including a statement of the amount received into the treasury from direct taxes, and the quantity of lands sold in said districts. In reply to which I have the honor to submit a table, which affords all the information in possession of the department upon the several points of inquiry.

With great respect,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. H. HAMLIN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

COLLECTION OF DIRECT TAXES

able showing the names of direct tax commissioners and clerks to commissions appointed by authority of an "act of Congress for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, together with the date of appointment, salary, to what date paid, amount paid each, amount paid for stationery, surveying, advertising, and other expenses; also showing the receipts from collections and sales of land in such insurrectionary districts to April 1, 1864.

Districts and officers.	Rank.	Date of appointment.	Salary.	To what date paid.	Am't of salary paid each.	Am't paid for stationery.	Am't paid for surveying, advertising, &c.	Total salaries and expenses.	Receipts from sales of lands.	Number of acres.	Number of lots.
SOUTH CAROLINA.											
Abram D. Smith*	Commissioner.....	Aug. 25, 1862	\$3,000 00	Oct. 1, 1863	\$3,192 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. H. Brisbane.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1862	3,000 00	do.....	3,073 37	.....	\$1,140 34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. E. Wording.....	do.....	do.....	3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1864	3,883 37	\$1,912 00	\$1,608 65	\$15,815 44	\$27,399 93	1103,574	11244
Dennis H. Cooley.....	do.....	March 1, 1864	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	\$12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
John C. Alexander*	Clerk.....	Sept. 1, 1862	1,200 00	July 1, 1863	903 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. D. Coryell.....	do.....	July 1, 1863	1,200 00	Oct. 1, 1863	299 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FLORIDA.											
Harrison Reed**	Commissioner.....	Sept. 8, 1862	3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1864	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John S. Sammis**	do.....	Sept. 15, 1862	3,000 00	Oct. 1, 1863	2,250 00	.....	\$2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyman D. Stickney.....	do.....	do.....	3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1864	3,000 00	1,354 30	\$16 35	14,466 73	16,002 00	124	93
Wm. Alsop.....	do.....	Nov. 14, 1863	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	\$975 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
John F. Potter.....	do.....	March 1, 1864	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	880 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
John S. Driggs.....	Clerk.....	Sept. 1, 1862	1,200 00	Nov. 1, 1863	1,001 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VIRGINIA.											
Wm. J. Boreman**	Commissioner.....	March 7, 1863	3,000 00	Nov. 1, 1863	1,374 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Hawxhurst.....	do.....	do.....	3,000 00	Oct. 1, 1863	1,606 80	.....	\$24 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gillett F. Watson.....	do.....	do.....	3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1864	1,633 33	.....	.....	6,061 79	110,407 23	116,400	11350
A. Lawrence Foster.....	do.....	Jan. 28, 1864	3,000 00	April 1, 1864	527 47	.....	1183 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isalah Bready.....	Clerk.....	March 1, 1863	1,200 00	Jan. 1, 1864	810 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					5,953 44	.....	108 35	6,061 79	110,407 23	.....	.....

TENNESSEE.

John B. Rodgers.....	Commissioner.....	March 13, 1863	3,000 00	April 1, 1864	4,002 72				
John Wilkins**.....	do.....	July 13, 1863	3,000 00	Dec. 5, 1863	907 05				
Delano T. Smith.....	do.....	Sept. 11, 1863	3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1864	750 00				
Elisha P. Ferry.....	do.....	Oct. 28, 1863	3,000 00	do.....	278 48				
James C. Rodgers.....	Clerk.....	.....	1,200 00	July 1, 1863	300 00				
					6,238 25	880 93	3 60	7,122 78	52,500 00

\$43,466 74

206,309 16

Grand total paid salaries and expenses.....

Grand total receipts from sales of lands.....

§ The recent sales at Beaufort, South Carolina, as yet not officially reported to this office, amount to about \$240,000.
 ¶ Office expenses, accounts unsettled.

† Advertising, accounts unsettled.
 ‡ Advertising, accounts unsettled.

§ Advertising.
 ** Resigned.

* Removed.
 † Surveying.
 ‡ Freight.
 § Appraising and assessing, accounts unsettled.

§ The recent sales at Beaufort, South Carolina, as yet not officially reported to this office, amount to about \$240,000.
 ¶ Office expenses, accounts unsettled.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of all the expenses of the several commissions appointed under the act of Congress for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, and of all receipts from collections and sales of lands in such districts, so full and complete as the same appear by the records of this office and the papers and documents filed therein. I also certify that the quantity of land that has been sold in said districts is also set forth in the foregoing statement as nearly as the same can now be ascertained.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

COLLECTION OF DIRECT TAXES

Table showing the names of direct tax commissioners and clerks to commissions appointed by authority of an "act of Congress for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, together with the date of appointment, salary, to what date paid, amount paid each, amount paid for stationery, surveying, advertising, and other expenses; also showing the receipts from collections and sales of land in such insurrectionary districts to April 1, 1864.

Districts and officers.	Rank.	Date of appointment.	Salary.	To what date paid.	Am't of salary paid each.	Am't paid for stationery.	Am't paid for surveying, advertising, &c.	Total salaries and expenses.	Receipts from sales of lands.	Number of acres.	Number of lots.
SOUTH CAROLINA.											
Abram D. Smith*	Commissioner.....	Aug. 25, 1862	\$3,000 00	Oct. 1, 1863	\$3,192 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. H. Brisbane.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1862	3,000 00	 do	3,073 37	.....	\$11,140 34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. E. Wording.....	do.....	 do	3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1864	3,883 37	\$1,912 00	\$1,608 65	\$15,815 44	\$27,399 93	1103,574	11244
Dennis H. Cooley.....	do.....	March 1, 1864	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	\$12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
John C. Alexander*	Clerk.....	Sept. —, 1862	1,200 00	July 1, 1863	903 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. D. Coryell.....	do.....	July 1, 1863	1,200 00	Oct. 1, 1863	299 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FLORIDA.											
Harrison Reed**	Commissioner.....	Sept. 8, 1862	3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1864	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John S. Sammis**	do.....	Sept. 15, 1862	3,000 00	Oct. 1, 1863	2,250 00	.....	\$2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyman D. Stickney.....	do.....	 do	3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1864	3,000 00	1,354 30	.....	14,466 73	16,002 00	124	93
Wm. Alsop.....	do.....	Nov. 14, 1863	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	\$975 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
John F. Potter.....	do.....	March —, 1864	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	880 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
John S. Driggs.....	Clerk.....	Sept. —, 1862	1,200 00	Nov. 1, 1863	1,001 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VIRGINIA.											
Wm. J. Boreman**	Commissioner.....	March 7, 1863	3,000 00	Nov. 1, 1863	1,374 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Hawxhurst.....	do.....	 do	3,000 00	Oct. 1, 1863	1,606 80	.....	\$24 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gillett F. Watson.....	do.....	 do	3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1864	1,633 33	.....	.....	6,061 79	110,407 23	116,400	11350
A. Lawrence Foster.....	do.....	Jan. 28, 1864	3,000 00	April 1, 1864	527 47	.....	1183 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isalah Bready.....	Clerk.....	March —, 1863	1,200 00	Jan. 1, 1864	810 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.											
					11,352 45	1,912 00	2,750 99	15,815 44	27,399 93	.....	.....
					3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					2,250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					3,000 00	1,354 30	.....	14,466 73	16,002 00	124	93
											
					1,001 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					9,251 08	1,354 30	3,861 35	14,466 73	16,002 00	.....	.....
					1,374 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					1,606 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					1,633 33	.....	.....	6,061 79	110,407 23	116,400	11350
					527 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					810 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					5,953 44	.....	108 35	6,061 79	110,407 23	.....	.....

TENNESSEE.

John B. Rodgers.....	Commissioner.....	March 13, 1863	3,000 00	April 1, 1864	4,002 72	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Wilkins.....	do.....	July 13, 1863	3,000 00	Dec. 5, 1863	907 05	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delano T. Smith.....	do.....	Sept. 11, 1863	3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1864	750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elisha P. Ferry.....	do.....	Oct. 28, 1863	3,000 00	do.....	278 48	.....	.....	.....	.....
James C. Rodgers.....	Clerk.....	.....	1,200 00	July 1, 1863	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
					6,238 25	880 93	3 60	7,122 78	52,500 00

\$43,466 74
206,309 16

Grand total paid salaries and expenses.....
Grand total receipts from sales of lands.....

* Removed. † Surveying. ‡ Advertising. § The recent sales at Beaufort, South Carolina, as yet not officially reported to this office, amount to about \$240,000.
 || Partly estimated. ¶ Freight. ** Resigned. †† Advertising, accounts unsettled. |||| Office rent and sundries.
 §§ Appraising and assessing, accounts unsettled.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of all the expenses of the several commissions appointed under the act of Congress for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, and of all receipts from collections and sales of lands in such districts, so full and complete as the same appear by the records of this office and the papers and documents filed therein. I also certify that the quantity of land that has been sold in said districts is also set forth in the foregoing statement as nearly as the same can now be ascertained.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Witness my hand this seventh day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

COLLECTION OF DIRECT TAXES

Table showing the names of direct tax commissioners and clerks to commissions appointed by authority of an "act of Congress for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, together with the date of appointment, salary, to what date paid, amount paid each, amount paid for stationery, surveying, advertising, and other expenses; also showing the receipts from collections and sales of land in such insurrectionary districts to April 1, 1864.

Districts and officers.	Rank.	Date of appointment.	Salary.	To what date paid.	Am't of salary paid each.	Am't paid for stationery.	Am't paid for surveying, advertising, &c.	Total salaries and expenses.	Receipts from sales of lands.	Number of acres.	Number of lots.
SOUTH CAROLINA.											
Abram D. Smith*	Commissioner	Aug. 25, 1862	\$3,000 00	Oct. 1, 1863	\$3,192 39		\$1,140 34				
Wm. H. Brisbane	do.	Sept. 22, 1862	3,000 00	do.	3,073 37						
Wm. E. Wording	do.	do.	3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1864	3,883 37	\$1,912 00	\$1,608 65	\$15,815 44	\$27,399 93	1103,574	1244
Dennis H. Cooley	do.	March 1, 1864	3,000 00				\$12 00				
John C. Alexander*	Clerk	Sept. —, 1862	1,200 00	July 1, 1863	903 33						
T. D. Coryell	do.	July 1, 1863	1,200 00	Oct. 1, 1863	299 99						
					11,352 45	1,912 00	2,750 99	15,815 44	27,399 93		
FLORIDA.											
Harrison Reed**	Commissioner	Sept. 8, 1862	3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1864	3,000 00		\$2,000 00				
John S. Sammis**	do.	Sept. 15, 1862	3,000 00	Oct. 1, 1863	2,250 00						
Lyman D. Stickney	do.	do.	3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1864	3,000 00	1,354 30	\$6 35	14,466 73	16,002 00	124	93
Wm. Alsop	do.	Nov. 14, 1863	3,000 00				\$5975 00				
John F. Potter	do.	March —, 1864	3,000 00				880 00				
John S. Driggs	Clerk	Sept. —, 1862	1,200 00	Nov. 1, 1863	1,001 08						
					9,251 08	1,354 30	3,861 35	14,466 73	16,002 00		
VIRGINIA.											
Wm. J. Boreman**	Commissioner	March 7, 1863	3,000 00	Nov. 1, 1863	1,374 86						
John Hawxhurst	do.	do.	3,000 00	Oct. 1, 1863	1,606 80		\$24 50				
Gillett F. Watson	do.	do.	3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1864	1,633 33			6,061 79	110,407 23	16,400	1350
A. Lawrence Foster	do.	Jan. 22, 1864	3,000 00	April 1, 1864	527 47		1183 85				
Isalah Bready	Clerk	March —, 1863	1,200 00	Jan. 1, 1864	810 98						
					5,953 44		108 35	6,061 79	110,407 23		

TENNESSEE.

John B. Rodgers.....	Commissioner.....	March 13, 1863	3,000 00	April 1, 1864	4,002 72	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Wilkins ^{*,†}	do.....	July 13, 1863	3,000 00	Dec. 5, 1863	907 05	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delano T. Smith.....	do.....	Sept. 11, 1863	3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1864	750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elisha P. Ferry.....	do.....	Oct. 28, 1863	3,000 00	do.....	278 48	.....	.....	.....	.....
James C. Rodgers.....	Clerk.....	.....	1,200 00	July 1, 1863	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
					6,238 25	880 93	3 60	7,122 78	52,500 00

Grand total paid salaries and expenses..... \$43,466 74

Grand total receipts from sales of lands..... 206,309 16

Grand total paid salaries and expenses.....
Grand total receipts from sales of lands.....

† Advertising.
** Resigned.

* Removed.
† Surveying.
‡ Freight.
§ Appraising and assessing, accounts unsettled.

§ The recent sales at Beaufort, South Carolina, as yet not officially reported to this office, amount to about \$240,000.
† Advertising, accounts unsettled.

‡ Office expenses, accounts unsettled.

§ The recent sales at Beaufort, South Carolina, as yet not officially reported to this office, amount to about \$240,000.
† Advertising, accounts unsettled.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of all the expenses of the several commissions appointed under the act of Congress for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, and of all receipts from collections and sales of lands in such districts, so full and complete as the same appear by the records of this office and the papers and documents filed therein. I also certify that the quantity of land that has been sold in said districts is also set forth in the foregoing statement as nearly as the same can now be ascertained.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Witness my hand this seventh day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMUNICATING

Papers in relation to providing the means of subsistence for the Navajo Indians of New Mexico, upon a reservation at the Bosque Redondo, on the Pecos river.

APRIL 12, 1864.—Read and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

APRIL 18, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1864.

SIR: On the 5th instant I had the honor to submit to Congress a recommendation that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for providing the means of subsistence for the Navajo Indians, of New Mexico, on a reservation at the Bosque Redondo, on the Pecos river.

I now transmit, for the consideration of the appropriate committee, copies of papers in relation to the subject which have subsequently reached this department.

I respectfully invite attention to the communication of the Commissioner of Indians Affairs, herewith, as to the supposed necessity for increasing the number and pay of officers of the Indian department in New Mexico, and have to state that I concur with him in the opinion that such necessity does not exist.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
President United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, April 11, 1864.

SIR: I return you the letter of the Secretary of War, covering communication of Brigadier General Carleton and other enclosures relative to the pressing necessity of providing for the Navajoes, now prisoners of war at Bosque Redondo, in the Territory of New Mexico, some hundreds of miles from their homes. I can appreciate fully the necessity for immediately providing for these people forced from "their mountain home" and located on a tract of country entirely in a state of nature, and that they cannot be expected to contribute anything to their own support for, at least, several months to come, and very little the first year of their residence there. These facts, as set forth in General Carleton's

letter, cannot well be controverted, and I concur with him in the general views set forth in his communication.

I feel constrained to say, however, that the spirit manifested in this communication, so far as it has reference to the past or future action of the Indian bureau, is manifestly unkind, and the inferences unfair. I do not believe it to be necessary to create a separate and new department in New Mexico above and independent of the superintendency as at present organized. I do not think it necessary to provide for the appointment of a special superintendent, with a salary of three thousand dollars per annum. There is already a sufficient number of officers in New Mexico connected with the Indian service, and should they prove incompetent, they can be removed and competent persons appointed in their stead.

I cannot, from any data before me, judge of the amount necessary to be appropriated to provide for these people for the next fiscal year. I believe, however, that, with proper economy, the sum mentioned in the estimate forwarded to you in my letter of the 4th instant will be sufficient. I will not, therefore, change my recommendation in that respect, although a larger sum could, no doubt, be used very much to the advantage of these Indians. I return the papers, with the recommendation that copies of them be laid before Congress for such action as may be thought best by that body.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner*.

Hon. J. P. USHER,

Secretary of the Interior.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,

Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 11, 1864.

MAJOR: I have heard that over five thousand of the Navajoes have surrendered, and, within a few days, you will have over two thousand of this tribe; the other three thousand are about leaving Fort Canby.

The question about sufficient food for them to support life is one about which, as you may well suppose, I am very anxious. In conversing with Colonel Carson, Governor Connelly, and Major McFarran on this point, I find it is their opinion that one pound of flour, or of meal, or of meat, per day to each man, woman and child, if cooked as atolé, or porridge, or into soup, could be made to be enough, and is, probably, of more nutriment per day than they have been accustomed to obtain.

Counting big and little, it is believed that this would feed them. On this basis, one pound of food per day—that is to say, of flour, or of corn, or of wheat, or of meat, made into soup or atolé—I can barely see how they can be supported until we get provisions from the States, or their corn becomes ripe enough to pluck. The other day it occurred to me that it would not be well for you to sow much wheat; but I am told the wheat crop will mature much sooner than corn, and therefore submit the question entirely to your judgment as to how much of each you will plant. You will at once commence the system of issuing the pound. The Indians themselves must be informed of the necessity of the restriction. Unless this plan be adopted, *and at once*, ultimate suffering must ensue. Soup and atolé are the most nutritious, and the best way in which the food should be prepared to go a long way, and at the same time be wholesome.

I am told the Navajoes never plough. I am told that corn can be planted (so the ground be prepared for irrigation) in hills, and that if afterwards the intermediate grass be cut down, and the turf kept loosened, quite a good crop

can be raised in that way. I have more anxiety about the length and capacity of your acequia than a little.

If you only have water enough you can plant wheat, corn, beans, and English turnips in this order until the summer be far advanced.

The Indian villages should be along the acequia, and each family or band have their separate lot, so that all could be spading up ground and getting it ready at the same time. Your acequia should be at least six miles in length, allowing that your land to be cultivated is one mile in width. If the land is narrower the acequia should be longer. If you can get in six sections of crops you can laugh at next winter. Working every hand every hour from morning until evening you will all be surprised at what you will accomplish.

Having 60 of the 143 cattle reserved for ploughing, you will run ten breaking-up ploughs. We have had eight new ones made. The ploughs can be run in open ground away from mesquite roots, and the spading done in among the mesquite roots. I only make these hints as they occur to me. Being upon the ground, you will be the best judge of how best to employ your force. The troops, I know, will feel like lending a hand in so important a work. Again I recur to the length and breadth of the acequia. With plenty of water and such a soil, I am sure you can raise a year's supply of bread this year. What an achievement! Pray let me count on the effort of every soul to attain such a vital point.

I will have two storerooms and a hospital for Indians made by contract, so as not to interfere with building the post, and will have a doctor sent especially for Indians.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Major HENRY D. WALLEN, U. S. A.,
Commanding at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

Official :

ERASTUS W. WOOD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

APRIL 7, 1864.

SIR : On my return from Arizona, in the month of September last, I found on file in the surveyor general's office an application, in behalf of the heirs of Luis Maria Baca, to locate one-fifth of the claim confirmed to them by the act of Congress approved June 21, 1860, on the Pecos river, above and adjoining the military reserve of Fort Sumner. The application was filed on the 21st of June, 1863.

As General Carleton, in command of the military department of New Mexico, was endeavoring to collect and settle in the vicinity of Fort Sumner the Apache and Navajo tribes of Indians, I did not at the time approve of the selection made by the heirs of Baca, nor report upon it, and no official action has been had upon the matter up to this time. Since the filing of the application the land selected by the heirs of Baca, with other lands above and below Fort Sumner, have been reserved by order of the President for the use of the Apache Indians, and I am informed that over five thousand Indians (Apaches and Navajoes) are now collected and settled upon this reserve. The heirs of Baca, through their attorney, have expressed their willingness to remove this location to other unoccupied lands.

Regarding the permanent settlement of the Indians of New Mexico upon this reserve as a matter of vital importance to the government and to the people of the Territory, I have to suggest that the necessary legislation should be obtained

to enable the heirs of Baca to make another selection in lieu of the lands occupied by the Indians and reserved as above.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General, New Mexico.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *January 30, 1864.*

SIR: I am the attorney of the heirs of Luis Maria Baca, and, under the sixth section of the act of June 21, 1860, at their request, one of the five floats provided for in that section was located adjoining Fort Sumner reservation, on the river Pecos, in New Mexico. At the time of the location the land was vacant, and is not mineral, and was in all respects entitled to confirmation, but as yet has not been confirmed by your department. It now appears by the enclosed communication that the United States has included this location within the reservation of the Indians now being located in the vicinity of this post. If authority can be given, without prejudice to the rights of said heirs, to change the location to other vacant lands not mineral within the limits of New Mexico as the boundaries of said Territory existed at the passage of said act, I will, as the attorney of said heirs, agree that the present location be lifted, with authority to locate elsewhere, as above indicated.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN S. WATTS,
Attorney for heirs of Luis M. Baca.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,

Commissioner of General Land Office.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 7, 1864.

SIR: The Secretary of War instructs me to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a communication of the 12th instant, from Brigadier General James H. Carleton, commanding department of New Mexico, with copy of papers which accompanied it, on the subject of subsistence and supplies for the captured Navajo Indians, and their management upon the reservation.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ED. M. CANBY,
Brigadier General and Assistant Adjutant General.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 6, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of the War Department—

[Extract.]

* * * * *

VI. Letter dated March 6, 1864, from Colonel James L. Collins, the late superintendent of Indian affairs, to myself, suggesting what the government ought at once to do with reference to the captured Indians. Colonel Collins's views are

worthy of great weight. You will see that they are fully indorsed by Governor Connelly and by Colonel Carson, who has been Indian agent in this country. All three of these gentlemen have great experience with Indians. They have resided in this country for thirty years. I beg to say that I fully concur in all that Colonel Collins has said. By the subjugation and colonization of the Navajo tribe, we gain for civilization their whole country, which is much larger in extent than the State of Ohio; and besides being by far the best pastoral region between the two oceans, is said to abound in the precious as well as in the useful metals. I beg to impress upon your mind, general, that the government should *at once* take some action for the immediate support and the prospective advancement of the Navajoes. Although they have been forced by military power to leave their country, yet the government is so greatly the gainer by their giving it up that an annuity of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars should be given to them in clothing, farming implements, stock, seeds, storehouses, mills, &c., for ten years, when they will not only have become self-sustaining, but will be the happiest and the most delightfully located *pueblo* of Indians in New Mexico, perhaps in the United States.

Legislation to this end should be had at once. There should not be a week's delay. Now, until laws be passed granting this annuity, *somebody* has got to feed and clothe these Indians. From what I have observed, the Indian department, as represented in this country, is slow to move in any matter looking toward the peaceful settlement of the Indians, thus freeing the country forever from their hostilities. There is no superintendent here; no goods or money belonging to the superintendency, as I am informed; and no agent to take care of and direct this interesting tribe. I have had eight ploughs made, and am gathering up seed, opening acequias, and endeavoring to do all that I can possibly do to get in a crop for them this year. I wrote to the superintendent, now in Washington, to send out by express even two "breaking-up" ploughs; but he has not even answered my letter. The chief quartermaster has also bought blankets, and manta, and kettles, hoes, axes, &c., &c., to help give them a start until you in Washington can come to their relief.

The troops have toiled hard to overcome this formidable tribe, and doubtless the operations against them will be entirely closed by the end of next May. It is a little hard that the Indian department does not stand ready to receive and provide for the captives, so that our attention and energies may be turned to other portions of the department, where other bands of Apaches are killing and robbing the people with seeming impunity. These Indians are upon my hands. They must be clothed and fed until they can clothe and feed themselves. I will not turn them loose again to war upon the people, and cannot see them perish either from nakedness or hunger.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Brigadier General LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Official :

CYRUS H. DE FORREST,
Aide-de-Camp.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, *March* 11, 1864.

SIR: The experiment of collecting the Navajo Indians and confining them within the limits of a reservation, with a view to making them a self-sustaining people, having been inaugurated, and to some extent accomplished, it must be the ardent wish of every citizen that the enterprise may be completely successful.

These Indians have been a scourge to New Mexico for the last half century, and although millions of money have been expended in making campaigns against them since the acquisition of the Territory, they have never ceased from the commission of robberies and murders. In the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo the government stipulated to furnish the people inhabiting the Territory transferred to the United States by the treaty protection against the Indian tribes. This, in addition to the natural rights our people have to the protection of their government, they have also the rights which were guaranteed them by the treaty. It is true that the authorities have made strenuous exertions to give New Mexico adequate protection, and the failure has not been in consequence of a want of inclination to do what was right and just in the premises, but because of the prosecution of a mistaken policy. In the prosecution of that policy immense amounts of money have been expended, and at the beginning of last year's campaign the Indians were as far from being subjugated as they were when the United States soldiers went into their country under command of Colonel Doniphan in 1846.

All the treaties which have been celebrated with them at the conclusion of the respective campaigns made against them proved to be of no effect. As often as the Indians felt inclined to violate those treaties, true to savage instincts, they did so. Nor did their intercourse with us in that way assuage their barbarities; it had quite the contrary effect.

Now it seems to me that the right policy has been inaugurated by you, and has thus far succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of the most hopeful among us. By it the Indians will be rendered powerless for harm, and with proper management will be made useful friends to us in the event we should be involved in hostilities with the Indians of the plains. Taking this view of the case, I cannot conceive a good reason why the government should not give you all the pecuniary aid that may be necessary to enable you to accomplish the work undertaken. As an act of justice to our people, and of humanity to the Indians, it should do this. The outlay may look to be large for the present, but when we trace the subject to final results, and compare those results with those of the former policy, which must be reinaugurated if the present one be abandoned, the practical mind will readily perceive that the outlay will, in fact, be a measure of economy on the part of the government, to say nothing in regard to the loss that may be sustained by the citizens should the Indians be allowed to continue hostile.

Not doubting, therefore, but the government will comply with your request in this respect, I would respectfully suggest that, in addition to the requisition for food and clothing for the Indians, application be made for the allowance of the enclosed list, as necessary in the prosecution of the enterprise.

With this allowance, I am satisfied that the reservation can be put in complete working order this year, and the Indians be enabled to sustain themselves in a very few years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. COLLINS.

Brigadier General J. H. CARLETON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 11, 1864.

Official :

CYRUS H. DE FORREST,
Aide-de-Camp.

One Indian agent selected because of his qualifications for the duties of his position. One sub-agent, a good man of approved moral habits. One head farmer, well acquainted with farming. Three assistant farmers, good steady men. Two good blacksmiths. One head carpenter. One assistant carpenter.

All of these men should be required to live on the reservation, and held to strict accountability for the performance of their duties.

There should be added to the list of supplies furnished the other day: 2,000 pounds assorted iron, 60 yoke of oxen, 20 wagons, 20 large ploughs, 40 small ploughs, 2,000 pounds sole leather, 1,500 pounds upper leather.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 11, 1864.

Official:

CYRUS H. DE FORREST,
Aide-de-Camp.

SANTA FÉ, *March 5, 1864.*

DEAR SIR: In response to your inquiries, I beg leave to submit the following suggestions:

There being now no longer a doubt in regard to the success of your Indian policy, as applied to the Navajo and Mescalero Apache tribe, the latter, with unimportant exceptions, having surrendered and gone upon the reservation at the Bosque Redondo, and the former now being in the act of following their example, it becomes a question of much importance how the large number of Indians which will shortly be collected on the reservation is to be subsisted and clothed. At the rate the Navajoes are now surrendering themselves voluntarily prisoners of war, there will be of that tribe alone between four and five thousand on the reservation by the beginning of May. If the Indian department should not take steps to relieve the military of the care of them, by taking them under its control, the duty of furnishing the estimates for the requisite supplies will doubtless devolve upon you; and in regard to that question, I will say that the Navajoes, owing to the hostile attitude they have maintained towards the government for the last five or six years past, have been deprived of the presents which have been distributed among them annually previous to the beginning of their hostilities, and they are consequently entirely destitute of clothing. A large supply will therefore be necessary to meet their requirements in this regard.

The officers in your department will be able to make the estimates for the rations necessary to issue to them. I would suggest, however, as a matter of economy, that the rations be confined to flour, corn meal, and corn, and fresh meat, either beef or mutton; salt and soap might be added. I would not advise the issue of sugar and coffee, for they are not prepared to make proper use of these articles, especially of coffee. The accompanying list will embrace the leading articles of clothing that will be required.

If the removal and location of the Navajoes should be a permanent one, and it certainly should be, the government will doubtless give them some compensation for the large and valuable district of country which they abandon and leave to be disposed of by the government. This compensation should be made in stock and other useful articles suited to their mode of life. The labor of teaching the Navajoes and Apaches the business of farming will be light, compared with most other wild Indians, for they are already well advanced in this knowledge; but the complete success of the enterprise will, in a great measure, depend upon the personal fitness and efficiency of the agents who may be placed in charge of them. They should be men of liberal and practical views, acquainted with the modes of life of the Indians, and who are willing to devote

their whole time and attention to the duties required of them. None should be appointed to the position of an Indian agent who is not specially qualified, both by inclination and ability.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. COLLINS.

Brigadier General JAMES H. CARLETON.

I have read this letter and fully concur in the views expressed by Colonel Collins.

C. CARSON,

Colonel 1st Regiment New Mexico Volunteers.

I have read the foregoing letter, written by Colonel J. L. Collins, late superintendent of Indian affairs, and fully concur in the views therein expressed.

HENRY CONNELLY,

Governor of New Mexico.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 6, 1864.

Official :

CYRUS H. DE FORREST,
Aide-de-Camp.

List of Indian goods.

- 100 pieces of red stunding.
- 15,000 yards unbleached domestic, wide and heavy.
- 5,000 yards blue or other dark calico.
- 3,000 yards brown cotton drills.
- 3,000 yards blue denims.
- 5,000 pairs Mackinaw blankets.
- 2,000 Mexican blankets, (for old women and children.)
- 50 dozen spool thread, Nos. 12 to 20.
- 50 dozen cotton handkerchiefs.
- 100 dozen hickory shirts.
- 15 dozen flannel shirts.
- 10 M needles, coarse numbers.

Paint, looking-glasses, beads, butcher knives, scissors, hatchets, axes, stout hoes, (at least 300,) spades, long-handled shovels, ploughs, (12 breaking-up and 12 small,) 50 hand corn mills, 20 spinning wheels, brass ornaments for women and children, brass wire, (large,) a good supply of colored yarn, (bright color,) awls, 12 sets shoemakers' tools, 6 sets blacksmiths' tools, 50 trowels, files, rasps, iron arrow points, fish-hooks, lines, pipes in abundance, plenty of tobacco, garden seeds of all kinds, hammers, nails, (assorted,) some saws, chisels, and other common carpenters' tools; 2 sets of saddlers' tools, 6 anvils, 6 vices, a good quantity of sole leather, worsted tapes, of bright colors, a good supply; some cheap ribbons, a good supply of strong linen thread, assorted colors; buttons in abundance—the more fancy the style the better.

I have read the foregoing list, and know these things are needed and should be sent at once.

C. CARSON,

Colonel 1st Regiment New Mexico Volunteers.

I concur fully in the recommendation of the articles additional to the Indian supplies.

HENRY CONNELLY,
Governor of New Mexico.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 6, 1864.

Official:

CYRUS H. DE FORREST,
Aide-de-Camp.

[Extract.]

Special Orders }
No. 8. }

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Assistant Adjutant General's Office,
Santa Fé, N. M., March 14, 1864.

I. Colonel James L. Collins, late the superintendent of Indian affairs for New Mexico, will proceed from Santa Fé to Washington city, D. C., as bearer of important despatches to the War Department, having reference to the immediate support, settlement, and prospective care and maintenance of the more than five thousand Navajo Indian prisoners, who have been captured, or who have voluntarily surrendered to the military within this department, within the last four months. Colonel Collins will receive written instructions as to the particular points to which he is to call the attention of the authorities in Washington with regard to this grave matter, now become so vital to the Indians, and filled with such weighty issues to the people of the Territory.

The chief quartermaster will provide Colonel Collins with funds for the necessary transportation of himself to Washington city and back to Santa Fé.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier General Carleton.

CYRUS H. DE FORREST, *Aide-de-Camp.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 12, 1864.

GENERAL: Since writing to you on the 6th instant in relation to the Navajo Indians, I have been informed that there are now three thousand of them, men, women, and children, who have surrendered at Fort Canby, and are about starting for the Bosque Redondo. These, with those now at that place and *en route* thither, will make five thousand five hundred, without including the captive Mescalero Apaches. There will doubtless be more Navajoes come in to Fort Canby—what are known as the ricos of the tribe—men who have stock, and will doubtless be able to subsist themselves upon that stock until we are better prepared to take care of them. Colonel Carson has been instructed to send in the poor and destitute first. The ricos will come in afterwards. Among the poor are nearly or quite all the ladrones and murderers, so that we have already in our hands the bad men of the tribe. An exact census will be taken of the ricos and a statement made of the probable amount of their stock, which has hitherto been greatly exaggerated, in my opinion. When this is done Colonel Carson will himself come in from the Navajo country, and go down to the Bosque Redondo, to give the Indians the counsel they so much need just at this time as to how to start their farms and to commence their new mode of life.

You have, from time to time, been informed of every step which I have taken with reference to operations against Indians in this country. I multiplied as much as possible the points of contact between our troops and themselves; and, although no great battle has been fought, still the persistent efforts of small parties acting simultaneously over a large extent of country have destroyed a great many, and harassed the survivors until they have become thoroughly subdued. Now, when they have surrendered and are at our mercy, they must be taken care of—must be fed, clothed and instructed. This admits neither of discussion nor delay. These six thousand mouths must eat, and these six thousand bodies must be clothed. When it is considered what a magnificent pastoral and mineral country they have surrendered to us, a country whose value can hardly be estimated, the mere pittance in comparison which must at once be given to support them sinks into insignificance as a price for their natural heritage.

They must have two millions of pounds of breadstuffs sent from the States. This can be done by instalments—the first instalment to be started *at once*; say, five hundred thousand pounds of flour and corn in equal parts. The next instalment to reach the Bosque Redondo in August next, and *all* to be delivered by the middle of next November. This amount will last them, with what we can buy here, until the crop comes off in 1865, when, from that time forward, so far as food may go, they will, in my opinion, be self-sustaining.

Add to these breadstuffs four thousand head of cattle, to come by instalments of five hundred each—the first to reach the Bosque Redondo by the first of next July, and all to be there by the middle of November. Salt can be bought here, but you cannot buy the breadstuffs or the meat. *They are not in the country*, and consequently cannot be got at any price. In view of the contingencies of delays, accidents, &c., I have put all the troops on half rations, and at most of the posts ordered that no grain be issued to cavalry horses. *These six thousand people must be fed* until you can get us relieved by sending supplies as above named, from the States. This matter being of paramount importance, is alluded to here as the *first* which will claim your attention, or rather your action; for the matter is imperative, is self-evident; it needs no deliberation, as you will see, *and admits of no delay*.

Next comes the wherewithal to clothe these poor women and these little children. You will find in a duplicate of the letter which I wrote to you on the 6th of March, and which is herewith enclosed, a list of such articles as are absolutely needed *now*.

Then come agricultural implements, which must be here to insure the crops. Then the tools, cooking utensils, &c., &c., lists of which you will also find enveloped with this letter.

I beg to call your attention to that most important consideration—the management of the Navajoes upon the reservation. The amount of ability and business habits, and tact, necessary in one who should be selected to direct these people in their work, and in the systematic employment of their seasons of labor; in one having forecast to see their coming wants and necessities, and having resources of practical sense to provide for these wants and necessities; in one who would have the expending of the funds which must be appropriated for their support, cannot be commanded for the salary of \$1,500 per annum given to an Indian agent. The law to be framed granting an annuity to the tribe should also provide for a *supervisor*, with a salary of at least three thousand dollars a year, and an *assistant supervisor* with a salary equal to that of Indian agent. These men should be selected with great care. The *assistant supervisor* should be apt at accounts, practical as a man of business; of resources as a farmer and as a mechanic; of patience, industry and temperance; one whose heart would be in his business, and who would himself believe that his time

belonged to the government, and need not be spent mainly in "grinding axes" elsewhere, at the expense of the United States.

The superintendent need have, and should have, no further control than simply to credit the accounts.

If all this be set forth in the law, so far as salary and duties go, the whole plan will go into successful operation at once. If not set forth in the law, you may depend upon it, general, that, what with changes in superintendents, with diverse counsels, and diverse interests, and lack of fixedness of purpose, and SYSTEM, the *Indians will not be properly cared for*; and in room of becoming a happy, prosperous and contented people, will become sad and desponding, and will soon lapse into idle and intemperate habits. You wish them to become people whom all can contemplate with pride and satisfaction as *proteges* of the *United States*; a people who, in return for having given you their country, have been remembered and carefully provided for by a powerful Christian nation like ourselves. But unless you make in the law all the arrangements here contemplated, you will find this interesting and intelligent race of Indians will fast diminish in numbers until within a few years only; not one of those who boasted in the proud name of Navajo will be left to upbraid us for having taken their birthright and then left them to perish.

With other tribes whose lands we have acquired ever since the Pilgrims stepped on shore at Plymouth, this has been done too often. For pity's sake, if not moved by any other consideration, let us, as a great nation, for once treat the Indian as he deserves to be treated. It is due to ourselves, as well as to them, that this be done.

Having this purpose in view, I am sure the law-makers will not be ungenerous, nor will they be unmindful of all those essential points which, in changing a people from a nomadic to an agricultural condition of life, should be kept in view, in order to guard them against imposition, to protect them in their rights, to encourage them in their labors, and to provide for all their reasonable wants.

The exodus of this whole people from the land of their fathers is not only an interesting, but a touching sight. They have fought us gallantly for years on years. They have defended their mountains and their stupendous cañons with a heroism which any people might be proud to emulate. But, when at length they found it was their *destiny*, too, as it had been that of their brethren, tribe after tribe, away back towards the rising sun, to give way to the insatiable progress of our race, they threw down their arms, and as brave men, entitled to our admiration and respect, have come to us with confidence in our magnanimity; and feeling that we are too powerful and too just a people to repay that confidence with meanness or neglect; feeling that, for having sacrificed to us their beautiful country, their homes, the association of their lives, the scenes rendered classic in their traditions, we will not dole out to them a miser's pittance in return *for what they know to be*, and what we know to be, a princely realm.

This is a matter of such vital importance that I cannot intrust it to the accidents of a mail, but transmit this letter and its accompanying papers by a special messenger, Colonel James L. Collins, late superintendent of Indian affairs, who can be consulted with profit not only by the War and Interior Departments, but by the proper committees in Congress, whose attention will have to be called at once to the subject.

The War Department, general, has performed its whole duty in having brought these Indians into subjection, and now, in my opinion, stands ready to transfer them to the Department of the Interior. Other tribes along the Gila and in Arizona are murdering our people and committing robberies almost every week. We certainly should not be embarrassed with the care of Indians no longer hostile; so that it follows that laws should be at once passed to provide for them, and the proper officers be sent out immediately to receive them. We certainly, as soldiers, have come to that point where our services cannot properly

be required any longer with anything which concerns the Navajoes, unless it be to station a guard in their midst for the preservation of order and to protect them for awhile from the nomads of the plain.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Brigadier General Commanding.

Brigadier General LORENZO THOMAS,

Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 6, 1864.

A true copy.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

Major, Assistant Adjutant General.

LETTER

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 7th instant, information in relation to the amount of fees and emoluments received by the attorney and marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, respectively, and by the clerks of the several courts for said District, during the year ending December 31, 1863, and the amount allowed to each of said officers for deputies, clerks, office rent, and other incidental expenses during the same period.

APRIL 20, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., April 19, 1864.

SIR: In reply to a resolution adopted by the Senate on the 7th instant, directing me "to inform the Senate what amount of fees and emoluments of every kind and character were received by the attorney and marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, respectively, and by the clerks of the several courts for said District, during the year ending December 31, 1863, and what amount was allowed to each of said officers for deputies, clerks, office rent, and other incidental expenses during the same period," I have the honor to transmit a letter, addressed to this department, under date of the 18th instant, by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, and sundry papers accompanying the same, which furnish the desired information.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,

Secretary of the Interior.

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

April 18, 1864.

SIR: In answer to the Senate resolution of the 7th instant, referred by you to this office on the 8th, I transmit herewith statements made up from the returns of the respective officers named, showing the amount of fees and emoluments of every kind and character earned by the attorney and marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, and by the clerks of the several courts for said District, during the year ending December 31, 1863, and what amount was

allowed to each of said officers for deputies, clerks, office rent, and other incidental expenses during the same period.

Under the act of 2d August, 1861, the Attorney General employed an assistant to aid the district attorney, with a salary at the rate of \$1,500 per annum, which was increased to the rate of \$2,000 per annum for the last half of the year. It was paid out of the judiciary fund. The surplus emoluments paid into the treasury by the district attorney amounted to more than double the assistant's salary.

I understand that the marshals of this District have not made return of the emoluments derived from fees allowed them for the food of prisoners in jail, and I presume it has not been done by the present marshal. During the year 1863 said fees amounted to \$32,736 60; what profit these yielded I have no means of knowing. It is probable that the emoluments derived from transporting convicts to Albany (New York) penitentiary have also been omitted from the return. The mileage allowed for such service amounted to \$8,900 65.

In the statement of the clerk's emoluments, his own personal compensation, from the organization of the supreme court, has not been deducted because the law has not expressly and clearly fixed the rate, and I have not had time to consider the matter. The clerk of the former circuit and criminal courts was allowed to retain of the fees earned \$6,000 a year. His successor, the present incumbent, is also clerk of the district court.

The Senate resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. TAYLER, *Comptroller.*

Hon. W. T. OTTO,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

P. S.—I wish to add that this report has been delayed by reason of the non-receipt until the 16th instant of the clerk's emolument return.

Return of fees and emoluments of John A. Smith, clerk of the circuit and criminal courts for the District of Columbia, from the 1st January to the 4th March, 1863.

Fees and emoluments earned in the criminal court.....	\$515 40.
Fees and emoluments earned in the circuit court.....	2, 474 84

Total gross emoluments earned.....	2, 990 24
------------------------------------	-----------

Allowances to be deducted and retained by the clerk.

For amount paid for necessary clerk hire.....	1, 229 00
---	-----------

Total net emoluments.....	1, 761 24
Clerks' maximum compensation allowed by law, at \$6,000 a year..	1, 035 61

Balance due the United States.....	725 63
------------------------------------	--------

Return of fees and emoluments of R. J. Meigs, clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, from the 23d March to the 31st December, 1863.

Fees and emoluments earned in the district court.....	\$1,165 60
Fees and emoluments earned in the criminal court.....	5,712 90
Fees and emoluments earned in law and equity cases, and in the performance of miscellaneous services	4,218 60
Total gross emoluments earned.....	11,097 10

Allowances to be deducted and retained by the clerk.

For amount paid for necessary stationery.....	\$77 57
For amount paid for necessary fuel.....	49 36
For amount paid for necessary clerk-hire, as follows:	
To E. J. Middleton, from March 23, at \$1,800 per annum.....	1,350 00
To C. McNamee, from March 23, at \$1,500 per annum.....	1,125 00
To J. O. Clephane, from April 1, at \$1,500 per annum.....	1,125 00
To R. J. Meigs, jr., from May 1, at \$2,000 per annum.....	1,333 33
To Richard Wright, from May 11.....	585 00
	5,645 26
Total net emoluments.....	5,451 84

Return of fees and emoluments of E. C. Carrington, United States attorney for the District of Columbia, earned during the year ending December 31, 1863.

Fees earned in the district court.....	\$1,751 00
Fees earned in the criminal court.....	10,710 00
Fees earned in special cases.....	40 00
Salary.....	200 00
Total gross emoluments.....	12,701 00

Allowances for clerk-hire and office expenses:

For amount paid for necessary clerk-hire.....	\$1,120 83
For amount paid for necessary furniture	200 00
For amount paid for necessary stationery.....	161 20
For amount paid for necessary fuel.....	59 25
For amount paid for necessary lights.....	40
For amount paid for rent of office.....	150 00
	1,691 68
Total net emoluments.....	11,009 32
Attorney's maximum compensation allowed by law.....	6,000 00
Balance paid into the treasury	5,009 32

Returns of fees and emoluments of Ward H. Lamon, United States marshal for the District of Columbia, earned during the year ending December 31, 1863.

District court :

Fees and emoluments earned from the United States.....	\$1,656 98
Fees and emoluments earned from individuals.....	170 98

Circuit court :

Fees and emoluments earned from the United States.....	242 15
Fees and emoluments earned from individuals.....	3,288 27
Fees and emoluments earned from individuals, not received.....	1,760 24

Criminal court :

Fees and emoluments earned from the United States.....	5,715 29
--	----------

Supreme Court of the United States :

Fees and emoluments earned from the United States.....	500 00
Commissions on disbursements.....	1,524 35

Total gross emoluments earned by marshal and deputies... 14,858 26

Allowances to be deducted and retained by the marshal.

For the amount paid George W. Phillips, deputy.....	\$3,000 00
For the amount paid William A. Mulloy, deputy.....	1,248 00
For the amount paid Robert Lamon, clerk.....	2,000 00
	6,248 00

Total net emoluments.....	8,610 26
Marshal, maximum compensation allowed by law.....	6,000 00

Balance due the United States..... 2,610 26

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[To accompany bill S. No. 247.]

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in relation to an increase of the salary of the United States agent for the Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and recommending an appropriation to increase the salary of said agent from one thousand dollars to fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

APRIL 19, 1864.—Read and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

APRIL 21, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated 27th February last, representing the justice involved in the recommendation for an increase of the salary of the United States agent for the Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay, Wisconsin, from \$1,000 per annum to \$1,500, which is the rate of compensation received by most other agents.

The duties of this agent have been increased since the agency has been separated from the northern superintendency, and I concur with the Commissioner that his salary should be increased as recommended by that officer, and that the requisite appropriation be made for that purpose.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
President of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, February 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that M. M. Davis, esq., United States agent for the Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay, Wisconsin, while charged with duties as onerous and responsible as those of other agents, the most of whom receive a compensation of \$1,500 per annum, is receiving a salary of but \$1,000 for his services.

The history of the inequality in the compensation of Agent Davis, compared with that of others, arises from the fact that during the incumbency of the agents having charge of the Indians now within the Green Bay agency previous to that of A. D. Bonesteel, esq., the immediate predecessor of Mr. Davis, those Indians were under the control of the northern superintendency, and since then they have been separated therefrom, and now form an independent agency, imposing upon the agent in charge all the duties formerly performed by the superintendent pertaining to those Indians, the present salary of \$1,000 being fixed at the time the duties of the office were comparatively light.

As evidence of the responsibility, and the large amount of funds required by the Indians under the care of Agent Davis, (the Oneidas, Menomonees, and Stockbridges and Munsees, situated on different reservations,) he is placed under a bond, the penalty of which is in the sum of \$50,000, an amount largely over the security given by most of the other agents.

With the foregoing facts before me, I am of the opinion that the salary of Agent Davis should be increased to \$1,500 per annum; therefore, I would respectfully suggest that you will lay the facts, as detailed, before the proper committee in Congress, in order that it may deliberate upon and act in the premises with a view of giving the agent relief, by increasing his salary and making an appropriation out of which to pay such increase.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER,

Secretary of the Interior.

MESSAGE
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
TRANSMITTING

An address of a committee of the "East Tennessee Relief Association" on the condition and wants of the people of East Tennessee, and recommending the construction of a railroad from Knoxville to Cincinnati, by way of central Kentucky, as a measure of relief to those people, and of military importance.

APRIL 28, 1864.—Read, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives :

I have the honor to transmit herewith an address to the President of the United States, and, through him, to both houses of Congress, on the condition and wants of the people of East Tennessee, and asking their attention to the necessity of some action on the part of the government for their relief, and which address is presented by a committee of an organization called "The East Tennessee Relief Association."

Deeply commiserating the condition of these most loyal and suffering people, I am unprepared to make any specific recommendation for their relief. The military is doing, and will continue to do, the best for them within its power. Their address represents that the construction of direct railroad communication between Knoxville and Cincinnati, by way of central Kentucky, would be of great consequence in the present emergency. It may be remembered that in the annual message of December, 1861, such railroad construction was recommended. I now add, that, with the hearty concurrence of Congress, I would yet be pleased to construct the road, both for the relief of these people and for its continuing military importance.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

APRIL 28, 1864.

To his Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States :*

SIR: We have the honor to make known to your excellency that on the 6th instant, in this city, an association of loyal citizens was organized, entitled "The East Tennessee Relief Association." The objects of said association are definitely set forth in the second article of its constitution, which declares—

"The objects of this association shall be to contribute, as far as possible, to the relief of the people of East Tennessee, who are now suffering under the ef-

fects of a protracted war, by receiving and dispensing any donations or contributions, whether of moneys or supplies, that may be appropriated for that purpose by individuals, associations, or corporations; by aiding the people in every legitimate way in securing from the authorities, both civil and military, federal and State, proper protection in the resumption and prosecution of their industrial pursuits, and in obtaining from the government more speedy and satisfactory compensation for their property that may have been destroyed by authority or appropriated by the army as necessary for the public service; and, furthermore, it shall be the object of the association to encourage and support, by every means in its power, any and every project or enterprise calculated to open up to the people of East Tennessee the channels of communication with the markets of our more prosperous sister States."

By a resolution adopted by the said association on the 6th instant, the undersigned were appointed a committee in behalf of the association and the people of East Tennessee "to address the President of the United States, and, through him, both houses of Congress, on the condition and wants of the people of East Tennessee, and ask their attention to the necessity of some action on the part of the government for their relief."

In former times, and under ordinary circumstances, it would hardly have been deemed proper to address your excellency in this extraordinary way; but when it is considered that the people of Tennessee, by reason of the rebellion, are now without representation in either branch of Congress, and that they have no State legislature through which to communicate with Congress, we will be warranted, we trust, in approaching the government through your excellency in something like an original capacity. In attempting, therefore, the discharge of the duty imposed upon us by the association we represent, we feel that it is hardly necessary to recount to your excellency the painfully interesting history of the people of East Tennessee since the outbreak of the rebellion, though a brief recital of their wants and sufferings may not be out of place.

In the beginning of the pending civil strife East Tennessee, by an overwhelming majority, declared against the rebellion. From her geographical position, her railroad communications, her trade and social intercourse had been mainly with the southern States. Her domestic institutions and social organization were the same as theirs, or nearly assimilated thereto, and, according to the commonly received opinion, her future success and full development were identified with and dependent upon the growth and prosperity of the south. Nevertheless, when the scheme of corrupt and ambitious men to dismember the national government was fully disclosed, her people did not stop to consider their local or pecuniary interests. Their innate love of country rose above the narrow and selfish considerations that controlled the people and dictated the policy of other States. Appeals to local interests and sectional prejudices and hatreds were alike unheeded, and in her isolation from all the loyal States, and amidst the jeers and threatened violence of a southern mob, her people stood firm in their determination to maintain the federal Constitution and the Union of States existing under it. In the second and last election in Tennessee upon this question, on the 8th of June, 1861, out of an aggregate vote of about 48,000 in East Tennessee, only 14,700 votes were polled in favor of separation, and many of these were the illegal votes of rebel soldiers; and even after the pretended ordinance of separation had been passed and formally announced, the loyal people of East Tennessee, through a convention of their delegates at Greeneville, Tennessee, on the 20th of June, 1861, unanimously resolved, "that the action of our State legislature, in passing the so-called 'declaration of independence,' and in forming the 'military league with the Confederate States,' and in adopting other acts looking to a separation of the State of Tennessee from the government of the United States, is unconstitutional and illegal, and, therefore, not binding upon us as loyal citizens."

But the trusted leaders of the people in the middle and western divisions of the State at an early day yielded to southern clamor. The executive and legislature betrayed the trusts confided to them. Five millions of money were appropriated for the purpose of forcing Tennessee into the southern confederacy. Through the patronage and power thus acquired some men were bought, others intimidated. The press was muzzled, and free discussion suppressed, and by such means Tennessee, which less than four months before had given a majority of 60,000 in favor of the Union, was, through the mere form and mockery of a popular election, declared in a state of insurrection against the United States. Still loyal East Tennesseans refused to acknowledge the validity of the act of separation. With unwavering devotion they still adhered to the "old government." Through the valley of East Tennessee ran one of the most important railroads in the confederacy, connecting the southwest with the capital of the rebel government. Geographically and strategically considered, this road was essential to the maintenance of the confederacy. The 35,000 Union voters inhabiting this section, mutually encouraging each other's patriotism, and strengthening a feeling of nationality in all, constituted a dangerous element in a very important locality. Prudence called for vigilance on the part of the rebel authorities, and malignity demanded revenge. Large armies were quartered among us. For more than two years the federal government was ejected from East Tennessee. Union citizens were disarmed, arrested without warrant, and, for alleged military offences, imprisoned at the pleasure of petty military tyrants, in violation of all law; forced to take oaths against their consciences, and in derogation of their allegiance to the United States; taxed with illegal costs, to support corrupt officials; their property seized for public and for individual uses; their fields were laid waste; in some instances houses were burned over the heads of families as punishment for their loyalty, and in other instances, *not a few*, men patriotically sealed their devotion to their country with their life-blood, either butchered by a lawless soldiery, or officially murdered by a military court.

Amidst this accumulation of wrongs and oppressions, being for the time hopelessly removed and cut off from the government to which they looked for protection, the people were unable, in their unarmed condition, to organize anything like an adequate resistance to the force always present among them. Smarting under these wrongs, they determined to be free. By small companies they gradually and stealthily withdrew from their cherished homes, leaving their property and families behind, sought the federal army in the neighboring State of Kentucky, organized into regiments, and claimed the high privilege of returning with the flag of their country to relieve their oppressed families and friends from the galling tyranny of confederate rule. While some eight or ten thousand East Tennesseans, by means of conscription and other appliances were induced to enter the rebel service, at least fifteen to eighteen thousand loyalists, being one-half the loyal voting population, stole their way through rebel pickets and across the Cumberland mountains in search of that emblem of protection, the stars and stripes, to which they and their families still looked for relief.

This much we have deemed it proper to say in justice to our people, although the recital of their wrongs to your excellency may be but the repetition of an oft-told tale. Were this all, and did the suffering stop here, no murmur would now be heard to trouble the ear of government. But the patriotism of our people and the tyranny of the rebels have, naturally enough, co-operated to impoverish our country. Most of those who entered the armies, both federal and rebels, were laboring men, and thus more than half the ordinary labor of the country was withdrawn from the common industrial pursuits. The productions suffered a corresponding diminution, while the demand was increased by the pressing necessities of the rebel government. In the fall of 1861, for instance, East Tennessee furnished over 60,000 hogs to support the rebellion. In 1862

the rebel authorities were inexorable for further supplies. Every available hog was hunted out and taken. The products of our farms were seized wherever found. The stock to which we looked for future increase was destroyed without stint, and heavy drafts were made upon the citizens for clothing and blankets for the soldiery. The blockade of the southern coast, so disastrous to the confederacy, embraced us also in its ruinous effects, and deprived us of most of the comforts and necessities of life to which we had been accustomed. In a word, we suffered all the ills of isolation, depopulation, and oppression. The hope of our people was, meanwhile, in the coming of the Union army. Finally, about the first of September of last year, that army came, but in its hurried and successful march across the mountains, over steep and rugged roads, it could not bring supplies a distance of one hundred and eighty miles from its depot of provisions. The advent of the Union troops was hailed with joy, and the broken and crushed spirits of Union men and women rallied with new life as they beheld the old flag coming once more to signalize the authority of the government of their fathers. But these troops found us with a reduced crop—the product of less than one-half the ordinary labor of the country, and much of that, too, produced by the labor of women and children whose tender hands had hitherto been unused to the sterner labors of the field. These troops required subsistence, and their necessities could not await the slow providence of commissaries and quartermasters. They must need take supplies wherever found; but the people, with hearts overflowing with gratitude for their deliverance, gave up their scanty stocks without seeming to count the cost, or consider the probabilities of payment. The country was regained, and, for a time, we had reason to believe that East Tennessee, from one extremity to the other, was about to be, if not already, restored to the authority and protection of the federal government, and that the native industry of our people, in conjunction with the opening of our communication with the northern markets, would soon restore us to a state of comparative comfort. But in this we were disappointed. Early in November the rebels, under Longstreet, numbering at least 25,000, entering lower East Tennessee, began their march upon Knoxville for the reconquest of the whole of East Tennessee. The quick and unerring eye of General Grant saw the advantages which this division of rebel forces gave to the federal army, and, accordingly, by instructions to General Burnside, who has carried with him to whatever field of labor he may be assigned the affection and gratitude of all loyal East Tennesseans, the advance of Longstreet was facilitated. Knoxville was besieged. Soon afterwards the country, extending from Chattanooga to Knoxville, through which Longstreet came, was traversed by the Union forces under General Sherman, to the amount of 25,000 men, and the two armies necessarily exhausted and laid waste the country through which they passed. As the army of Sherman advanced, that of Longstreet withdrew, and it still sullenly holds its position not more than thirty miles distant, and occupying the country to within five miles of this place. The two armies, amounting to not less than fifty thousand men, with a very heavy proportion of cavalry, have drained and exhausted the whole of East Tennessee. Union men, upon the approach of the rebel army here, abandoned their homes, and the more prominent rebel citizens, for the most part, have deserted their possessions within our lines, and sought safety with their friends.

From what has been said, your excellency will see that we are reduced to almost the last extremity of suffering and want. That part of our labor not already in the army cannot now be profitably employed in the midst of hostile demonstrations. Our stock, including cattle, hogs, and sheep, is wellnigh gone; our horses have been taken by one government or the other, or stolen by stragglers or natural thieves, and our farms, in a great degree, have been left fenceless. It is impossible that the usual agricultural pursuits be resumed. Less than ten per cent., perhaps not more than five, of the usual breadth of wheat has

been sown. No oats nor potatoes, or very little of either, have been left for seed the present season; and it is the opinion of the undersigned that for the reasons aforementioned not more than (if, indeed, so much as) twenty per cent. of the usual crop will be planted. Our meadows and corn-fields have been made desolate by the tread of armies; homes have been rendered comfortless, until many of our citizens, tired of strife, and despairing of peace and comfort, are abandoning the country and seeking elsewhere that protection which they have failed to obtain in the land of their birth.

Against this tide of desolation we most respectfully and earnestly invoke the exercise of all the powers with which the President and Congress are invested. We cannot believe that the conduct of a people who have endured so much in behalf of the government will fail to command its attention. We do not approach the government as mendicants begging alms. By the sweat of our brows we had provided bread for another year, but that supply, as before stated, was given up to the Union army. For the want of that supply our people are now suffering, and for it they have, in the main, received no equivalent. The necessities of our army, and often the wants of the soldiers, have been so great that a large portion of the stock and provisions taken were taken by unauthorized persons, who, of course, gave no receipts or vouchers. Hundreds of families, heretofore blessed with an abundance of all the necessities and many of the comforts of life, have been reduced to almost absolute beggary because of the privations imposed by the army. Many of these families are without money with which to replace the supplies, and had they the money, the supplies could not be found. Besides, it is too often the case that the receipts and vouchers given are irregular and informal, and such as no quartermaster will honor.

The first remedy which the undersigned would respectfully suggest is a more speedy and prompt payment of the claims due to loyal citizens for property destroyed and supplies furnished; especially that some provision be immediately made for the ready adjustment and payment of these irregular claims, to which reference has been made. During the siege of Knoxville, for instance, the houses of many Union men were burned by order of the commanding general, yet the families of these men, houseless and homeless though they be, can obtain no satisfaction from the government for the alleged want of authority in the quartermasters to pay such claims. The same may be said of irregular claims from all parts of East Tennessee. We would, therefore, most respectfully beg your excellency to direct the issuance of such orders, on the part of any department of government having jurisdiction thereof, or to recommend the passage of such a law on the part of Congress, as will secure the speedy payment of all such claims as those before mentioned. The prompt payment to the people of East Tennessee of the claims in their hands, and due, would do much to relieve their present wants.

The second, and, at the present time, the most important question that we would call to your excellency's attention is that of transportation. Had we money without limit, it would avail but little toward relieving the present wants of our people, for the purchase of supplies would profit us nothing unless we were supplied with the means of transportation.

To bring supplies across the Cumberland mountains by wagons, or pack trains, even had we the facilities, would be next to impossible. The experience of the army is sufficient to demonstrate the impracticability of supplying a population of more than three hundred thousand by that means. The navigation of the Tennessee river is permanently obstructed by the Muscle shoals, which are not passable by boats of the lightest draught, except during extreme tides, and by this route we have no hope of relief. Nashville is now, and for some time to come must necessarily be, the depot of supplies upon which the immense armies operating in lower East Tennessee and Georgia must depend. The demands of this force will necessarily, to a great extent, exclude the

citizens from the privilege of transportation. True, by means of the two railroads from Nashville—the one tapping the Tennessee at Decatur and the other at Bridgeport—supplies might be transported to the river; but then we have no boats at our command, and even had we the boats, the Upper Tennessee, the Holston, the Clinch and French Broad rivers, are unreliable for navigation, and, indeed, are unnavigable for six months in the year. Besides, the route from Nashville to East Tennessee, by way of the river, is, to a considerable extent, parallel with the enemy's lines, and therefore subject to the repeated raids of guerillas, whose daring is never so much stimulated as by the prospect of food and raiment. While much might and should be accomplished by this route to alleviate the present wants of our people, the undersigned are fully convinced that in view of the necessities of the army, sufficient facilities of transportation cannot be obtained to obtain anything like reliable or permanent relief to the citizens of East Tennessee. Still, we trust the government will grant every possible privilege to our citizens, and extend to them every reasonable facility for the shipment by this route of necessary supplies.

We beg your excellency to bear in mind that our wants are not merely temporary, and that they will not cease with the advance of the army. From the want of seed, the great diminution of labor, and other causes above stated, our next crop will be far lighter than any preceding one. From our exhausted pockets our farms are again to be stocked before that plenty to which we have been accustomed again smiles upon us. While deeply impressed with a sense of present need, it is the future that most deeply concerns us. Under the most favorable circumstances or direction of events, it is impossible for our own people to obtain relief of their own resources before the harvest of 1865 has been gathered. Meanwhile they must seek a communication direct and sure with the markets of our more prosperous sister States. That communication can now only be obtained through a direct railroad connexion with Louisville and Cincinnati. The construction of such a railroad your excellency, as early as the fall of 1861, had the sagacity to recommend to Congress as a necessary military measure for the suppression of the rebellion, and had the recommendations of your excellency then been adopted, East Tennessee, teeming with abundance, would long since have dropped like a ripe apple into the possession of the government, instead of being finally captured at an expense of millions to the government, and in an exhausted condition. The Union army, upon its arrival, would not only have found plenty, but would have been still in close communication with the plenty of the north. The transportation, or rather the *means* of transportation, alone of the army of the Ohio, with the losses necessarily incident thereto, has cost the government not less than *five millions of dollars* since the army left its place of rendezvous in Kentucky. Less than that sum, even with fully compensated labor, would have constructed a railroad from Stanford, Kentucky, to this point, and the army of the Ohio would now have been within twenty hours', instead of twenty days', travel from its true base of supplies. That the immediate construction of this road is a military necessity is now apparent to every member of this army. The scanty ration of the soldier gives evidence of the fact, and the dying animals that fall and perish by the wayside fully attest it. For the want of such a communication, the army, by reason of the exhausted condition of the country, has been reduced to extraordinary straits, its energies have been well nigh paralyzed, and for some time past the chief problem has been that of self-support. With the opening of the road to Chattanooga, however, the condition of the army will be, in a measure, relieved; but we would respectfully suggest, that in order to facilitate military operations from this base, it will be necessary not only to *supply* the army, but to *accumulate* supplies from which to make future drafts. Impressed with these views, General Burnside, and his successor,

General Foster, have, we understand, both recommended the construction of the road above referred to, as a military measure. By way of Nashville and Chattanooga, from Cincinnati to Knoxville, the distance is about 550 miles, whilst, by the route proposed, the distance between the same points is less than 300 miles. The construction of this road could be effected in six months with the labor of the country emancipated by the war, and for the present needing discipline and employment. Already the roads projected by Louisville and Cincinnati have been extended in this direction something over 100 miles. Louisville, as we understand, is now engaged in extending her road from Lebanon to Stanford, and Cincinnati must necessarily push forward her line from Nicholasville to the same point, or lose the advantage, hitherto enjoyed, of the valuable trade of that productive region. The distance from Stanford to Knoxville, by the most feasible route, is about 150 miles. In her days of prosperity, East Tennessee, with an enterprise that was creditable to her people, undertook to fill up this link in one of the most important railway communications on the continent. Ten miles of the road, beginning at Knoxville, are already completed and in running order. Ten miles more are graded, the masonry complete, and the bridge across the Clinch river, twenty miles from Knoxville, is partially completed. One hundred and thirty miles will complete the connexion, and bring us within easy communication with Louisville and Cincinnati. The route has been surveyed by competent engineers, and found not only to be practicable, but comparatively free from the difficulties usually characteristic of mountain routes. It traverses one of the finest coal and iron regions on the globe. While its construction would relieve the army in this region, and that operating south of here, it would at the same time afford relief to, and in fact furnish the basis of the resettlement of, East Tennessee. It would stimulate enterprise and develop the rich mineral resources of the country through which it would pass. It would give to the cities of the north and west the trade of a country numbering 400,000 in population, irrevocably unite our destinies with theirs, appreciate the value of property along the line and at both extremes, create wealth by encouraging industry and building up manufactories, and establish a new bond of reunion through the social and commercial intercourse thus secured. These incidental advantages to the people of East Tennessee, we would respectfully suggest, would be but a grateful return to them for the countless losses they have sustained, and for the untold persecutions they have heroically endured for the sake of the Union; especially when it is considered that our people have never participated in the benefits of any of the liberal grants of public lands, made by Congress from time to time, to our sister western States, for educational and railroad purposes. If the purposes of the government can be facilitated and its necessities removed, and at the same time the wants of the people of East Tennessee relieved, we feel well assured that your excellency will find in the incidental results a new and stronger inducement to urge the speedy accomplishment of the work proposed.

We have thus, in compliance with our instructions, attempted briefly and plainly to make known to your excellency our present and probable future condition as a people, and to suggest the remedy which, in our opinion, seems best calculated to afford sure and permanent relief. We feel well assured that your excellency will not be insensible to our appeal, nor unmindful of the sufferings of a people in whose welfare your excellency has heretofore manifested so lively an interest. We rely, too, with confidence upon the liberality and wisdom of the representatives of a great and magnanimous people for such action on their part as may be consistent with their duties and conducive to the relief of our people.

Allow us, in conclusion, to congratulate your excellency upon the success already attained by the Union armies in breaking the power of the rebellion,

and to express the hope that, with the entire restoration of the national authority, our people everywhere may ere long be blessed with a return of that peace and prosperity which can be enjoyed only under the government of the United States.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your excellency's obedient servants,

WM. HEISKELL.
W. G. BROWNLOW.
JOHN BAXTER.
O. P. SEMPLE.
JOHN M. FLEMING.
THOMAS W. HUMES.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 27th of April, information in regard to the condition of affairs in the Territory of Nevada.

MAY 2, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 27th instant, requesting information in regard to the condition of affairs in the Territory of Nevada, I transmit a copy of a letter of the 25th of last month addressed to the Secretary of State by James W. Nye, the governor of that Territory.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1864.

Governor Nye to Mr. Seward.

TERRITORY OF NEVADA,
Executive Department, Carson City, March 25, 1864.

SIR : This Territory, since I had the honor last to communicate with you, has been making rapid progress in all things pertaining to moral and material improvement. Churches have been built, school-houses erected, and in almost every town in the Territory substantial improvements in every branch of industry are made, giving us quite the appearance of an old-settled country. Business is becoming thoroughly systemized, and carried on with a vigor I never witnessed in any other locality. Obstacles that would seem insurmountable in many places, here seem only to quicken the zeal and the energies of our people. They ply themselves with a will absolutely irresistible. Mountains are tunnelled; shafts are sunk thousands of feet through solid rock; rivers are turned from their channels; canals are made, conducting water for fifty or sixty miles; roads are constructed over our highest mountain peaks with a wonderful facility and rapidity; mines are opened and quartz mills erected as by magic; cities spring up like the "gourd in the night;" wealth is going out and coming in to the Territory with a power of current in its flow that bears us along on the wave of excitement, not unlike the early days of California discoveries. We have taken out of our mines and exported within the last year about twenty millions of dollars. Much of the proceeds of this wealth has been laid

out in permanent improvement in the Territory. In machinery for the hoisting of ores, pumping the water out of the mines, building of mills, improving of farms, opening new mines, improving those already worked, and in various ways indescribable, this amount of money has been laid out in the Territory. I entertain no doubt that much more has been expended here than our mines have produced. Large amounts of foreign capital are constantly coming, and being expended in developments before anything is realized from the mines or the improvements. This will undoubtedly be the case for many years to come, so long as new discoveries are made. The discoveries of mineral wealth in the last year are truly wonderful, and are constantly being made by our enterprising and hardy prospectors, who are seen everywhere, on the desert and the mountain side, in the valleys and the plains, with the implements for digging and the chemicals for testing all at hand. If successful in discovery, in a few weeks will be seen the shaft or tunnel, with a flourishing settlement around it.

The last year has demonstrated that our soil will produce well wherever water can be produced for irrigation. This fact has turned the attention of many of our people to cultivating the soil, and they reap a rich reward from their labors. Whenever irrigation is reduced to a system, and pains taken to obtain and encourage the use of water, we shall raise all of the vegetables and much of the coarse grain we shall need for consumption.

During the past few months we have had considerable political excitement in our Territory. The legislature of 1862 passed a law authorizing a convention for the purpose of framing a State constitution, with a view of asking admission as a State into the Union at the present session of Congress. The convention convened, framed a most excellent constitution, (a copy of which has been forwarded,) and submitted it to the people for ratification, which they failed to adopt. The reasons why it was not ratified are very obvious to those who were here and cognizant of the circumstances. The constitution contained quite stringent provisions in regard to the right of suffrage. This arrayed all the disloyal or secession element against it. It likewise contained a provision for the taxing of mines, which was unpalatable to the miners, (or some of them.) Neither or both of the above causes would have defeated it, but it was submitted at the same time that the election for State officers was held, and the dissatisfaction with some of the State ticket, and the proceedings of some of the county conventions, caused its opponents to act in concert, and, all combined, they were strong enough to defeat it. The convention held in Virginia City, in the county of Storey, the largest city in the Territory, which, together with the county, was entitled to one-third of the entire representation of the Territory, instructed their nominees for the legislature to vote against taxing the mines, thereby nullifying one of the plainest provisions of the constitution. The action of that convention alarmed the ranchmen, or farmers, for the reason that, if the legislature should not pass laws for the taxing of mining property, the whole burden of supporting a State government would fall on them. Acting under this apprehension, many of this class of persons joined with the disaffected for other reasons, and defeated it.

There is no doubt of the loyalty of the people; good, true Union men have a majority in every precinct of the Territory. It is true there are too many disloyal people here; enough to annoy and perplex us all the time. The more recent immigration across the plains is strongly tinged with secession proclivities. Most of it is from Missouri, southern Illinois, and southern Indiana, and many of them from the scattered rebel armies of the southwest. This character of immigration will be greatly increased the coming season; still I think the increase of the Union population will be more than adequate to keep them in a minority. The struggle between the two parties has been an earnest one, and many times embittered. I have exerted myself to the utmost to keep it under control, and have succeeded better than I expected. The real heart of

this people is with the government, and nothing can alienate it. The people approve of all the measures adopted by the administration to put down the rebellion, and heartily desire that the utmost exertions of the nation shall be put forth to accomplish that object. Nevada will cheerfully give her men and treasure to aid and assist the government in any way indicated by it.

We have raised in the Territory within the last two years one company of infantry, now attached to a California regiment, a battalion of cavalry, consisting of six companies, four of which are in the field; the remaining two will be there also as soon as they can be mounted. In addition, we are raising a regiment of infantry, now in a good state of forwardness, and we can raise a brigade easily if necessary.

The Indians throughout the Territory have been quiet and peaceable, and I think will remain so. They seem to be peacefully inclined. The whites are getting so numerous that I apprehend no difficulty from Indians.

The legislature at its last session passed but few laws of a general nature. What they did pass were beneficial, and clearly within the scope and purview of the "organic act." They passed a law, or rather incorporated a provision in the practice act, embracing substantially the features of the California specific contract act. I thought it had a tendency to depreciate the currency of the country, and I *vetoed* it. It occurred to me that it was not becoming in a dependency to do anything detrimental to the interests of the country. I hope my action upon that question will be approved.

We have learned by telegraph that Congress has passed an enabling act for the admission of our Territory as a State, prescribing what some of the features shall be. I doubt not the provisions suggested will be readily adopted by our people. Indeed, the constitution submitted recently had all the main features required by the enabling act, and very few among the masses objected to it for that reason. I am confident that the people will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the enabling act to take their stand, as a sister State, by the side of those now battling for their rights.

We are about to hold a Territorial convention for the purpose of sending delegates to the national convention, whether allowed to vote therein or not. We are willing and anxious to meet and mingle our efforts with the States for the preservation of our glorious institutions, and ratify by our action our gratitude for the energy and integrity displayed by all having in charge our country's management and administration.

Our Territory is quite free from debt; we owe less than \$15,000, and when the revenue of the present year is collected we shall have a surplus of more than that amount. In this respect I think we compare favorably with our sister Territories.

The government currency does not meet with much favor here. Most of our inhabitants have been so long in California, and accustomed to gold and silver as a currency, it will take time for their prejudices to wear away. If we could have a bank established here, it would do more for this country and this coast than anything else to convince them of their error upon this subject. I understand that such an institution is contemplated; I hope it may be done.

We here flatter ourselves that the present season will bring our troubles so near a close as to dispel at least any apprehension for the future of our beloved country, and a nation's gratitude will be fully awarded to those who have labored so incessantly for its honor and integrity.

I have the honor to be your humble and obedient servant,

JAMES W. NYE,

Governor of the Territory of Nevada.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

out in permanent improvement in the Territory. In machinery for the hoisting of ores, pumping the water out of the mines, building of mills, improving of farms, opening new mines, improving those already worked, and in various ways indescribable, this amount of money has been laid out in the Territory. I entertain no doubt that much more has been expended here than our mines have produced. Large amounts of foreign capital are constantly coming, and being expended in developments before anything is realized from the mines or the improvements. This will undoubtedly be the case for many years to come, so long as new discoveries are made. The discoveries of mineral wealth in the last year are truly wonderful, and are constantly being made by our enterprising and hardy prospectors, who are seen everywhere, on the desert and the mountain side, in the valleys and the plains, with the implements for digging and the chemicals for testing all at hand. If successful in discovery, in a few weeks will be seen the shaft or tunnel, with a flourishing settlement around it.

The last year has demonstrated that our soil will produce well wherever water can be produced for irrigation. This fact has turned the attention of many of our people to cultivating the soil, and they reap a rich reward from their labors. Whenever irrigation is reduced to a system, and pains taken to obtain and encourage the use of water, we shall raise all of the vegetables and much of the coarse grain we shall need for consumption.

During the past few months we have had considerable political excitement in our Territory. The legislature of 1862 passed a law authorizing a convention for the purpose of framing a State constitution, with a view of asking admission as a State into the Union at the present session of Congress. The convention convened, framed a most excellent constitution, (a copy of which has been forwarded,) and submitted it to the people for ratification, which they failed to adopt. The reasons why it was not ratified are very obvious to those who were here and cognizant of the circumstances. The constitution contained quite stringent provisions in regard to the right of suffrage. This arrayed all the disloyal or secession element against it. It likewise contained a provision for the taxing of mines, which was unpalatable to the miners, (or some of them.) Neither or both of the above causes would have defeated it, but it was submitted at the same time that the election for State officers was held, and the dissatisfaction with some of the State ticket, and the proceedings of some of the county conventions, caused its opponents to act in concert, and, all combined, they were strong enough to defeat it. The convention held in Virginia City, in the county of Storey, the largest city in the Territory, which, together with the county, was entitled to one-third of the entire representation of the Territory, instructed their nominees for the legislature to vote against taxing the mines, thereby nullifying one of the plainest provisions of the constitution. The action of that convention alarmed the ranchmen, or farmers, for the reason that, if the legislature should not pass laws for the taxing of mining property, the whole burden of supporting a State government would fall on them. Acting under this apprehension, many of this class of persons joined with the disaffected for other reasons, and defeated it.

There is no doubt of the loyalty of the people; good, true Union men have a majority in every precinct of the Territory. It is true there are too many disloyal people here; enough to annoy and perplex us all the time. The more recent immigration across the plains is strongly tinged with secession proclivities. Most of it is from Missouri, southern Illinois, and southern Indiana, and many of them from the scattered rebel armies of the southwest. This character of immigration will be greatly increased the coming season; still I think the increase of the Union population will be more than adequate to keep them in a minority. The struggle between the two parties has been an earnest one, and many times embittered. I have exerted myself to the utmost to keep it under control, and have succeeded better than I expected. The real heart of

this people is with the government, and nothing can alienate it. The people approve of all the measures adopted by the administration to put down the rebellion, and heartily desire that the utmost exertions of the nation shall be put forth to accomplish that object. Nevada will cheerfully give her men and treasure to aid and assist the government in any way indicated by it.

We have raised in the Territory within the last two years one company of infantry, now attached to a California regiment, a battalion of cavalry, consisting of six companies, four of which are in the field; the remaining two will be there also as soon as they can be mounted. In addition, we are raising a regiment of infantry, now in a good state of forwardness, and we can raise a brigade easily if necessary.

The Indians throughout the Territory have been quiet and peaceable, and I think will remain so. They seem to be peacefully inclined. The whites are getting so numerous that I apprehend no difficulty from Indians.

The legislature at its last session passed but few laws of a general nature. What they did pass were beneficial, and clearly within the scope and purview of the "organic act." They passed a law, or rather incorporated a provision in the practice act, embracing substantially the features of the California specific contract act. I thought it had a tendency to depreciate the currency of the country, and I *vetoed* it. It occurred to me that it was not becoming in a dependency to do anything detrimental to the interests of the country. I hope my action upon that question will be approved.

We have learned by telegraph that Congress has passed an enabling act for the admission of our Territory as a State, prescribing what some of the features shall be. I doubt not the provisions suggested will be readily adopted by our people. Indeed, the constitution submitted recently had all the main features required by the enabling act, and very few among the masses objected to it for that reason. I am confident that the people will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the enabling act to take their stand, as a sister State, by the side of those now battling for their rights.

We are about to hold a Territorial convention for the purpose of sending delegates to the national convention, whether allowed to vote therein or not. We are willing and anxious to meet and mingle our efforts with the States for the preservation of our glorious institutions, and ratify by our action our gratitude for the energy and integrity displayed by all having in charge our country's management and administration.

Our Territory is quite free from debt; we owe less than \$15,000, and when the revenue of the present year is collected we shall have a surplus of more than that amount. In this respect I think we compare favorably with our sister Territories.

The government currency does not meet with much favor here. Most of our inhabitants have been so long in California, and accustomed to gold and silver as a currency, it will take time for their prejudices to wear away. If we could have a bank established here, it would do more for this country and this coast than anything else to convince them of their error upon this subject. I understand that such an institution is contemplated; I hope it may be done.

We here flatter ourselves that the present season will bring our troubles so near a close as to dispel at least any apprehension for the future of our beloved country, and a nation's gratitude will be fully awarded to those who have labored so incessantly for its honor and integrity.

I have the honor to be your humble and obedient servant,

JAMES W. NYE,

Governor of the Territory of Nevada.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

MESSAGE
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General on the rights of colored persons in the army or volunteer service of the United States, together with the accompanying papers.

MAY 7, 1864.—Read, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with the request contained in a resolution of the Senate, dated April 30, 1864, I herewith transmit to your honorable body a copy of the opinion by the Attorney General on the rights of colored persons in the army or volunteer service of the United States, together with the accompanying papers.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

MAY 7, 1864.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 23, 1864.

SIR: You have done me the honor to refer to me a communication to yourself from his excellency John A. Andrew, governor of Massachusetts, with accompanying papers, relative to the claim of Rev. Samuel Harrison for pay as chaplain of the 54th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers.

It appears by Gov. Andrew's letter and the other papers that Mr. Harrison, who is a colored man, was duly elected, and on the 8th day of September, 1863, commissioned by Gov. Andrew as chaplain of the 54th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers in the service of the United States; that on the 12th of November, 1863, he was mustered and accepted into the service of the United States at Morris island, South Carolina, by the proper mustering officer, and actually performed the duties of chaplain of that regiment then and since serving in South Carolina. On demanding his pay as chaplain, he was met by the following refusal in writing, signed by the paymaster at Hilton Head:

"Samuel Harrison, chaplain of the 54th regiment Massachusetts volunteers, (colored troops,) asks pay at the usual rate, \$100 per month and two rations, which, he being of African descent, I decline paying, under act of Congress passed July 17, 1862, employing persons of African descent in military service of the United States. The chaplain declines to receive anything less."

You have requested my opinion whether the paymaster should have paid as demanded, and, if he should, whether it is your duty to order him to do so.

The 54th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers was organized in the same manner as were other regiments of State volunteers under the following order of the War Department, dated January 26, 1863, viz :

“Ordered, That Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, is authorized, until further orders, to raise such number of volunteer companies of artillery for duty in the forts of Massachusetts and elsewhere, and such corps of infantry for the volunteer military service, as he may find convenient, such volunteers to be enlisted for three years or until sooner discharged, and may include persons of African descent, organized into separate corps. He will make the usual needful requisitions on the appropriate staff bureaus and officers for the proper transportation, organization, supplies, subsistence, arms, and equipments of such volunteers.

“EDWIN M. STANTON,
“*Secretary of War.*”

I do not know that any rule of law, constitutional or statutory, ever prohibited the acceptance, organization, and muster of “persons of African descent” into the military service of the United States as enlisted men or volunteers. But whatever doubt might have existed on the subject had been fully resolved before this order was issued, by the eleventh section of the act of 17th July, 1862, chapter 195, which authorized the President to employ as many persons of African descent as he might deem necessary and proper for the suppression of the rebellion, and for that purpose to organize and use them in such manner as he might judge best for the public welfare, and the twelfth section of the act of same date, chapter 201, which authorized the President to receive into the service of the United States for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they might be found competent, persons of African descent, such persons to be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President might prescribe.

The 54th Massachusetts regiment was therefore organized and mustered into the service of the United States under clear authority of law.

But the fifteenth section of the act of 17th July, 1862, chapter 201, after directing that all persons who have been or shall be enrolled in the service of the United States under that act shall receive the pay and rations then allowed by law to soldiers, according to their respective grades, contains this *proviso*: “That persons of African descent who under this law shall be employed shall receive ten dollars per month and one ration, three dollars of which monthly pay may be in clothing.”

Whether persons of African descent “enrolled in the service of the United States” as private soldiers are included within the words “persons of African descent who under this law shall be employed,” thereby limiting their pay as soldiers to ten dollars a month, is not the question you have submitted to me; for Mr. Harrison was not a private soldier, but an officer, serving under the commission of the governor of Massachusetts, the authenticity and validity of which were recognized and admitted by the United States when he was mustered into its service. But the question is, can a person of African descent lawfully hold the office and receive the pay of chaplain of a volunteer regiment in the service of the United States?

I have already said that I knew of no provision of law, constitutional or statutory, which prohibited the acceptance of persons of African descent into the military service of the United States; and if they could be lawfully accepted as private soldiers, so also might they be lawfully accepted as commissioned officers, if otherwise qualified therefor. But the express power conferred on the Presi-

dent by the eleventh section of the act of 17th July, 1862, chapter 195, before cited, to employ this class of persons for the suppression of the rebellion as he may judge best for the public welfare, furnishes all needed sanction of law to the employment of a colored chaplain for a volunteer regiment of his own race. Nor is any prohibition of the employment of such person found in the statutes which declare the qualifications of chaplains. The ninth section of the act to authorize the employment of volunteers, &c., of 22d July, 1861, chapter 9, provides that there shall be allowed to each regiment one chaplain, who shall be appointed by the regimental commander on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment shall be made. The chaplain so appointed must be a regularly ordained minister of a Christian denomination, &c. The seventh section of the act of 3d August, 1861, chapter 42, for the better organization of the military establishment, declares that one chaplain shall be allowed to each regiment of the army, to be selected and appointed as the President may direct, provided that none but regularly ordained ministers of some Christian denomination shall be eligible to selection or appointment. The eighth section of the act of 17th July, 1862, chapter 200, declares that the two sections last cited shall be construed to read as follows: "That no person shall be appointed a chaplain in the United States army who is not a regularly ordained minister of some religious denomination, and who does not present testimonials of his present good standing as such minister, with a recommendation for his appointment as an army chaplain from some authorized ecclesiastical body, or not less than five accredited ministers belonging to said religious denomination."

The closest inspection of these provisions will discover nothing that precludes the appointment of a Christian minister to the office of chaplain because he is a person of African descent. I therefore conclude that Mr. Harrison was the lawfully appointed and qualified chaplain of the 54th Massachusetts regiment.

The ninth section of the act of 17th July, 1862, chapter 200, provides that thereafter, the compensation of all chaplains in the regular or volunteer service or army hospitals shall be one hundred dollars per month and two rations a day when on duty. Was Mr. Harrison entitled to this rate of compensation, or was he limited to the pay of ten dollars a month and one ration, fixed by the *proviso* to the fifteenth section of the act of 17th July, 1862, chapter 201?

It will be observed that this *proviso* declares that ten dollars a month and one ration shall be received by persons of African descent employed under the law of which it is a part, viz., the act of 17th July, 1862, chapter 201. Now, we have seen that it is not necessary to resort to that law to find authority for the appointment of Mr. Harrison as chaplain, for, apart from the authority which might be presumed to exist prior to the enactment of any of these statutes, the eleventh section of the act of 17th July, 1862, chapter 195, sufficiently warranted it. To bring him, then, within the sweep of this proviso, and thus withdraw him from the reach of the act which specifically fixes the pay of the class of officers to which by clear law he belongs, would violate the plainest principles of construction. The act, of which the *proviso* is a part, was not intended, in my opinion, either to authorize the employment or fix the pay of any persons of African descent, except those who might be needed to perform the humble offices of labor and service for which they might be found competent. The twelfth section authorizes them to be received into service for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they might be found competent. The thirteenth section declares that when any man or boy of African descent, who, by the laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to any person aiding the rebellion, shall render such service as this act provides for, he, his mother, wife and children shall be free thereafter, with certain exceptions. And the fifteenth section fixes their pay as before stated. Whilst it is true that the words of the twelfth sec-

tion are broad enough to embrace all persons of African descent who may be received into the military or naval service of the United States, it is yet quite evident from the terms of the whole section, as well as from the promise of freedom held out to such persons who were slaves, in the thirteenth section, that in limiting their pay to ten dollars a month and one ration, Congress had in view the class who were fitted only for the humbler kinds of service referred to, and not persons who, under the authority of other laws, might be appointed to positions requiring higher qualifications, and entitled to a higher rate of pay. To assume that because Mr. Harrison is a person of African descent, he shall draw only the pay which this law establishes for the class it obviously refers to, and be deprived of the pay which another law specifically affixes to the office he lawfully held, would be, in my opinion, a distortion of both laws, not only unjust to him, but in plain violation of the purpose of Congress.

I therefore think that the paymaster should have paid Mr. Harrison his full pay as chaplain of a volunteer regiment.

Your attention having been specially called to the wrong done in this case, I am also of opinion, that your constitutional obligation to take care that the laws be faithfully executed makes it your duty to direct the Secretary of War to inform the officers of the pay department of the army that such is your view of the law, and I do not doubt that it will be accepted by them as furnishing the correct rule for their action.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD BATES,
Attorney General.

The PRESIDENT.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Executive Department, Boston. March 24, 1864.

SIR: I beg leave to submit to your consideration, by this communication and accompanying papers, the case of the Reverend Samuel Harrison, lately chaplain of the 54th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers.

Mr. Harrison was duly elected chaplain of the 54th Massachusetts volunteer infantry, August 22, 1863; was commissioned by me as such, September 8, 1863, and was mustered into the service of the United States November 12, 1863, at Morris island, S. C., by Charles A. Brooks, mustering officer.

On demanding his pay, as chaplain, of the United States paymaster at Hilton Head, S. C., he was met by the following refusal in writing, viz:

HILTON HEAD, S. C., *February 6, 1864.*

Samuel Harrison, chaplain of the 54th regiment Massachusetts volunteers, (colored troops,) asks pay at the usual rate, \$100 per month, and two rations, which, he being of African descent, I declined paying, under act of Congress passed July 17, 1862, employing persons of African descent in military service of the United States. The chaplain declines to receive anything less.

A. TEN EYCK,

Paymaster United States Army.

I respectfully ask your excellency's attention, as a preliminary inquiry, to the manner in which the 54th regiment Massachusetts volunteers, (and its companion, the 55th,) were organized.

They were organized as Massachusetts volunteers, precisely in the same manner as were other regiments of State volunteers, and under the following order of the War Department, viz:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
January 26, 1863.

Ordered, That Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, is authorized, until further orders, to raise such number of volunteer companies of artillery, for duty in the forts of Massachusetts and elsewhere, and such corps of infantry for the volunteer military service, as he may find convenient, such volunteers to be enlisted for three years or until sooner discharged, and may include persons of African descent, organized into separate corps. He will make the usual needful requisitions on the appropriate staff bureaus and officers for the proper transportation, organization, supplies, subsistence, arms, and equipments of such volunteers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

In no respect do the troops raised and organized under this order differ, as to the provision by the order for their organization, rights, liabilities, or pay, from any other regiments of volunteers. And admitting, for the sake of the argument, that any men mustered as soldiers, and doing a soldier's duty, can be rightly turned off with less than a soldier's pay, still these two regiments from Massachusetts are under no such possible disability. They were raised, enlisted, mustered, sworn in, and used under the laws for raising and accepting volunteers. They stand in every respect, as the foregoing order shows, upon the same laws which support the rights of white soldiers. The order of the President of the United States, issued under the hand of the Secretary of War, the contract of enlistment, the muster-rolls, and the commissions of their officers, are all evidence of the identity of these regiments in rights and legal character with all other regiments of State volunteers. They were raised in direct pursuance of, in specific reference and conformity to, and, by express words, under, the act of Congress for the recruitment and acceptance of State volunteers; and the laws for the payment of the volunteer army of the United States apply to these men, or they apply to nobody.

Under the 11th section of the 195th chapter of the acts of 1862, the President is specifically authorized to employ persons of African descent, "and, for this purpose, he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare." Acting through the Secretary of War, the President did think best to cause these men to be organized into regiments as volunteer soldiers, under the act of Congress for the acceptance of volunteers. They became such volunteers by the concurrent act of the government and themselves. But, before the passage of this act, indeed, your excellency was not restricted to the acceptance of white men by the laws authorizing you to accept volunteers. A man of African descent has always been competent to be enlisted into the regular army of the United States, into the navy of the United States, and to be employed in any arm of either service. In the navy, men of color have always been employed and have been paid according to the grade of their employment. Even in the army, colored men, acting in the capacity of stevedores and as employés of the quartermaster's and ordnance department, have been and are employed, and are paid according to the value of their services, sometimes, as I am informed, even at the rate of one dollar by the day. So that not only is the distinction made by the paymaster against these troops contrary to the law and to justice, but opposed to the daily practice of the government itself.

The case of Chaplain Harrison, however, carries us a step further, as it is the case of an *officer*, duly mustered into the service of the United States, who has performed the duties of an officer and claims the full pay of an officer.

More than this, it is the case of a man filling a *sacred office*, one who has

presented the lawful testimonials of the appropriate ecclesiastical authorities, proving that he is a clergyman in good and regular standing with his denomination; one who has been legally elected by the votes of the field officers and company commanders of a volunteer regiment to the office of chaplain; who has, pursuant thereto, been duly commissioned as such by the governor of his State, according to the law and the regulations of the army, and who has been mustered as such into the military service of the United States, and who, so long as his health permitted, has continued to perform the religious and official functions pertaining to his capacity and duty.

If, as a private soldier, he might not have been, by reason of his color, entitled to the full pay of a soldier, even while performing the full duty of a soldier; if, as an officer of United States volunteers, he was, by reason of his color, to be deprived of the compensation provided by law for officers of his rank and grade; yet it will be the first time, I believe, since the Christian era, that a man in holy orders in the Christian church has, by reason of his color, descent or origin, been refused the rights, immunities and privileges pertaining to his office and character.

In the ancient church of Rome, whose history antedates all other Christian churches, the road has been open to men of African descent to positions of high dignity and honor. Not only to the lower orders of the priesthood, but even bishoprics have been filled by men of this complexion. Nor is color or national origin the condition of reception or the ground of rejection in any Protestant church of christendom, whether in regard to laymen or clergymen. For the first time now in history has it happened that such a laborer is pronounced to be unworthy of secular recognition; and I earnestly ask your excellency to consider whether it can be possible that a man set apart by a branch of the church as a competent minister of religion, elected by his brother officers as one of themselves, commissioned according to the law, and mustered as an officer, and entitled, as I have shown by your excellency's own order, to all the rights of other officers of volunteers, shall be condemned, in contempt of his origin according to the flesh, to suffer loss of the pay and allowances provided for incumbents of the office he filled, and be degraded in his compensation to the rank of persons unenlisted, uninspected, unsworn, and unmustered, who are employed in mass under an exceptional statute for whatever services they may severally and respectively be found afterwards competent to perform.

I appeal, therefore, to your excellency, as the supreme executive magistrate, to direct the pay department of the army to recognize the rights of this chaplain, and to pay him accordingly. I appeal not merely in behalf of the men of African descent against a decision made in defiance of the law and of the contract, but in behalf of the official character of an officer of volunteers which this decision appealed from seeks to reduce to that of a chance employé at day labor; and also in behalf of the Christian church, whose creed forbids any respect of persons, save that founded in religion itself, before whose altars all earthly distinctions vanish, the peasant and noble kneeling alike in the humility of a common penitence, and at whose altars its ministers serve a celestial master, bound together by the ties of a spiritual brotherhood, "not after the law of a carnal commandment, but after the power of an endless life." In one word, may it please your excellency, the sacraments, the doctrines, the consolations of the Christian church do not derive their efficacy from the origin, color or social position of its ministers; nor are the prejudices of men, moved by secular ambition and wordly motives and principles, entitled to any place at the altar of God. The church decides who are its pastors. The flock, in this instance according to the law, chooses its own shepherd or chaplain. A refusal by an officer of the executive department to recognize the capacity and the

rights of this chaplain is alike in violation of the rights of the Christian church and of the laws of Congress.

I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant,

JNO. A. ANDREW.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

[Indorsement.]

ATTORNEY GENERAL: Please give me your legal opinion whether the paymaster should have paid as demanded; and if yea, is it the duty of the President to order him to pay?

A. LINCOLN.

APRIL 4, 1864.

*Muster-in roll of a commissioned officer in the 54th regiment of Massachusetts colored volunteers, commanded by Colonel E. M. Hall-
lowell, called into the service of the United States by the President, from the 12th day of November, 1863, (date of this muster,) for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged.*

Number of each grade.	NAMES. PRESENT AND ABSENT. (Privates in alphabetical order.)	Rank.	Age.	JOINED FOR DUTY AND ENROLLED.				TRAVEL- LING.		VAL., IN DOLLARS, OF—	Where enrolled by the officers of the U.S., un- der the act approved Mar. 3, 1863, known as the Enrolment Act.*		REMARKS.
				When.	Where.	By whom enrolled.	Period.	To place of rendezvous, No. of miles.	From place of discharge home, No. of miles.				
1	Samuel Harrison.....	Chaplain.	44	Nov. 12, '63.	Morris Is- land, S. C.	.....	3 years.	.....	.....	Horses. Horse equipments.	In what State.	Number of the en- rolment district.	1. Every man whose name is on this roll must be accounted for on the next muster-roll. 2. The exchange of men by substitution, and the exchanging, swapping, or loaning of horses after muster into service, are strictly forbidden. This officer is appointed from civil life to fill an original vacancy by commission from the governor of Massachusetts, dated September 8, 1863. This muster takes effect from Nov. 12, 1863.

I certify, on honor, that I have carefully examined this officer whose name is borne on this roll, and have accepted him into the service of the United States for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged, from this 12th day of November, 1863.

CHARLES A. BROOKS,
Captain 9th Maine Volunteers, Assistant Com. of Masters.

Date: November 12, 1863.
Station: Morris Island, S. C.

* 1st. All officers mustering troops into the service of the United States will take special care to see that opposite every name, whether officer or soldier, are entered the State and the number of the enrolment district in which he was enrolled under the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, (known as the Enrolment Act,) by the enrolling officers of the United States.

2d. The mustering officer will see that four copies of this roll are made, three of which he will retain; the fourth will be retained by the company commander, or, in case of field and staff, and officers and men mustered into service separately or in squads, by the senior officer, non-commissioned, or the private standing first on the list of persons so mustered in, to be handed by him to the person who musters them or him at his next muster, that the new muster-rolls may be properly made out. The mustering officer will dispose of the three copies retained by him as follows: He will send one to the Adjutant General of the army, one to the Paymaster General of the army, and one to the Adjutant General of the State to which the troops belong. These will be sent as soon as possible after the muster-in.

His excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, governor and commander-in-chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to Samuel Harrison, of Pittsfield, in the county of Berkshire and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, greeting:

[SEAL.]

JOHN A. ANDREW.

Whereas, on the eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, you were duly elected chaplain of the 54th regiment of the Massachusetts volunteers in the service of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me, I do, by these presents, reposing trust and confidence in your learning and ability, commission you accordingly.

You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and intelligence, according to the laws of the United States, observing such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from your superior officers.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Commonwealth the eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the eighty-eighth year of the independence of the United States of America.

By his excellency the governor.

OLIVER WARNER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you, for transmission to the Senate, in pursuance of the resolution of that body of the 30th ultimo, a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General on the claim of the Rev. Samuel Harrison, a man of color, as chaplain of the 54th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, to the pay and rations of a chaplain of volunteers in the service of the United States. This is the only opinion given by the Attorney General on the question referred to in the Senate resolution. The only papers which accompanied the opinion were the commission of Chaplain Harrison, the certificate of his muster into the United States service, and the letter of Governor Andrew to yourself relative to the claim, all of which were returned with the copy of the opinion sent to you on the 29th ultimo, and which will doubtless be found with that copy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. COFFEY,
Assistant Attorney General.

The PRESIDENT.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 9th instant, a report from the Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of the correspondence relative to a controversy between the republic of Chili and Bolivia.

MAY 16, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 9th instant, requesting a copy of correspondence relative to a controversy between the republic of Chili and Bolivia, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 12, 1864.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 9th instant, requesting the President, "if not inconsistent with the public interest, to furnish the Senate copies of any recent correspondence of the minister of the United States at Chili relating to the existing trouble between Chili and Bolivia," has the honor to report, that as the subject of the resolution is a territorial dispute between two foreign countries, it might not, under ordinary circumstances, be advisable to furnish the information called for. As it is understood, however, that the correspondence has been published by the parties, or by one of them, no material objection may be entertained to a compliance with the resolution. The copies which it calls for are, consequently, herewith annexed.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

Mr. Nelson to Mr. Seward.

No. 99.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Santiago de Chili, July 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, by the "intermediate" steamer, which arrived from Callao on the 9th instant, intelligence was received of the conditional declaration of war by the congress of Bolivia against the government of Chili; the said declaration being founded upon the alleged wrongful appropriation by Chili of three degrees of territory belonging to the former republic.

A copy of the message of the president of Bolivia to the national congress, dated May 15, 1863, asking such action, and of the act of said congress approved June 5, granting the same, are herewith transmitted, together with a translation, marked A.

The receipt of this intelligence has produced marked activity in the departments of war and navy of Chili. Lieutenant Thompson, of the latter service, left upon the steamer of the 11th, bearing despatches to the commander of the war steamer Marpu, at present stationed at Mejillones, a point within the disputed territory.

Upon the same day the war steamer Maull arrived from the south, and was ordered to convey re-enforcements to Mejillones, while the "Independence" was ordered to Aranco to take on board the battalion of infantry there stationed, and return with all speed, stopping only at the Lota coal mines, for the purpose of taking in an extra supply of fuel.

The sloop-of-war "Esmeralda" was upon the point of sailing for San Francisco on the 12th instant, for the purpose of extensive repairs, but has also been ordered to Mejillones, whence she will probably continue on to her original destination.

While the government of Chili has given as yet no public official intimation of its intended course under existing circumstances, this active preparation would seem to indicate an intention to resist any attempt to dispossess it of the disputed territory.

In the absence of a legation near the government of Bolivia, and as highly important events in the political history of both countries, I have deemed it proper to briefly communicate these details, and have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. NELSON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States.

[Translation.]

THE FENOCURRIL.—SANTIAGO, July 10, 1863.

Declaration of war, of Bolivia to Chili.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC,

Oruro, May 15, 1863.

SIR: Not only in Bolivia, but throughout the continent, have become matters of public notoriety the offences committed by Chili against our country, by the occupation of Mejillones, and by the adjudication which by her own authority she has made of three degrees of the Bolivian coast, from 26°, the ancient southern boundary of the province of Atacama, to 23°, in which the said bay is situated.

This injury is rendered still more outrageous, considering the offensive forgetfulness and initiating disdain with which the government appears to view our rights, since the official documents of the neighboring republic completely overlook the international question pending, in regard to boundaries, and solely occupy themselves with seeking the most convenient administrative measures for the working of the guano deposits of Mejillones, and the obtaining the greatest possible profit therefrom. This is shown in the message which the president of that republic has addressed upon the 13th of April last to the congress of Chili, in extra session, which, for your better information, accompanies this in a printed form.

Upon the other hand, our justice and rights upon Mejillones and the adjacent coast as far as Paposo are, in every respect, evident. The report of the minister of foreign affairs, the reading of which you will be pleased to kindly listen to, contains irrefutable proofs of rash "extra-limiting" of our neighbor.

The Bolivian territory, therefore, has been violated, the integrity of the republic wounded, and the glorious name of our country compromised; at the same time that, on the other hand, it is attempted to convey away valuable wealth which, under every aspect, belongs to Bolivia.

It were impossible to allege reasons more evident or motives more rightful for declaring war against our wanton aggressor.

Wherefore, and in compliance with the provisions contained in the 26th article, 13th attribution of the constitution, I request of the assembly to declare war against Chili in case that, after the diplomatic means recognized by the law of nations to do away with misunderstandings among nations and decorously avoid war have been exhausted by the government, Chili should persist in her unjust and rash attempt to snatch from us our coast and Mejillones.

Should the assembly recognize, as I doubt not, the necessity of this declaration, it will also be pleased to decree, in conformity to the constitution, the powers and means which may be necessary to the executive for the honorable prosecution of the war, until the revindication of the territory and guano deposits which have been usurped shall be accomplished.

I am your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOSÉ MARIA DE ACTRA.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT

Of the Extraordinary Sovereign Assembly, ("Comercio" of Lima.)

José Maria de Actra, constitutional president of Bolivia.

Be it known to all men that congress has decreed, and we publish the following law :

The extraordinary legislative assembly decrees :

ONLY ARTICLE. The executive power is authorized to declare war against the government of the republic of Chili, in case that, after exhausting the conciliatory measures of diplomacy, he should not obtain the return of the usurped territory, or a pacific solution, compatible with national dignity.

A special law will determine the powers with which the executive should be clothed for the salvation of the integrity of the state.

Let it be communicated to the executive power for its sanction and its carrying out.

Given in the hall of sessions, in Oruro, on the 27th of May, 1863.

LUCAS MENDOZA DE LA TAPIA,

President.

RICARDO MUJIA,

Member for the Capital.

LUCRE, *Secretary.*

FELIX ORTIZ,

Member for the Departments of La Paz, Secretary.

PALACE OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT IN ORURO, June 5, 1863.

Be it executed.

JOSÉ MARIA ACTRA.

The Minister of Government, Religion, and Foreign Relations,

RAFAEL BUSTILLO.

The Minister of the Treasury,

MELCHER URQUIDI.

The Minister of Instruction and Justice,

JUAN DE LA CRUZ RENJEL.

The Minister of War,

SEBASTIAN AGREDA.

A copy of the message of the president of Bolivia to the national congress, dated May 15, 1863, asking such action, and of the act of said congress approved June 5, granting the same, are herewith transmitted, together with a translation, marked A.

The receipt of this intelligence has produced marked activity in the departments of war and navy of Chili. Lieutenant Thompson, of the latter service, left upon the steamer of the 11th, bearing despatches to the commander of the war steamer Marpu, at present stationed at Mejillones, a point within the disputed territory.

Upon the same day the war steamer Maull arrived from the south, and was ordered to convey re-enforcements to Mejillones, while the "Independence" was ordered to Aranco to take on board the battalion of infantry there stationed, and return with all speed, stopping only at the Lota coal mines, for the purpose of taking in an extra supply of fuel.

The sloop-of-war "Esmeralda" was upon the point of sailing for San Francisco on the 12th instant, for the purpose of extensive repairs, but has also been ordered to Mejillones, whence she will probably continue on to her original destination.

While the government of Chili has given as yet no public official intimation of its intended course under existing circumstances, this active preparation would seem to indicate an intention to resist any attempt to dispossess it of the disputed territory.

In the absence of a legation near the government of Bolivia, and as highly important events in the political history of both countries, I have deemed it proper to briefly communicate these details, and have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. NELSON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State of the United States.

[Translation.]

THE FENOCURRIL.—SANTIAGO, July 10, 1863.

Declaration of war, of Bolivia to Chili.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC,

Oruro, May 15, 1863.

SIR: Not only in Bolivia, but throughout the continent, have become matters of public notoriety the offences committed by Chili against our country, by the occupation of Mejillones, and by the adjudication which by her own authority she has made of three degrees of the Bolivian coast, from 26°, the ancient southern boundary of the province of Atacama, to 23°, in which the said bay is situated.

This injury is rendered still more outrageous, considering the offensive forgetfulness and initiating disdain with which the government appears to view our rights, since the official documents of the neighboring republic completely overlook the international question pending in regard to boundaries, and solely occupy themselves with seeking the most convenient administrative measures for the working of the guano deposits of Mejillones, and the obtaining the greatest possible profit therefrom. This is shown in the message which the president of that republic has addressed upon the 13th of April last to the congress of Chili, in extra session, which, for your better information, accompanies this in a printed form.

Upon the other hand, our justice and rights upon Mejillones and the adjacent coast as far as Paposo are, in every respect, evident. The report of the minister of foreign affairs, the reading of which you will be pleased to kindly listen to, contains irrefutable proofs of rash "extra-limiting" of our neighbor.

The Bolivian territory, therefore, has been violated, the integrity of the republic wounded, and the glorious name of our country compromised; at the same time that, on the other hand, it is attempted to convey away valuable wealth which, under every aspect, belongs to Bolivia.

It were impossible to allege reasons more evident or motives more rightful for declaring war against our wanton aggressor.

Wherefore, and in compliance with the provisions contained in the 26th article, 13th attribution of the constitution, I request of the assembly to declare war against Chili in case that, after the diplomatic means recognized by the law of nations to do away with misunderstandings among nations and decorously avoid war have been exhausted by the government, Chili should persist in her unjust and rash attempt to snatch from us our coast and Mejillones.

Should the assembly recognize, as I doubt not, the necessity of this declaration, it will also be pleased to decree, in conformity to the constitution, the powers and means which may be necessary to the executive for the honorable prosecution of the war, until the revindication of the territory and guano deposits which have been usurped shall be accomplished.

I am your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOSÉ MARIA DE ACTRA.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT

Of the Extraordinary Sovereign Assembly, ("Comercio" of Lima.)

José Maria de Actra, constitutional president of Bolivia.

Be it known to all men that congress has decreed, and we publish the following law :

The extraordinary legislative assembly decrees :

ONLY ARTICLE. The executive power is authorized to declare war against the government of the republic of Chili, in case that, after exhausting the conciliatory measures of diplomacy, he should not obtain the return of the usurped territory, or a pacific solution, compatible with national dignity.

A special law will determine the powers with which the executive should be clothed for the salvation of the integrity of the state.

Let it be communicated to the executive power for its sanction and its carrying out.

Given in the hall of sessions, in Oruro, on the 27th of May, 1863.

LUCAS MENDOZA DE LA TAPIA,

President.

RICARDO MUJIA,

Member for the Capital.

LUCRE, *Secretary.*

FELIX ORTIZ,

Member for the Departments of La Paz, Secretary.

PALACE OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT IN ORURO, June 5, 1863.

Be it executed.

JOSÉ MARIA ACTRA.

The Minister of Government, Religion, and Foreign Relations,

RAFAEL BUSTILLO.

The Minister of the Treasury,

MELCHER URQUIDI.

The Minister of Instruction and Justice,

JUAN DE LA CRUZ RENJEL.

The Minister of War,

SEBASTIAN AGREDA.

We, therefore, order all the authorities to comply therewith, and see that it be complied with.

JOSÉ MARIA DE ACTRA.

The Minister of Government, Religion, and Foreign Relations,
RAFAEL BUSTILLO.

A true copy.

The Chief Clerk,
JOSÉ ANTONIO DAZA,

(America de Tacna.)

Mr. Nelson to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

No. 102.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Santiago de Chili, August 1, 1863.

SIR:

* * * * *

The question of limits between Chili and Bolivia has been ably discussed by my predecessor, Governor Bigler, in his notes to the government upon the "Sportsman" case, but without success; and the same question has now acquired additional importance from the belligerent attitude assumed by the two republics, the diplomatic discussions of years having failed to cause either government to recede from its claims to the disputed territory.

The apparent approach to hostilities between Chili and Bolivia, growing out of the conditional declaration of war by the latter government, formed the subject of my despatch No. 99, of July 17 ultimo. Nothing further upon this subject has, however, transpired during the past fortnight; the excitement seems to have subsided, and I have been unofficially informed that the new minister from Bolivia to Chili was, at the last advices, at Tacna, upon his way to Santiago, with a view to further diplomatic negotiation.

In view, however, of the evident determination of both Chili and Bolivia to adhere to their claims to the desert of Atacama, I venture to suggest that the interest which the government of the United States possesses in the settlement of the question furnishes sufficient motive for the proposition of arbitration, not only of the "Sportsman" and Alsop claims, but of the entire subject of boundary. The positions taken heretofore upon this subject by this legation and by the government of Chili are in such direct antagonism that, in my opinion, no other settlement of the said claim is feasible or, indeed, possible.

* * * * *

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS H. NELSON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Nelson.

No. 48.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 16, 1863.

SIR: Your despatch, No. 102, of the first of last month, has been received. The interpretation which it places upon the instruction of the department, No. 27, of the 8th of January last, is approved. With reference to the claims in the cases of the "Sportsman" and of Alsop & Co., it may be remarked that, as the principal point involved depends upon a conflict of jurisdiction between

Chili and Bolivia, it would be preferable for those republics to refer their respective territorial pretensions to the arbitrament of a third power, and to us Spain would seem to be the most eligible umpire for both parties. If the controversy were thus decided, there could be little cause for hesitation as to the further prosecution of the claims.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THOMAS H. NELSON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Nelson to Mr. Seward.

No. 123.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Santiago de Chili, March 27, 1864.

SIR: In my despatch No. 99, of July 17, 1863, I had the honor to inform you of the conditional declaration of war made by Bolivia against Chili, founded upon the alleged wrongful appropriation, by the latter, of some three degrees of latitude belonging to the former republic.

In view of the evident determination of both republics to adhere to their claims to the disputed territory, and of the apparent impossibility of deciding by negotiation the questions involved, and in view of the interest held by our government in the settlement of the "Alsop & Co." and "Sportsman" claims, both dependent, principally, upon the decision of the questions involved in the discussion between the aforesaid republics, I ventured to suggest, in my despatch No. 102, of August 1, 1863, that I be instructed to propose the reference of all the points in dispute to the arbitration of some friendly power.

In your despatch No. 48, of September 16, 1863, acknowledging the receipt of my last-named communication, you stated "that it would be preferable for those republics to refer their respective territorial pretensions to the arbitrament of a third power."

At the date of the receipt of this despatch, Dr. Thomas Frias, the minister plenipotentiary of Bolivia, had arrived in Santiago, charged with the special mission of endeavoring to settle the question of territorial jurisdiction pending between that republic and Chili.

Dr. Frias had been especially charged by his government to consult with me upon the objects of his mission; and, after a number of conferences, I deemed it most decorous to defer the presentation of my proposition of arbitration until he had had an opportunity of presenting the views of his government, and of arranging, if possible, the question of limits without the interference of a third party; intending to reserve my appeal until a time when every other resource had been exhausted, and when its effect would, perhaps, be more salutary.

A very voluminous correspondence ensued between the minister of Bolivia and the secretary of foreign relations. The latter insisted upon the withdrawal of the conditional declaration of war issued at Oruro, June 5, 1863, by the Congress of Bolivia, and upon indemnity being granted to Don Matias Torres, a Chilian citizen, alleged to have been imprisoned and otherwise ill-treated by the Bolivian authorities, for exporting guano from the disputed territory, under license from the Chilian authorities. Mr. Frias, on the other hand, asked the sequestration of the disputed territory until the question should be definitely settled.

These demands were regarded, by the respective ministers, as conditions precedent to the discussion of the main question; but Mr. Frias finally desisted from his demand of sequestration, and simply asked that orders be given to prohibit further exportation of guano from the disputed territory, pending the question of jurisdiction, but declined, at the same time, to accede to the demands

of Chili, alleging that the conditional declaration of war by Bolivia was purely a domestic act, and that the criminal prosecution against Torres had been already suspended.

Mr. Tocornal having peremptorily declined to order such prohibition, Mr. Frias, upon the 24th ultimo, requested his passports, and upon the 2d instant sailed for Bolivia—diplomatic relations being thus entirely suspended between the two countries.

Upon the 25th ultimo, upon being apprised of these facts, I addressed a note (see enclosure A) to the secretary of foreign relations, deprecating the cessation of friendly relations between the two republics, and earnestly advising a reference of *all* the questions in dispute to arbitration.

To add force to my suggestion, the concluding paragraphs of my note were in language almost identical with that of Tocornal's own note of December 30, 1863, addressed to the cabinets of Quito and Bogota, imploring those republics to refrain from fratricidal strife, and giving up, each one, some portion of its pretensions, to submit the questions involved to the arbitration of some friendly power.

Upon the 7th instant the secretary of foreign relations addressed me, in reply, a communication, a copy and translation of which form enclosures B and C, wherein, after expressing the gratitude of his government for the friendly interest taken in the affair by my government and by this legation, he stated that the question of boundary had never been reached in the discussion between himself and the representative of Bolivia; that the honor and dignity of Chili demanded that, before entering upon the discussion of the main question, Bolivia should withdraw the threat implied in the conditional declaration of war, and should indemnify Torres; that the minister of Bolivia had distinctly refused compliance with these demands of Chili; that, while Chili was loyally anxious to enter upon the discussion of the main question, this refusal of Bolivia rendered it impossible; that Peru had tendered its good offices and friendly mediation for the settlement of the boundary question, and that the government of Chili had hastened to inform it that, under these circumstances, it was, with great regret, obliged to decline availing itself at present of so generous an offer; that from that time to the present, the state of affairs having undergone no change whatever favorable to mediation, he found himself obliged to give to this legation the same reply as that given to Peru.

Expressing a determination to avoid, as far as possible, the painful consequences which might result from this rupture, and a hope that Bolivia may yet return upon her steps and offer to Chili the reparation she demands as a condition precedent to all discussion, his Excellency concluded by stating, that, in such an event, it would be very grateful to Chili to recur, if necessary, to the friendly offices of the United States.

It will be observed that, while my suggestion of arbitration embraced all the points in dispute between the two republics, the secretary of foreign relations, in his reply, has deemed proper to consider the boundary question as above referred to.

It is my opinion that Chili will avoid a reference to arbitration of the question in dispute, and that she will maintain her claim to jurisdiction over the desert of Atacama; especially since Bolivia is not in a position to recur to other arguments than those of diplomacy.

Mr. Tocornal having expressed a desire to publish the notes exchanged between this legation and the department of foreign relations upon the Chili-Bolivian question, I gave my consent thereto, and upon the nineteenth instant the correspondence appeared in the "Arancano," the official organ of the government. It was very generally copied into the newspapers of that country, and commented upon by them in the spirit of cordial good feeling towards the United States.—(See enclosure D.)

While the instructions given me upon this subject were of a character more general than specific, I have thought it my duty to do all in my power to avert the disastrous consequences of a war between the two sister republics of America, deeming it important not only to cultivate the most friendly relations between our own country and that to which I have the honor to be accredited, but also to interpose the good offices of our government to prevent the severance of those friendly bonds between the country of my residence and neighboring republics. I trust that my action in the premises may be approved.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS H. NELSON.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States.

A.

Mr. Nelson to Mr. Tocornal.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Santiago de Chili, February 12, 1864.

SIR: I have perused with the deepest interest the various arguments presented by the republics of Chili and Bolivia in behalf of their respective claims to jurisdiction over the desert of Atacama, and have most carefully studied the antecedents of the discussion, so far as published.

It has appeared to me, while Chili, upon the one hand, maintains unhesitatingly her right of dominion over the territory in dispute, and Bolivia, upon the other, as persistently denies that right, that further discussion would but lead to the reiteration of opinions heretofore expressed, and not tend to the solution of the question of sovereignty.

These views were transmitted by me to the honorable Secretary of State of the United States, who, in a recent despatch, has communicated to me his opinion and instructions upon the subject.

My government has observed with deep concern the gradual progress of events tending to weaken the fraternal relations heretofore existing between the neighboring States of Chili and Bolivia, and is ardently desirous that these relations be strengthened and maintained, and that the possibility of present or future misunderstanding be averted by a timely appeal to the calmer judgment and patriotism of the two republics.

It has been the custom of friendly nations, when amicable discussion has proven ineffectual, and when all the resources of diplomacy have failed to bring about a satisfactory settlement of questions pending between them, to refer the points of law and fact involved to the arbitral decision of some friendly power whose award is invariably respected as final and conclusive.

The fact that claims, whose decision principally depends upon the settlement of the question of territorial jurisdiction, now pending between Chili and Bolivia, have been presented by this legation, in behalf of citizens of the United States, for the consideration of your excellency's government, would, of itself, have furnished a motive for the suggestion of a reference of that question to arbitration; but even had such claims not existed, the profound interest felt by my government in the welfare of the sister republics of this continent, and its earnest desire for the preservation of the peace and harmony of the different nations of America, would alone have been sufficient to authorize this appeal.

I am, therefore, instructed by my government to earnestly deprecate any interruption to the hitherto cordial relations subsisting between the republic of Chili and that of Bolivia, and to suggest to the government of your excellency the wisdom and propriety of a reference of the questions now in dispute between the two republics to the arbitral decision of such friendly power as may

be mutually agreed upon by the plenipotentiaries of the respective governments.

In thus fulfilling the grateful commission intrusted to me, of proposing an honorable and courteous mode of settlement of the complication which have threatened to disturb those friendly relations between two sister republics whose welfare has ever been an object of solicitous interest to the United States, I am led to entertain a just confidence in the favorable reception of your excellency's government of this proposition from the perusal of the eminently patriotic and fraternal notes addressed by your excellency, upon the 30th of December last, to the cabinets of Quito and Bogota, invoking, in eloquent terms, the patriotism and loyalty of those states to prevent fratricidal combat, and obtain by peaceful measures the just and honorable arrangement of their difficulties.

I cannot find words more expressive, or language more appropriate, for the utterance of my sentiments on this subject than those of the notes above mentioned, and cordially adopt, slightly paraphrasing, the words of your excellency. I am assured that the President of the United States, in view of the present situation of America, has believed that the noble self-denial, natural to worthy and free nations, such as Chili and Bolivia, would respond to the word of peace from a common friend, and, in that confidence, does not waver in the hope that the respective governments, making the patriotic sacrifice of some of their pretensions, will submit themselves to the result of a friendly arbitration.

The great act to which the United States invite the republics of Chili and Bolivia would be, under present circumstances, a lofty instance that the states of America know how to lay aside their differences when the voice of her true interest requires it, and that they can thus unite and consolidate their power to avert all other peril which might threaten them.

And I beg to assure your excellency most earnestly that, if the good offices or friendly mediation of the United States might facilitate the attainment of the object of the present note, your excellency may rely with security that to such an end my government will omit no step whatever, and that nothing would be more grateful to it than to render to that of Chili, as well as that of Bolivia, these and any other friendly services.

I have the honor to renew to your excellency the assurances of distinguished consideration and high esteem with which I am your excellency's most obedient servant,

THOMAS H. NELSON.

His Excellency the SECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS

Of the Republic of Chili.

C.

Mr. Tocornal to Mr. Nelson.

[Translation.]

SANTIAGO, *March 7, 1864.*

SIR: On the 29th of February last I had the honor to receive the note which, under date of the 25th, your excellency was pleased to address me, in regard to the boundary question pending between Chili and Bolivia, and having given an account of its contents to the president of the republic, I have been instructed by his excellency to reply to it, in the terms which I am about to use.

Your excellency assures me that you have examined with careful interest the antecedents of that question, so far as published, and that, in your opinion, any further discussion of the same would but lead the high powers interested to a confirmation of their respective opinions, sustained on either hand with equal pertinacity, and would be ineffectual to produce the desired solution.

The government of the United States, to whom your excellency informs me you have stated your views upon the question, has followed, with a solicitude equal to that of your excellency, the gradual progress of events tending to weaken the internal relations existing between Chili and Bolivia, and as a means of impeding their interruption, thus contrary to its ardent desire that they be maintained and strengthened, has instructed your excellency to manifest to my government the propriety and wisdom of submitting the differences alluded to to the arbitration of a friendly power chosen by mutual consent.

In connexion herewith your excellency is pleased to remind me that such is the measure to which it is customary in similar cases among friendly nations to appeal for the purpose of settling their controversies by means of a final and conclusive decision. And your excellency adds, that, even had not certain claims of that legation in favor of citizens of the United States, whose decision principally depends upon the settlement of those differences, been submitted to the consideration of my government, nor have furnished a sufficient motive for the vindication of the means proposed, the profound interest felt by your government in the prosperity of the sister republics of this continent, and its ardent desire for the preservation of peace and harmony among all the nations of America, would have been sufficient to authorize it.

In an opportune paraphrase which your excellency has made of my note of December 30 last, addressed to the cabinets of Quito and Bogota, your excellency concludes by signifying to me the confidence of your government and your own that Chili and Bolivia would accept the adoption of the arbitration indicated, and by giving me the assurance that the government of the United States would omit no effort whatever to bring about a good understanding, if its good offices and friendly mediation might facilitate it.

In replying to the foregoing, it is my duty before all else to comply with the first and most grateful of the instructions which to that effect I have received from the president of the republic, expressing to your excellency the lively gratitude of his excellency for the friendly steps taken by the government of the United States through your worthy instrumentality. The president recognizes therein an unequivocal proof of the excellent and cordial spirit of fraternity entertained by the government of your excellency towards Chili, and discovers a new motive for drawing closer the good relations which happily she cultivates with the United States. The generous sentiments manifested by the great republic towards other republics of America are, moreover, in the opinion of my government, a certain promise of future prosperity for our continent, which can only find her well-being and power in peace and liberty, based upon a sincere union of all the American republics.

Such a union has ever been the object of the highest aspirations of Chili, as has been clearly demonstrated by the traditional policy which she has observed in her international relations. Good faith, equity, concord, a spirit serene and open to conciliation—such have ever been the motives of her policy. Ever disposed to make many sacrifices for the preservation of peace, she has never refused, save such as would have sullied her dignity or wronged her legitimate interests.

This policy, and none other, has my government pursued, in the case to which your excellency is pleased to call my attention, in its differences with the government of Bolivia. While it is indeed true, as noted by your excellency, that it has maintained its right to the dominion of the territory in dispute with the energy and decision proper to a righteous cause, it has not thought, as your excellency, that the discussion of these titles and of those presented and sustained with equal vigor by Bolivia must be fruitless. On the contrary, it believes that if such discussion could have taken place, a good understanding would have been arrived at without much difficulty, and even without having recourse to

the good offices of a common friend. It would have been all sufficient for the representative of Bolivia to have brought to the debate sentiments analogous to those of my government—sentiments of conciliation and equity. Unfortunately the Bolivian legation was far from entertaining such sentiments, and, confining itself to an insuperable refusal to make the reparation due to Chili, has made fruitless the preliminary discussion which my government had consented to open, for the purpose of smoothing the way toward that which would have turned upon the main question, the question of boundary.

Thus has it been that this question has not even succeeded in entering into debate, notwithstanding the loyal endeavors of my government toward that object, and contrary to what was natural to presume, and to what doubtless was believed until the recent publication of the correspondence of this department with the Bolivian legation.

How erroneous was such a conjecture has been already manifested by the published correspondence, but perhaps, as is probable, it is not strange that it should have occasioned the friendly action which the government of Peru first, and later your excellency, have taken in the endeavor to bring about a good understanding.

When the government of Peru tendered its good offices and friendly mediation for the arrangement of the boundary question, my government hastened to reply that this question not being in debate, and it being impossible to discuss it until the difficulties opposed thereto were removed, it found itself, with great regret, obliged to decline availing itself, at present, of so generous an offer, which otherwise it would have been happy to accept.

From that time to the present the state of affairs has undergone no change whatever favorable to mediation, or to any other means conducive to a friendly and satisfactory solution. The conduct of Bolivia has postponed the possibility of obtaining this result, which my government has sought with so much solicitude. I find myself, therefore, obliged to give to-day to your excellency the same reply which a short time since, as I have manifested to your excellency, I gave to the government of Peru.

In doing so, I am instructed to express to your excellency the profound regret of my government at the rupture which has taken place in the relations between Chili and Bolivia, and its firm resolve to avoid, so far as lies in its power, the painful consequences which may result from this rupture. It entertains the confidence of being able to do so, and even dares to hope that the government of Bolivia, permitting the access of more benevolent and equitable views than it has up to the present manifested, may return upon its steps and offer to Chili the just reparation necessary to render possible the tranquil and friendly discussion of the pending difficulties.

Should this opportunity arrive, my government will seize it with satisfaction, and endeavor to profit by it, seeking a proper solution, either in the calm discussion of the titles alleged by the high powers interested, or in the adoption of some other honorable and pacific means. It will then be very grateful to recur, if necessary, to the mediation of the government of the United States, and to thus manifest how highly and gratefully it esteems the solicitous and fraternal interest it has shown in this affair.

I have the honor to reiterate to your excellency the expression of my most distinguished consideration with which I am your excellency's most obedient servant,

MANUEL A. TOCORNAL.

The ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY and

MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY of the *United States of North America.*

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A report from the Secretary of the Interior of the 14th instant, and accompanying papers, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 14th ultimo, calling for the reasons why the refugee Indians in the State of Kansas have not been returned to their homes.

MAY 16, 1864.—Read and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of the Interior of the 14th instant, and accompanying papers, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 14th ultimo, in the following words, viz :

“Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate the reasons, if any exist, why the refugee Indians in the State of Kansas are not returned to their homes.”

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, May 14, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1864.

SIR: I transmit herewith a copy of a report of the 11th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying papers, respecting the refugee Indians in the State of Kansas, which were the subject of a resolution of the Senate of the 14th ultimo, referred by you to this department on the 18th ultimo, in the following words, viz :

“Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate the reasons, if any exist, why the refugee Indians in the State of Kansas are not returned to their homes.”

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office of Indian Affairs, May 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from you, of a resolution of the United States Senate, calling upon the President for information for "the reasons, if any exist, why the refugee Indians in the State of Kansas are not returned to their homes," upon which resolution you call for a report from this office.

In compliance therewith, I have the honor to state that the same causes which made these Indians refugees have hitherto prevented their return to their homes. Their country has been infested with, or constantly liable to the incursions of, roving bands of rebels, or hostile Indians, seeking for plunder, and murdering all who would not join them in their hostility to the government. Most of their warriors are serving the government in the army, and, under any circumstances, these Indians would be unable to protect themselves against the rebels and hostile Indians. While the military authorities have been able to hold certain posts in the Indian country, the protection from this source would have been wholly inadequate for the Indians in their homes, engaged in agricultural and other pursuits. To return these refugees to their homes under such circumstances would have been to consign them to almost certain annihilation—a crime against humanity too revolting to be contemplated.

Under the existing circumstances there seemed to be no other safe and humane course to be pursued but to retain them in a place of safety and provide for their wants as far as the means at the disposal of the department would admit. As a matter of economy to the government, this has undoubtedly been a wise policy; for, by having the Indians located near the base of supplies, the unavoidably enormous expenditure for transportation has been saved.

But had it been deemed safe or expedient to return the refugees to their homes, the department has hitherto been unable to do so for want of the necessary appropriation to defray the expense of their removal, and to provide for their re-establishment in agricultural pursuits. The recent appropriation of \$223,000 by Congress has removed that obstacle, and I consider this appropriation equivalent to an instruction to return the refugees to their homes, and nothing but the strongest reasons will prevent my doing so immediately.

Anticipating the appropriation for the purpose, steps preparatory to a return of the refugees were taken, as will be seen from the instructions from this office, to Superintendent Coffin, under date of April 13, 1864, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. Owing, however, to the lateness of the season at the date of the appropriation, as well as to the unpropitious aspect of military affairs in the southwest, Superintendent Coffin was, on the 7th instant, (copy herewith,) instructed to be governed, in relation to the removal, by circumstances existing at the time he should receive said instructions.

As I am unadvised as to the state of preparations for the removal of the refugees, I am unable to furnish any indication as to the action Superintendent Coffin may take in relation thereto when he shall have received his instructions of the 7th instant; but I hope soon to receive such advices from him as will justify me in directing him to proceed at once with the removal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office of Indian Affairs, April 13, 1864.

SIR: I deem it very important that the southern refugee Indians, now in Kansas, be at once removed to their homes, and you will take immediate steps to accomplish that object. In doing so you must exercise the most rigid economy. I am aware that there is not now at my disposal sufficient funds to pay the necessary expenses of such removal, but there is before the House of Representatives a bill making appropriation for this purpose; and that bill having been favorably considered by the House Committee on Indian Affairs, I have every reason to believe it will pass the House and become a law. I therefore, in view of the positive necessity of immediate action, if they are to reach their homes in time to put in a crop this season, have decided to direct you to proceed at once to carry out these instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

W. G. COFFIN, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office of Indian Affairs, May 7, 1864.

SIR: I have this day caused a requisition to be made in your favor for the sum of forty-five thousand dollars, (\$45,000,) from the amount appropriated to aid the Indian refugees to return to their homes in the Indian country, as follows, viz:

For expenses of transportation and subsistence by the way to the Indian country.....	\$15, 000
For temporary subsistence in the Indian country, of refugee and Christian Indians.....	25, 000
For seeds, ploughs, and agricultural implements.....	5, 000
Total.....	<u>45, 000</u>

For which you will be held accountable accordingly.

I had intended to send a much larger sum for this service, but the lateness of the season, (now the 7th day of May,) and the time which would probably elapse, even with good fortune, before you could possibly return the Indians to their homes, in connexion with the fact of the apparent failure of the campaign beyond the Arkansas and Red rivers, and the reported reappearance of Quantrill, has induced the Secretary of the Interior to hesitate in signing the requisition for the amount I proposed; and after much perplexity and deliberation he has concluded that, of the appropriation, the amount now remitted is all that ought to be used at present.

You will observe that the law is special, and that the intention of Congress was to provide for the removal of the Indians, and we cannot be justified, in the opinion of the Secretary, in expending it to any extent in Kansas.

As it appears here, to-day, it will be unsafe and impolitic to attempt the removal of the Indians at this time; but the case may be altered by the time this reaches you. Consequently, much must be left to your sound discretion as to the manner you shall act. If, upon the receipt of this, it shall be evident that there is no reasonable apprehension of danger of meeting Quantrill and his followers upon the way, and everything shall appear auspicious for the undertaking, and you shall have made the necessary and proper arrangements for transportation, you will telegraph the fact, and measures will be taken immediately for a further

supply of funds necessary to your purposes. If, on the other hand, you should apprehend that your effort at the removal will probably result disastrously, in that case it occurs to me that it will be best for you to take immediate steps to have the refugees enlarge their gardens and cultivate lands where they now are, to the extent of their ability, and make every effort to produce a supply for the next winter. And, to enable them to do this, I think you may, without risk of censure, if you find it necessary, use so much or all of the sum sent you for seed, &c., in supplying them for their present planting and implements of husbandry; and if you find it necessary, in order to carry out the purposes of the government in this regard, you may provide the Indians with some oxen for ploughing, as it is not probable that any loss would be sustained on account of their depreciation if proper care be taken of them.

It may turn out that the prospects will soon be more hopeful. If so, perhaps a portion of the Indians may then be removed; and it may be that after the grass shall have grown many of them will be able to return without expense to the government, which, in any event, it is expected they will do, as far as possible.

As this money was appropriated for a special purpose, I would advise you that it will not do to mingle it with your general or other funds. If any of it is expended in Kansas it must be only in the necessary furtherance of the design of Congress, as specified in the act of appropriation; but seed, &c., purchased for the purpose of establishing them at their homes may be used where they are, if you find that you cannot succeed as you designed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

WILLIAM G. COFFIN, Esq.,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Leavenworth, Kansas.

REPORT
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 12th instant, information in relation to the steps taken towards the erection of a naval hospital at Kittery, Maine.

MAY 18, 1864.—Read, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
May 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution, passed by the Senate on the 12th instant:

“Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the Senate whether any steps have been taken to erect a naval hospital at Kittery, Maine, or to extend the one already there; and if not, to state to the Senate the reasons for the delay, and all of the facts and correspondence of the department in relation thereto.”

The accompanying letter from the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, to whom the resolution was referred, dated the 13th instant, will inform the Senate what steps have been taken towards the erection of a naval hospital at Kittery, Maine. The correspondence called for is also herewith transmitted.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. H. HAMLIN,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, May 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the Senate of the 12th instant, transmitted by you, and in reply I beg leave to say, that on the 21st of March, 1864, the honorable Secretary of the Navy appointed a commission, consisting of Commodore John Pope, Surgeons Charles Chase, William Whelan, M. G. Delaney, of the United States navy, to assemble at the navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the 25th March, 1864, to select

a site for a naval hospital building, authorized by an act of Congress to supply deficiencies in the public service, approved March 14, 1864.

The board met at the time and place appointed, and reported the result to the department in a communication dated March 25, 1864.

The suggestions meeting the approval of the honorable Secretary of the Navy, plans were in operation to commence immediate operations, when further steps were discontinued by verbal instructions of the honorable Secretary of the Navy, consequent, it is understood, upon a protest signed by the Hon. John P. Hale, and others, against the location designated by the board, which, among other advantages, involved no outlay of money for the purchase of land.

The department is in no sense answerable for the delays attending the accomplishment of this much needed improvement. The subject has been before Congress for some years past, and whenever brought up for discussion the simple propositions of the department have been so modified as to obstruct the object in view, or to render the plan more expensive than need be by making a purchase of land a necessary feature.

The act approved March 14, 1864, gave to the department the unlimited power to locate the building within or without the navy yard, Portsmouth, as might be considered the most expedient, and the department, relying upon the judgment of officers familiar with all the circumstances and surroundings of the yard, was preparing to execute promptly the views of Congress, when measures were arrested for the present by the protest already referred to.

To exhibit the promptitude of the department to carry out the law, it may be stated that as soon as advised of the passage of the act of March 14, the board was appointed to assemble in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the 25th of the same month, as early a day as it was possible for the members to assemble.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. WHELAN,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, October 1, 1862.

SIR: By the act approved July 14, 1862, (see navy appropriations, section first,) an appropriation of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars was made for the purchase of twenty-seven and three hundred and fifty-five thousandths acres of land on Seavey's island, adjacent to the Kittery navy yard: "*Provided, That the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase that portion of Seavey's island lying west of the road, for such sum as to him may seem reasonable and advantageous to the government.*"

In order to comply with the law aforesaid, I caused a survey and plan to be made of the island, designating the lines and contents of each individual lot on the island, and also the price asked by the owners of each lot.

It has been suggested that the appropriation for the twenty-seven and three hundred and fifty-five thousandths acres adjacent to the navy yard was intended by Congress to embrace the land of Mrs. Paymaster Bridge, but it is not so expressed. The boundary lines of the land of Mrs. Bridge, as will be seen by reference to the map, forms a very irregular plot of ground, running away from, and not adjacent to, the navy yard.

There is a town road from the bridge leading to the navy yard, which runs across the island. This road divides that portion of Mrs. Bridge's land which would be most valuable to the United States. I presume this road, or public easement, could not be discontinued without the consent of the proprietors of

the island who contributed to establish it, and if discontinued the land would revert to the owners who released it. It would be extremely prejudicial to the public interest to have a public road running through its premises employed for hospital, magazine, shell-house, coal depot, &c., and it would be equally disadvantageous to leave the United States ground, when occupied for purposes before named, open in common with other ground; so that, under the circumstances, I beg to refer the matter of purchase to your decision, as it can only be done by your authority.

In regard to the purchase of ground west of the road, which the bureau was authorized to purchase, though no appropriation has been made for it, I do not think it would be wise to purchase the ground west of the road, leaving the road a public easement without procuring other portions of the island. Upon the whole, I would rather advise the purchase of the whole island than a part of it. Since the bridge from the navy yard to the island has been established, of course the lots on the island have advanced in price and value, and, although the Navy Department can discontinue the use of the bridge and a way through the navy yard and over the bridge from the navy yard to Kittery, which bridge is costly, and is kept in repair by the United States, and used by the inhabitants of Seavey's island free, it would inconvenience amazingly the inhabitants of the island to cut off these privileges.

In regard to the appropriation for a hospital on Seavey's island, it will be readily seen that the money cannot be expended for that purpose until the land shall have been purchased, titles examined and approved by the Attorney General, and jurisdiction from the State ceded to the United States, over the premises on which the hospital may be constructed.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant

JOSEPH SMITH.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

Extract from Annual Report of Bureau of Yards and Docks, November 4, 1862.

"In regard to the purchase of $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of ground on Seavey's island, adjacent to the Portsmouth navy yard, for which purchase \$14,500 was appropriated by act of July 14, 1862, I have to remark that no great progress has been made. Upon examination of the premises, I found that a public road had been established from the bridge, connecting Seavey's island with the navy yard, across the whole island. It has been suggested that the appropriation was intended to purchase the land and appurtenances owned by certain parties, but the law is not so expressed. The boundary line of the premises, suggested as intended to be purchased with the appropriation, is very irregular, and does not embrace such a plot of ground as would afford the best accommodations for naval and hospital purposes.

"The road above referred to runs through these premises, and it would not be wise, in my opinion, to expend the money appropriated for the purchase of $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of ground on this island while this public easement remains and is occupied as such; besides, the title required by law to be obtained cannot be acquired until the assent of the State, by grant of jurisdiction, shall be secured; and the legislature of the State of Maine does not assemble, I am informed, until next January, so that the money could not be paid in any event till after Congress assembles, and therefore I advise that the subject be submitted to it for further action.

"The authority embodied in the provision of the act appropriating the aforesaid funds, that the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks be authorized to

purchase that portion of Seavey's island lying west of the road, has not been exercised by said chief, for the reason that some of the proprietors of property on the west side of the road also own land on the east side of it, and decline to sell one portion without the whole, so that no action has been taken under the authority aforesaid except to obtain the terms, as far as practicable, of the proprietors of property on the west side of the road. I have had a plan of the island prepared, showing the boundary lines of each lot, the contents of each, and the price asked by each proprietor for his interest; also a dotted line embracing $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of ground, which, in my opinion, would best accommodate the service, if the quantity of ground be confined to that amount. I would respectfully remark that the bridge connecting Seavey's island with the navy yard was built by a company called "Seavey's Island Bridge Company," under the authority of Congress, (see navy appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1855,) and, with the authority to construct this bridge, a right of way through the navy yard was granted to the company.

"Under this authority the bridge and road, as well as the free use of the long bridge, built and supported by the government, crossing the water between Kittery and the navy yard, have been enjoyed by the said company. Granting these privileges, of course, enhanced the value of property on Seavey's island, and consequently improvements were made on it.

"It is true that, under the act of Congress, the use of the bridge and road as granted may be discontinued by the Secretary of the Navy; and although it was not wise, in my opinion, for Congress to grant these privileges, yet, as it was its pleasure to do so, the Secretary of the Navy will not discontinue them unless some more urgent reasons than have yet occurred compel him to exercise the authority thus vested in him.

"The right of way through the yard causes some inconvenience, as it is necessary to keep a watch over the road and bridge, and sometimes to call up the commanding officer at night to grant passes.

"The appropriation granted for the hospital on Seavey's island cannot be expended until the purchase of ground be made and jurisdiction be obtained from the legislature of Maine over the premises."

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

December 3, 1862.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to inform the Senate if that provision of the law passed at the last session of Congress, appropriating fourteen thousand five hundred dollars for the purchase of twenty-seven and three hundred and fifty-five thousandths acres of land adjacent to the Kittery navy yard, has been executed; and if not, why not. And also to inform the Senate if any attempts have been made to negotiate for said purchase of land, and what are the obstacles, if any, which have prevented the intention of Congress, as expressed in said law, from being carried into effect.

Attest:

J. W. FORNEY, *Secretary*.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

December 6, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the Senate of the 3d instant, which requires the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate "if that provision of the law passed at the last session of Congress, appropriating fourteen thousand five hundred dollars for the purchase of twenty-

seven and three hundred and fifty-five thousandths acres of land adjacent to the Kittery navy yard, has been executed; and if not, why not. And also to inform the Senate if any attempts have been made to negotiate for said purchase of land, and what are the obstacles, if any, which have prevented the intention of Congress, as expressed in said law, from being carried into effect."

The information called for by the resolution may be found in the report of the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, which was communicated to both houses of Congress on the 1st instant, with the report of the Secretary of the Navy accompanying the President's message, and to which I beg leave to refer the Senate.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. H. HAMLIN,

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
December 22, 1862.

SIR: In explanation of my report on the appropriation for the purchase of $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of land on Seavey's island, adjacent to the navy yard, Kittery, Maine, I transmit herewith a plan of the island for the use of your committee and Congress.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SMITH,
Chief of the Bureau.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE,

Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

SENATE CHAMBER, December 29, 1862.

SIR: The Congress of the United States at its last session made an appropriation of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, "for the purchase of twenty-seven and three hundred and fifty-five thousandths acres of land on Seavey's island, adjacent to the Kittery navy yard," and they further appropriated "ten thousand dollars for hospital on Seavey's island." These two provisions of law are plain, unambiguous, and admit of no question as to their plain and obvious meaning. Having been notified that, plain as they were, they had not been executed, and having learned from various sources since the adjournment of Congress that they would not be executed early in the present session, I introduced a resolution in the Senate, inquiring if the law had been executed, in the following words: "*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to inform the Senate if that provision of the law passed at the last session of Congress, appropriating fourteen thousand five hundred dollars for the purchase of twenty-seven and three hundred and fifty-five thousandths acres of land adjacent to the Kittery navy yard, has been executed; and if not, why not; and also to inform the Senate if any attempts have been made to negotiate for said purchase of land, and what are the obstacles, if any, which have prevented the intention of Congress, as expressed in said law, from being carried into effect;" which passed the Senate without division; which resolution you answered on the 6th of December instant, by informing the Senate, that "the information called for by the resolution may be found in the report of the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, which was communicated to both houses of

Congress on the first instant, with the report of the Secretary of the Navy accompanying the President's message, and to which I beg leave to refer the Senate."

As that paper, so far as it relates to this purchase of land for which an appropriation of \$14,500 was made, is of so extraordinary a character, and assumes grounds, in my humble judgment, so untenable and subversive of that subordination which every officer, as well as citizen, owes to the laws, I here insert it :

Extract from the report of the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

"In regard to the purchase of $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of ground on Seavey's island, adjacent to the Portsmouth navy yard, for which purchase \$14,500 was appropriated by act of July 14, 1862, I have to remark that no great progress has been made. Upon examination of the premises, I found that a public road had been established from the bridge connecting Seavey's island with the navy yard across the whole island. It has been suggested that the appropriation was intended to purchase the land and appurtenances owned by certain parties, but the law is not so expressed. The boundary line of the premises, suggested as intended to be purchased with the appropriation, is very irregular, and does not embrace such a plat of ground as would afford the best accommodations for naval and hospital purposes. The road above referred to runs through these premises, and it would not be wise, in my opinion, to expend the money appropriated for the purchase of $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of ground on this island, while the public easement remains and is occupied as such ; besides, the title required by law to be obtained cannot be acquired until the assent of the State, by grant of jurisdiction, shall be secured ; and the legislature of the State of Maine does not assemble, I am informed, until next January, so that the money could not be paid in any event till after Congress assembles, and therefore I advise that the subject be submitted to it for further action. The authority embodied in the provision of the act appropriating the aforesaid funds, that the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks be authorized to purchase that portion of Seavey's island lying west of the road, has not been exercised by said chief, for the reason that some of the proprietors of property on the west side of the road also own land on the east side of it, and decline to sell one portion, without the whole ; so that no action has been taken under the authority aforesaid except to obtain the terms, as far as practicable, of the proprietors of property on the west side of the road. I have had a plan of the island prepared, showing the boundary lines of each lot, the contents of each, and the price asked by each proprietor for his interest ; also a dotted line embracing $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of ground, which, in my opinion, would best accommodate the service, if the quantity of ground be confined to that amount. I would respectfully remark that the bridge connecting Seavey's island with the navy yard was built by a company, called "Seavey's Island Bridge Company," under the authority of Congress, (see navy appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1855,) and, with the authority to construct this bridge, a right of way through the navy yard was granted to the company.

"Under this authority the bridge and road, as well as the free use of the long bridge, built and supported by the government, crossing the water between Kittery and the navy yard, have been enjoyed by the said company. Granting these privileges of course enhanced the value of property on Seavey's island, and consequently improvements were made on it. It is true that, under the act of Congress, the use of the bridge and road as granted may be discontinued by the Secretary of the Navy ; and although it was not wise, in my opinion, for Congress to grant these privileges, yet, as it was its pleasure so to do, the Secretary of the Navy will not discontinue them, unless some more

urgent reasons than have yet occurred, compel him to exercise the authority thus vested in him. This right of way through the yard causes some inconvenience, as it is necessary to keep a watch over the road and bridge, and sometimes to call up the commanding officer at night to grant passes.

"The appropriation granted for the hospital on Seavey's island cannot be expended until the purchase of ground be made and jurisdiction be obtained from the legislature of Maine over the premises."

The exigencies of the public service, and the great amount of public work being done at the navy yard in Kittery, near Portsmouth, in the opinion of Congress, required purchase of land adjacent thereto; and the interests of humanity, and the careful nursing and proper medical attendance of sick and wounded seamen, also called for the same thing, and Congress promptly responded by appropriating money for the purchase of the land and the erection of a hospital thereon. But the purpose of Congress is defeated, both as to greater conveniences of having more land for the facilities of the public work in the yard, and the necessary provision for the sick and wounded; and when the Secretary of the Navy is asked the reason of this neglect, he refers to the report of the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Now, sir, I am compelled to believe, and I have no doubt, that the multiplied calls upon your time and attention from the department over which you preside have left you no time to give your personal attention to this matter, and sure I am you never could have read the paper to which you refer the Senate for an answer to their resolution. The chief says "no great progress has been made." It would, probably, have been equally true if he had said "nothing whatever has been done, as, from the first moment it was intrusted to me, I determined there should be nothing done." Now for the reasons: 1st. He says, "upon examination of the premises, I found that a public road had been established from the bridge connecting Seavey's island with the navy yard, across the whole island." The fair import of which is, that, until the examination made subsequent to the act authorizing the purchase, he did not know of the road; and the inference to be drawn from thence is, that Congress did not know of the road, and had made the appropriation under a misapprehension of the true state of the case. Now, what is the fact?

The existence of that road across Seavey's island, from the bridge, has for a long time prior to the passage of that act been as well known to every one at all acquainted with the navy yard as the existence of the stream over which the bridge is built. It was laid down on the plans which were before the committee of both houses of Congress when the law was passed; its existence was urged against the passage of the law, and, moreover, is expressly referred to in the law itself making the appropriation, when the "chief" is authorized to purchase "that portion of Seavey's island lying *west of the road*."

The pretence that the existence of that road is a mere discovery made since the passage of the act is entirely contradicted by the known and palpable facts of the case, and by the law itself. Nor is it true that it was not perfectly understood by every one conversant with the legislation of the last session of Congress precisely what land, and whose land, it was designed to purchase. There was a plan before Congress and before the Committee of Naval Affairs of both houses, and before the committee of conference of the two houses, in which the land to be purchased was designated by boundaries, and the names of the owners given. Indeed, the "chief" does not intimate that he had any doubt upon the subject, or that he made any efforts to ascertain what land was intended to be bought, and failed. He knew just as well as he knew the name of the island what land was intended to be purchased, and all he says is, "the law is not so expressed." I ask you, Mr. Secretary, if that is what the Senate have a right to expect from the head of a department in such a case? Where there is no doubt as to what is expressed, and no doubt as to what is intended,

is it ingenuous to disregard the law and assign such a reason? Another reason assigned is as follows:

"The boundary line of the premises suggested as intended to be purchased is very singular, and does not embrace such a plot of ground as would afford the best accommodations for naval and hospital purposes." Nobody contends that it would afford the *best* accommodations for naval and hospital purposes, but it is a sufficient answer to say that Congress thought it would afford the best accommodations that it was practicable to obtain, and made an appropriation therefor. The "chief" further says: "The road above referred to runs through these premises, and it *would not be wise, in my opinion*, to expend the money appropriated for the purchase of $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of ground on this island while this public easement remains and is occupied as such." It is this last declaration which lies at the foundation of the whole matter. The chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks does not think it wise to execute a law, and, therefore, it is not executed. If this be tolerated, there is an end of all responsibility and all obligation to enforce or obey the law. If a subordinate officer, charged by the head of one of the departments of government, may refuse to execute a law on the ground that, *in his opinion*, the law is unwise, who does not see that it will of necessity lead to inextricable confusion and anarchy? If a subordinate may refuse to carry out or execute a law because, in his opinion, it is unwise, much more may the head of one of the departments do the like; and then, instead of having a uniform administration of the affairs of the government, regulated by law, every one will be literally left to do that which in his opinion is right; laws will be disregarded at pleasure, and the government more completely subverted than it would be by the success of the present rebellion. But it seems that the present Congress are not alone in the unhappy predicament of having the opinion of the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks against the wisdom of their actions, for he says, in *his opinion it was unwise* for Congress, in 1855, to grant a modified right of way through the navy yard; and, although it was unwise in Congress to grant these privileges, and the Secretary may discontinue them, yet he says "the Secretary of the Navy will not discontinue them unless some more urgent reasons than have yet occurred compel him to exercise the authority thus vested in him." To sum up the argument briefly, it is this: The chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks thinks it unwise to execute the law while the easement of the road continues. The Secretary has the power to discontinue the easement. The Secretary will not discontinue it until some more urgent reasons than have yet occurred compel him to. Equally unfounded is the allegation that the title required by law cannot be acquired until the assent of the State by grant of jurisdiction shall be required. There is no such law, and never was; besides, if such assent were necessary, why have not some steps been taken to secure it from the State of Maine? The only law believed to exist on the subject is that of April 28, 1828, entitled "An act in addition to the act entitled 'An act to provide for the sale of land conveyed to the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes,'" passed the twenty-sixth day of May, 1824. The second section of which relates directly to cases analogous to this, and is in these words:

"SEC. 2. *And let it be further enacted*, That the President of the United States be authorized to procure the assent of the legislature of any State within which any purchase of land has been made for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings, without such consent having been obtained, and also to obtain exclusive legislation over any such tract as is provided for in the sixteenth clause of the eighth article of the Constitution; and that he be authorized to procure the like consent and exclusive legislation as to all future purchase of land for either of those purposes."

By reference to this law it will be seen that there is not the shadow of a

foundation for the statement that "the title required by law to be obtained cannot be required until the assent of the State, by grant of jurisdiction, shall be secured." The law, instead of making such assent of the State a condition precedent of the purchase, contemplates that a purchase may be made without it, and then *authorizes*, not *requires*, the President to procure such consent. I have thus gone over the grounds assigned by the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the neglect and refusal to purchase this land agreeably to the act of Congress. To my mind they are frivolous, evasive, and indicative of a settled and predetermined purpose palpably to disregard the law and set up his opinion against the clearly expressed law of the land. At a time like this, when the fearful contingencies of national life or death are trembling in the balance, and our country demands and has a right to receive the undivided and energetic support not only of all and every department of government, but of each and every citizen, it is of the utmost importance that there should be the most earnest, cordial, and entire unanimity of purpose, effort, and action, between Congress and the Executive, to carry out every measure which either of them in their legitimate sphere of action may determine that the public good requires; and though I would not contend that in all cases, without exception, the executive departments are bound to consider an appropriation as mandatory in its character, yet I contend that when Congress, as in this instance, with a full knowledge of all the facts, have made an appropriation, there must be very strong and controlling reasons to induce the Executive to disregard the law. In this case no such reasons exist, and those assigned by the chief for not executing this law, only tend to aggravate the offence which has been committed. The idea which is intimated, rather than asserted, that there was any doubt about what land was intended, is hardly worthy of a serious refutation. Congress has appropriated \$14,500 for the purchase of $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of land on Seavey's island, adjacent to the Kittery navy yard. The chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, if he had gone there, would have found precisely that quantity of land owned by two individuals who were ready to sell that quantity for that price. He could not have found the same quantity to be had for the same price anywhere else. Now, Mr. Secretary, I, as a member of Congress which passed this law, ask you that you see that it is enforced. The citizens of Maine and New Hampshire feel a just and honest pride in this navy yard, and they naturally feel indignant and outraged that this legislation so necessary for the convenience, comfort, and prosperity of those who are employed there, and for the benefit of the public work carried on there, should be disregarded and disobeyed. They feel indignant that the benevolent purposes of Congress in providing necessary and comfortable quarters for the sick and wounded sailors who have been enfeebled and disabled in vindicating the national life and honor, who have borne aloft in triumph the national flag, though they have been stricken down, should be thwarted and delayed because the wisdom of the act for their benefit was not precisely coincident with the opinions of the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. In these feelings I am free to confess I fully share; and before any action is taken by Congress in this matter I have deemed it my duty to call your attention more particularly to the case, because I am fully persuaded that if you had given your personal attention to the subject you would never have sanctioned the course pursued in this instance by the subordinate officer to whom it was intrusted.

I am, with much respect, yours,

JOHN P. HALE.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy,

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 12, 1863.

SIR: Your communication in relation to enlarging the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and the purchase of $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of land on Seavey's island, and conditionally other lands, with allusion to the proposed hospital for the station, was duly received.

Responding fully and in all sincerity to your suggestions of cordial co-operation and action on the part of each and every branch of the government at all times, and especially in this exigency, I may be permitted to remark that although the acquisition of land for the enlargement of navy yards and the selection of sites for hospitals are questions usually made on consultation or by advisement with the department and the appropriate bureaus, no such observance was had in this instance. The departure from customary usage, has, however, had no influence whatever with me on these questions, but the subject-matter was with all its details duly committed as usual by the department, to the appropriate bureaus, who have the yards and hospitals respectively in charge. I could be guilty of no such discourtesy or slight as to proceed in this matter irrespective of those officers, even had I been familiar with the subject, or were I possessed of the leisure to investigate and examine it, which, as you may justly suppose, is not the case. The necessity or expediency of enlarging the yards, and where, and in what direction, is within the special province of the chiefs of yards, and the act itself recognizes this fact, for the purchase to which you allude is made contingent on the decision of that officer in other acquisitions.

On receiving your letter, therefore, I referred it respectively to the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, whose special duty it is to attend to the enlargement and alterations of the yards, and to the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, who has the supervision and direction of matters pertaining to hospitals, and who, I know, had taken particular interest in the subject of a hospital at Portsmouth.

These faithful and capable officers, familiar with all the details relating to the subjects alluded to in your long and very elaborate letter, have each furnished me with their views and explanations, copies of which are herewith transmitted, as more specific and satisfactory in all respects than anything which my limited time permit me to present.

You do me no more than justice in the belief that it is my desire and intention in matters of this description to carry into effect the clearly expressed will of Congress.

Had it been anticipated that the people of Maine and New Hampshire took such a deep interest in the purchase of the $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of land, so vaguely defined, as you represent, it would perhaps have more earnestly stimulated the chiefs who have it in special charge, and the department also, although until the meeting of the Maine legislature the purchase could not, I apprehend, have been completed.

Whether it would not be better to purchase the whole of Seavey's island instead of the fractional part indicated—whether the best site for a hospital is on the island, and whether the dwelling-house is adapted to hospital purposes, are each and all matters which have doubtless received the consideration of Congress, although the department, which has the custody, supervision and general management of these matters, was not consulted in the premises.

If the chiefs of bureaus, whose special duty it is to attend to these matters, believe that the public interest would be injured, or is likely to suffer, or is made secondary to other causes, you surely would not consider it improper for them to express their opinions and state their convictions.

Should the subject come before the naval committee I shall be glad to have these communications submitted to them.

I am, respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE,
United States Senator.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Yards and Docks, January 5, 1863.

SIR: I have had the honor to peruse the letter addressed to you by the Hon. John P. Hale, of the 29th ultimo, indirectly charging upon the Secretary of the Navy dereliction of duty in not executing the law of Congress of the last session, appropriating \$14,500 for the purchase of $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of land on Seavey's island, adjacent to the Kittery navy yard, and further intimating that, from information he had received, he believed it was the fixed purpose of the department not to execute the law, and therefore he introduced a resolution in the Senate calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the reasons why the said law had not been executed.

In answer to the resolution, you refer to the report of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in explanation of the delay in not consummating the purchase.

The senator endeavors to relieve you from censure by reason of the multiplied calls upon your attention, and then pronounces the report of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, so far as it relates to Seavey's island, as of a most extraordinary character, assuming grounds, in his judgment, untenable, and subversive of that subordination which every officer as well as citizen owes to the laws.

I shall not follow out the senator's arguments—they speak for themselves. It was not supposed the public interest was limited to any special direction in the purchase of land on Seavey's island, but that such land as could be most obviously and judiciously applied to the public wants would alone be purchased, with an estimate or recommendation from the head of the department concerned, or confiding to that department some discretion in the matter, as was done in the same law for an extension of the Boston navy yard.

The honorable senator insists that no discretion in this case is reposed in the department; and in reply to the reasons stated in the report of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for delay, "that the purchase could not, under existing laws, be made until jurisdiction from the State over the premises to be purchased should be ceded to the United States, and that as the legislature of Maine would not assemble till January, 1863, the title could not be acquired, nor any money paid, until such grant should be obtained; therefore there was no time lost by referring the matter to Congress for more specific instructions," the senator says, "there is no such law, and never was," requiring such jurisdiction before purchase, and takes the trouble to quote a law approved April 6, 1824. If he will look into the fifth volume of the Statutes at Large, page 468, law approved September 11, 1841, sections 1 and 3, he will find the following:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to examine into the titles of all lands or sites which have been purchased by the United States for the purpose of erecting thereon armories, arsenals, forts, fortifications, navy yards, custom-houses, light-houses, or other public buildings of any kind whatever, and report his opinion as to the validity of the title in each case to the President of the United States.*"

3. "*Resolved*, That no public money shall be expended upon any site or land hereafter to be purchased by the United States for the purposes aforesaid until the written opinion of the Attorney General shall be had in favor of the validity of the title, and also the consent of the legislature of the State in which the land or site may be shall be given to said purchaser."

The senator says, "there is not the shadow of a foundation for the statement" of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. A very broad contradiction this; but a reference to the law just quoted, proves the ground of the senator's argument on this point unfounded, which is sufficient for my purpose.

The senator says, "the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks thinks it unwise to execute the law while the easement of the road continues." I am of that opinion still.

He further says, "the Secretary has the power to discontinue the easement. The Secretary will not discontinue it until some more urgent reasons than have yet occurred compel him to." I did not say in my report "the Secretary had the power to discontinue the easement." That he had not that power was one of the objections I made to the purchase while such road existed. *The bridge and road through the yard*, as granted by Congress in 1855, may be discontinued by the Secretary of the Navy. Congress granted no easement from the bridge over Seavey's island, and could not. That road, I am informed, is a public road, accepted by the town or county.

It seems to be admitted by the senator that these grounds, which he says the law was intended to purchase, are not the best and most appropriate for naval and hospital purposes. Though the highway through them seems to be no formidable objection to the senator, it does appear so to others; for this road would necessarily require fencing on both sides, so that passing from one lot to another two gates at least on the road would have to be opened and shut. And by confining the erection of the hospital to Seavey's island, where it could not be built until after jurisdiction from the State, and the title should have been examined and certified to as valid by the Attorney General, the object of humanity was defeated, for the urgent necessity for such accommodation, by the time it could be completed, might cease.

The honorable senator says, "the present Congress are not alone in the unhappy predicament of having the opinion of the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks against the wisdom of their action; for he says, *in his opinion, it was unwise* for Congress in 1855, to grant a modified right of way through the navy yard." I am of the same opinion still, and I apprehend Congress will pardon the audacity of the chief of bureau for *the expression of that opinion*.

The senator avers that the department, committees and Congress knew precisely what land, and whose it was, that the law appropriated money to purchase; if so, and Congress thought proper to make a purchase, unsolicited by the department, of property, with personal instead of public consideration, the object could only be obtained by making the phraseology of the law so explicit as to relieve the department from any responsibility or judgment in the premises.

In conclusion, I may repeat that the provision of the law authorizing the purchase of land on Seavey's island, however well the subject may have been understood by those conversant with the legislation, does not in any way indicate what land was intended to be purchased, or what persons were to be benefited by the legislation.

The senator concludes by expressing the indignation of the people of Maine and New Hampshire, in which he joins, at the "frivolous and evasive" grounds assigned by the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the neglect and refusal to purchase this land, and set up his opinion against the clearly expressed law of the land, "at a time like this, when the fearful contingencies of national life or death are trembling in the balance, and our country demands and has a right to receive the individual and energetic support, not only of all and every depart-

ment of government, but of each and every citizen, it is of the utmost importance that there should be the most earnest, cordial, and entire unanimity of purpose, effort, and action, between Congress and the Executive, to carry out every measure which either of them in their legitimate sphere of action may determine that the public good may require."

The chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks does not yield to the senator in his patriotism to serve his country, and zeal to execute the laws of the land. Let us be judged by our deeds.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. SMITH.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Memorandum.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

January 9, 1863.

At the commencement of the last session of Congress the Navy Department submitted, among the estimates, a sum of \$20,000 for the erection of a hospital at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

It is believed the subject was approved by the Committee of Ways and Means and by the Naval Committee; but while in Committee of the Whole, in the House, the appropriation was diverted to purchase twenty-seven acres of land on Seavey's island, and fitting up such buildings as were on the island for hospitals, building a coal wharf and coal shed, and fencing the grounds, provided the cost of the land should not exceed \$14,500, leaving \$5,500 for all the other objects indicated; thus giving the department land it had not sought, and some unsuitable buildings, instead of the hospital recommended, and which was believed to be essential to the rapidly expanding navy.

The proposition was subsequently modified both in the House and Senate, and finally passed July 14, 1862, as follows.—(*Vide* Naval Appropriation Bill, July 14, 1862:)

"HOSPITAL, PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"For purchase of twenty-seven acres of land on Seavey's island, \$14,500."

* * * "For hospital on Seavey's island, \$10,000."

The original sum for the land being retained, while the amount for the hospital was reduced to a figure only sufficient to insure delay in its completion.

It will be observed, too, the law locates the hospital on Seavey's island; so that, if there had been any causes for postponing the purchase of the land, in the way of securing title or concurrent jurisdiction, they were also calculated to retard the work upon the hospital. Though the hospital and purchase of land are forced into connexion, they are not necessarily involved; as it has always been thought the site of the present decayed and antiquated house would prove a good location for the new building. As no evil consequences have resulted from the hospital for perhaps half a century, no danger could possibly be apprehended from a new and better building. It was not necessary, therefore, to purchase any additional land for the hospital, nor was the purchase recommended by the Navy Department.

It will be noticed the bill locates the hospital legislatively, without reference to the question whether the island be the most or least judicious situation for it, and postpones all work upon the needed improvement until the irrelevant subject of purchase of the island be adjusted. It will thus be seen that all the

delay in regard to the erection of a hospital has arisen from the unfortunate commingling of public with private interests, and it will doubtless continue till these interests are separated.

W. WHELAN,
Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
February 2, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a communication dated the 31st ultimo, received from the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

His recommendation for the purchase of the whole of Seavey's island meets with the approval of the department.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE,
Chairman of Committee on Naval Affairs, Senate.

Hon. CHARLES B. SEDGWICK,
Chairman of Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, January 31, 1863.

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to suggest that Congress be requested to state what land, and whose, the law of the last session was intended to purchase on Seavey's island, adjacent to the navy yard, Kittery, or to repeal that portion of the law appropriating \$14,500 for the purchase of said land.

The quantity of land stated in the law cannot at present be purchased in such a shape and form as will accommodate the service: The public road through the grounds on which the bridge terminates is a strong objection to the purchase of the ground adjoining the bridge. Besides, the bridge to that island belongs to the Seavey's Island Bridge Company, and cannot be used by the United States except it be by permission of that corporation.

The construction of the hospital appropriated for is conditioned upon the purchase of ground on Seavey's island. If the government intend to purchase on that island, I would recommend that the whole island be purchased.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SMITH,
Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1863.

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to inquire whether that provision of law, passed on the fourteenth of July, A. D. 1862, appropriating "fourteen thousand five hundred dollars for the purchase of twenty-seven and three hundred and fifty-five thousandths acres of land on Seavey's island, adjacent to the Kittery navy yard," has been executed; and if it has not, whether it is the intention of the Secretary to execute the same prior to the next session of Congress.

I will be obliged by as early an answer as convenient, addressed to me at Dover, New Hampshire.

With much respect, yours,

JOHN P. HALE.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *May 19, 1863.*

SIR: Your communication of the 1st instant was received, inquiring whether that provision of law, passed on the 14th of July, 1862, appropriating fourteen thousand and five hundred dollars for the purchase of twenty-seven and three hundred and fifty-five thousandths acres of land, on Seavey's island, adjacent to the Kittery navy yard, has been executed; and if it has not, whether it is the intention of the Secretary to execute the same prior to the next session of Congress.

On referring this question to the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to whom the subject appropriately and immediately pertains, I learn that he deems it inexpedient to move in the matter until there is further and specific legislation. I may say, in this connexion, that though not personally familiar with the locality, it seems to me if anything is done in the premises, it is desirable that the whole island should, if possible, be obtained for the government.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. J. P. HALE, U. S. S., *Dover, N. H.*

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
May 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to this bureau of a letter from Senator Hale to you, dated Washington, May 1, 1863, inquiring "if the law passed on the 14th day of July, 1862, appropriating \$14,500 for the purchase of $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of land on Seavey's island, adjacent to the Kittery navy yard, has been executed; and if it has not, whether it is the intention of the Secretary to execute the same prior to the next session of Congress."

Before giving a direct answer to the interrogatory propounded by Senator Hale, it may perhaps be well to give a succinct history of this Seavey island affair, so far as the government is concerned.

The act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, approved March 3, 1855, section 2, is the following:

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to permit the Seavey's Island Bridge Company to connect with the navy yard at Kittery, Maine, a bridge, extending thereto from Seavey's island, at such point thereon as he shall direct, and may permit a right of way through said yard from said bridge in such direction and under such regulations as the commandant for the time being shall establish under the authority of the Navy Department: *Provided*, That no expense whatever in connecting said bridge with said yard, or making said way across the same, shall be incurred by the United States; and said bridge and said right of way may at any time be discontinued by the Secretary of the Navy."

By authority of this provision of the law, the "Seavey's Island Bridge Company" obtained, I presume, a grant from the State, and erected a bridge over the stream dividing the navy yard from Seavey's island. The length of the bridge is 252 feet, and 200 feet between abutments.

The privileges of this bridge, and the right of way through the navy yard and over the long government bridge, dividing the navy yard from Kittery, of course, very much enhanced the value of the land on Seavey's island, and caused an increase of the population on the island, and thus the building materials for houses, and supplies of all sorts, were transported over these bridges and through the navy yard.

The effect of this extraordinary grant must be apparent, and needs no comment from me. The next movement made we see in the report of the board of officers appointed to examine navy yards.—See Executive Document No. 34, 36th Congress, 1st session.

Extract from general report of the board of investigation in reference to navy yards, 36th Congress, 1st session, Executive Document, page 277 :

“Owing to a bridge being thrown across from Jenkins's (Seavey's) island to the navy yard, the latter has become a thoroughfare for all persons passing to and fro, and the precaution taken in other yards to keep out strangers after sunset cannot be so strictly observed here, as the inhabitants on the island are allowed to pass until gun-fire.

“The bridge is not any inconvenience to the yard, as far as can be ascertained; still, as the yard is a government establishment, and should be kept strictly under military rules, it will be found difficult (when the population increases) to enforce the regulations which have been made for the preservation and security of public property. The island to which this bridge is attached is fast becoming thickly settled, and houses are being built closer to the yard every year. The situation is convenient to mechanics for attending to their labors in the yard, and the ground being moderate, they naturally go there to build.

“There is nothing but a narrow creek dividing the Jenkins's (Seavey's) island from the navy yard, and at low water it is so bare that public property is liable to be depredated on, and some of the most valuable property in the yard is at the point facing the island. There is no law or argument to prevent any one from putting up a turpentine distillery, or other nuisance at low water, and in such a case there would be much danger to property in the yard. Any one, in fact, might run out a building to meet the ordnance gun-carriage shop, extending to the stream.

“The creek alluded to as dividing the island from the navy yard is a general thoroughfare for boats at all times, day and night, and there would be no difficulty at any time of night in persons entering the yard from that quarter, stealing the public property or setting fire to the public buildings. The yard might be made more secure by purchasing a strip of land on the island extending from the bridge to the southwesternmost point of the island.

“The property will be valuable to the government in case it is desirable to move the marine barracks or build a hospital. The yard is certainly not a proper place for the latter, for in case of yellow fever or other contagious disease being taken on shore, the whole yard would be placed at once under quarantine, and the government work would necessarily have to be discontinued; perhaps, too, at a time when it was very necessary for it to be carried on. Though there is a large water front to the yard, there are not many places where vessels (steamers) can lie to coal. The southwest point, or rather the west point, of Jenkins's island would be a desirable acquisition in this respect. It may also be desirable that government should shut up the creek some of these days for the purpose of building a stone dry dock at the mouth of it. When the present dock shall be worn out, or will be no longer serviceable to accommodate the larger class of steam men-of-war, a dock can easily be made here by running a bulkhead across and pumping out the water, and no other excavation will be required than that already provided for by nature, and great facilities will exist for getting in the building materials, both by land and water.

"The roads require no repairs, even after a hard winter. Everything has a place appropriated for it."

This report represents the road from (Jenkins's) Seavey's island, through the navy yard, as a thoroughfare; that the island is fast becoming thickly settled, and houses are being built closer to the yard every year. The board believes the yard might be made more secure by purchasing a strip of land on the island extending from the bridge to the southwest point of the island.

I have before stated that the strip of land from the bridge west of the road could not be purchased.

The board states "that a stone dry dock could be easily constructed in this creek," as the board calls the water between the navy yard and island, (the bridge over which is 252 feet long and 200 feet between the abutments,) "by running a bulkhead across it and pumping out the water, and that no further excavation will be required."

In this opinion of the board, of thus building a dry dock, the bureau differs, and thinks it liable to criticism.

The next move was a letter from the commandant of the navy yard, dated May 24, 1861, a copy of which follows:

"Copy of a letter from Captain George F. Pearson, commanding navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, dated May 24, 1861.

"SIR: I have the honor to represent to the bureau that the portion of Seavey's island which is only separated from this yard by a very narrow stream of water would be of great importance to the yard, as it would place the United States in possession of both shores of said narrow passage, and afford ample room, near the water, for the landing and keeping heavy articles in places where they could be removed to ships with little delay and expense.

"For a coal yard, or coal depot, this portion of Seavey's island would be especially convenient, as the coal could be landed there, and then removed in lighters to ships needing a supply, with great facility and little expense; whereas now, in order to prevent its obstructing the working part of the yard, it has to be carted away from the yard wharves, and then, when needed, recarted alongside of any steamer needing a supply. Besides, as it has been found that coal exposed to the open air for years has more or less deteriorated, I should strongly recommend that a coal-shed be built on Seavey's island, close to the water, for its preservation, and that rails be laid in the centre of said shed for the conveyance of the coal to the lighters.

"A portion of this land is now, as I understand, for sale, for the small sum of thirteen thousand dollars; and upon it are several buildings, all of which would be serviceable to the United States for a hospital and out-buildings, or for residences for the civil engineer and chaplain of the yard. These buildings are included in the sum already named. Believing that you will perceive the importance of securing this piece of land, with the buildings thereon, I have taken leave to submit my views relative to the matter, for your consideration and action.

"I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

"G. F. PEARSON, *Commandant.*"

The commandant represents the great importance to the navy yard of the government's owning the shore on Seavey's island opposite to the navy yard, for a depot for coal, heavy articles, and for a hospital.

The commandant says that a portion of this island is now for sale for the *small sum* of \$13,000; and upon it are several buildings, *all* of which would be serviceable for a hospital and out-buildings, or for residences for civil engineer and

chaplain of the yard. He does not say whose land, or where is located, this portion of the island for sale so cheap as \$13,000; nor does he say a word about the public road running from the bridge across the island. The buildings referred to are pronounced by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery entirely unfit for hospital purposes, and they are of little value.

The next move we see is an amendment offered by Mr. Marston, in the House of Representatives, to the navy appropriation bill, in the following words:

“HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *February* 14, 1862.

“Mr. Marston: In line 154, under the heading, ‘Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.,’ I move to strike out the words ‘for hospital building \$20,000,’ and to insert in lieu thereof the following: For the purchase of $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of land on Seavey’s island, adjacent to the Kittery navy yard, and fitting up the buildings thereon for a hospital, building coal-wharf and coal-sheds, and fencing the grounds, \$20,000.”

On the same day an amendment to the amendment was offered by Mr. Marston, in these words:

“Provided that the cost of the land to be purchased shall not exceed \$14,500.”

And thus the amendment passed.

It will be seen that the amendment as passed, allotting \$14,500 for the ground, leaves for fitting up the buildings thereon for a hospital, building coal-wharf and coal-shed, and fencing the premises, but \$5,500 for the improvements named—a very inadequate amount for even the coal depot.

After the bill with these amendments was reported to the Senate, various amendments were offered and acted upon, and finally was passed into a law, in the following words:

“For purchase of $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of land on Seavey’s island, adjacent to the Kittery navy yard, \$14,500: *Provided*, That the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase that portion of Seavey’s island lying west of the road, for such sum as to him may seem reasonable and advantageous to the government.”

The purchase of $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of land referred to was not consummated by the department for the reasons set forth in the report of this bureau to you, dated November 4, 1862, and the purchase was referred to Congress for further action.

No further action having since been taken on the subject by Congress, it remains as it was, and now Senator Hale asks you to state if you propose to take any further action before the next session of Congress.

By the phraseology of the law I do not see the authority to purchase any other $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of land on Seavey’s island, adjacent to the navy yard, but such land as the department shall select there which will afford the best and most advantageous accommodations for the public interest, and such $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres cannot be purchased for the money appropriated. There exist serious objections and obstacles to my mind in executing this law as I understand it. It appropriates \$14,500 for the purchase of $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of ground on Seavey’s island, adjacent to the navy yard: “Provided the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase that portion of Seavey’s island lying west of the road for such sum as to him may seem reasonable and advantageous to the government.”

By this provision of the law it seems quite clear that the purchase of $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of land on Seavey’s island is conditioned and dependent upon the purchase of, or at least the bargaining for, the land lying west of the road on said island; the purchase of which ground lying west of the road cannot, as has been before reported, be consummated, for the reason that the proprietors owning

on the west and east side will not sell on the west side without including that on the east side also. Any portion of Seavey's island adjacent to the navy yard, including the terminus of the bridge, would be divided by a public road passing through it, which is a formidable objection to the purchase, if the ground bought be used for a hospital or depot of supplies of any sort.

The bridge is the property of the Seavey's Island Bridge Company, and was constructed under a grant, as before stated, for the use, advantage, and accommodation of the inhabitants of Seavey's island; and suppose the government purchase land on Seavey's island without an understanding with the Seavey's Island Bridge Company for the use of the bridge, it would possess no exclusive right, nor any right, to use the bridge without remuneration or paying toll. And after purchasing the land without an agreement for the bridge, the government might be called upon to purchase the bridge, or be compelled to build another for government service. Under all the circumstances, I am of opinion that the government would not be justified in expending the appropriated funds without further and more explicit legislation on the subject by Congress.

Although a portion of Seavey's island, such as would be selected for government purposes, would subserve the public interest, yet the department has never estimated for or recommended the purchase of land there; and since the building of the bridge, opening a public way from the bridge across the island, and the conditional grant of the right of way through the yard by Congress, the department sees serious objections to the purchase of a fractional part of the island whilst these incumbrances exist. Therefore I would respectfully suggest, if the department deem it important to own land on Seavey's island, and to avoid any complication in the matter, that it purchase the whole island; if not, to discontinue the right of way through the navy yard, as provided in the act before recited, of March 3, 1855, which restriction I apprehend must be absolutely necessary at a future day, if it is not now.

Mr. Hale's letter is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SMITH,

Chief of the Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *April 21, 1864.*

SIR: The purchase of land for the enlargement of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., has heretofore been the subject of legislation by Congress, and of correspondence between this department and the naval committees; and as the matter is again agitated, I take the occasion to renew my recommendation made to the Committee on Naval Affairs, in both the Senate and the House, on the 2d of February, 1863, for the purchase of the whole of Seavey's island, for the purpose stated.

In order that the true state of the matter, as it now stands, may be before the committee of which you are chairman, I transmit herewith copies of three communications that have been addressed to me by the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, dated, respectively, January 5 and 31, 1863, and May 16, 1863;* also an extract from his annual report of October 1, 1862,* relative to the purchase of land for the enlargement of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

This department, as well as the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has always favored the purchase of the whole of Seavey's island, and I again unite with the bureau in recommending the measure. I also transmit to the com-

* The letters referred to are given in the order of date.

mittee a letter of this date, addressed to me by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in reply to a request made of him, by myself, for a statement of the affair as it now stands.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. J. P. HALE, U. S. S.,
Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, April 21, 1864.

SIR: As the matter of purchase of land on Seavey's island seems again to be agitated, you request of me a statement of the affair as it now stands. I can give you no information on the subject additional to that embraced in my annual report of November 4, 1862, and my communication to you, dated October 1, 1862, and those dated, respectively, January 5 and 31, and May 16, 1863, extracts and copies of which are enclosed herewith. These communications explain the whole action of the bureau in the premises as clearly as I am able to state it.

To prevent any further controversy on this subject, I would respectfully recommend that the government purchase the whole of Seavey's island, or, if authorized by law, to take possession of it as a military necessity, to be valued by a jury or duly appointed commission.

I have the honor, sir, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOS. SMITH,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, March 18, 1864.

SIR: An act of Congress (No. 24) to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, appropriates \$25,000 for erecting a naval hospital at Kittery, Maine, and according to the debate in the Senate, as reported in the Daily Globe of the 13th ultimo, it was the understanding that the site was to be selected within or without the limits of the navy yard, as might be found most judicious and expedient.

As considerable feeling has been manifested on the subject, as the selection of a site may or may not involve additional outlays of money, I have the honor to suggest that this subject may be confided to a board, consisting of Commodore John Pope, United States navy, Surgeon Charles Chase, United States navy, the surgeon of the navy yard, Portsmouth, the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, subject, of course, to the final approval of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy. The board to meet at the navy yard, Portsmouth, on Friday, the 25th instant.

Commodore Pope and Surgeon Chase are selected because of their long service at Portsmouth station, and consequent familiarity with the topography.

It is important the work should be commenced as early as practicable, to have it completed, if possible, before winter sets in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. WHELAN.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Recommendation approved.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Board ordered 21st March, 1864.

NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.,
March 25, 1864.

SIR : In obedience to your order of the 21st instant, we have this day assembled at this navy yard, for the purpose of selecting a site for a naval hospital in this vicinity, and after a close inspection of the different localities indicated by officers familiar with the subject, we have arrived at the conclusion that no spot in or about the yard offers as many advantages as one in the easterly part of the yard contiguous to the marine barracks and old hospital building. The site is occupied, in part, by a paint shop, which the civil engineer informed us is by no means necessary as now placed, for other equally convenient places may be found for this purpose, which, whilst in course of construction, he had in view for hospital purposes. This site, 150 by 170 feet, opens upon the passage between the yard and Seavey's island, is readily accessible by boats, is already graded, and if the department should assent to the diversion of the paint shop, the hospital may be considered as well advanced towards completion. This area might be extended twenty-five feet to the eastward, to a stone wall bounding the marine barracks, making a lot perhaps one hundred and eighty feet square. It is not ascertained that this site is contemplated for other purposes, and is so near the old hospital as to secure any or every advantage which may have attended it. Whilst setting forth its advantages, it has been inquired whether any objections exist against the site we recommend ; but, so far as our inquiry extends, no objection is raised, except such as may grow out of any disinclination the department may have to sanction the plan we propose of incorporating the paint shop in the hospital. This house is 60 by 30 feet, of two stories, well built, high ceilings, and of the same material, brick, of which the new house will be constructed. It is, moreover, within so short a distance of the boilers of the ordnance establishment, as to make the steam available for heating the hospital, as well as supplying hot water for a laundry, bathing, and culinary purposes. Another position in the northeast end of the yard, near the magazine, might also be applied to this object ; but the cost of grading the ground alone would largely absorb our appropriation, and then it would be inferior in all respects to the site we have recommended. The paint shop would constitute more than one-third of a building sufficiently large for all the probable wants of the station for many years to come ; and the necessary additions can be completed in the course of a few months.

There are so many advantages in favor of the location we bring to the notice of the department, that, on the score of economy and facility of completing the proposed building, we beg to ask a favorable decision of the department of this recommendation.

The site will be more particularly designated upon the chart of the yard, with reference to other buildings, &c.

If the department approve the proposition, plans will soon be furnished by

which the medical wants of the station can be properly and promptly supplied; and an old hospital be removed, which has been as discreditable to the government, as inconvenient to the sick. We may conclude with the observation, that locating the building within the yard avoids the difficulty of reconciling conflicting interests in the purchase of a site elsewhere; that it secures the advantages of the police and discipline of the navy yard, and saves largely for watchmen, fuel, and many incidental expenses.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN POPE, *Commodore.*

CHAS. CHASE, *Surgeon.*

W. WHELAN, *Chief B. M. & S.*

M. G. DELANEY, *Surgeon.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

In the year 1859, under the direction of the then Secretary of the Navy, a board of naval officers, consisting of Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, the late Commodore G. J. Van Brunt, Commodore C. H. Poor, Commander John R. Tucker, (since dismissed the service,) and Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, were instructed to inquire into the abuses of the navy yards. This commission, composed of these high officers, attended to the duty assigned them, and expressed the opinion that the yard at Kittery might be made more secure by purchasing a strip of land on the island (Seavey's island) from the bridge to the southwesternmost point of the island. The property will be valuable to the government in case it is desirable to move the marine barracks or build a hospital. The yard is certainly not a proper place for the latter, for in case of a yellow fever or other contagious disease being taken on shore, the whole yard would be placed at once under quarantine, and the government work would necessarily have to be discontinued—perhaps, too, at a time when it was very necessary for it to be carried on.

As an additional argument for purchasing this strip of land the committee say: "Owing to a bridge being thrown across from Jenkins's (Seavey's) island to the navy yard the latter has become a thoroughfare for all persons passing to and fro, and the precaution taken in other yards to keep out strangers after sunset cannot be so strictly observed here, as the inhabitants on the island are allowed to pass until gun-fire. The bridge is not any inconvenience to the yard, as far as can be ascertained; still, as the yard is a government establishment, and should be kept strictly under military rules, it will be found difficult (when the population increases) to enforce those regulations which have been made for the preservation and security of public property. The island to which this bridge is attached is fast becoming thickly settled, and houses are being built closer to the yard every year. The situation is convenient to mechanics for attending to their labors in the yard, and ground being moderate, they naturally go there to build. There is nothing but a narrow creek dividing the Jenkins's (Seavey's) island from the navy yard, and at low water it is so bare that public property is liable to be depredated on, and some of the most valuable property in the yard is at the point facing the island. There is no law or agreement for preventing any one from putting a turpentine distillery or other nuisance at low water, and in such a case there would be much danger to property in the yard. Any one, in fact, might run out a building to meet the ordnance gun-carriage shop, extending to the stream. The creek alluded to as dividing the island from the navy yard is a general thoroughfare for boats at all times, day and night, and there would be no difficulty at any time of night in

persons entering the yard from that quarter, stealing the public property or setting fire to the public buildings." In the same report the distinguished gentlemen composing this commission say: "It may also be desirable that the government should shut up the creek some of these days for the purpose of building a stone dock at the mouth of it. When the present dock shall be worn out, or will be no longer serviceable to accommodate the larger class of steam men-of-war, a dock can easily be made here by running a bulkhead across and pumping out the water, and no other excavation will be required than that already provided for by nature, and great facilities will exist for getting in the building material, both by land and water." In addition to the reasons here so forcibly presented by this commission for the purchase of this strip of land, Captain Pearson, the intelligent officer in 1861 and now in command of the yard, addressed the following letters to the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks on the subject, viz., one dated the 24th of May, 1861, and one dated the 26th of October following:

"NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.,

" May 24, 1861.

"SIR: I have the honor to represent to the bureau that the portion of Seavey's island which is only separated from this yard by a very narrow stream of water would be of great importance to the yard, as it would place the United States in possession of both shores of said narrow passage, and afford ample room near the water for the landing and keeping heavy articles in places where they could be removed to ships with little delay and expense. For a coal yard or coal depot this portion of Seavey's island would be especially convenient, as the coal could be landed there and then removed in lighters to ships needing a supply, with great facility and little expense; whereas now, in order to prevent its obstructing the working part of the yard, it has to be carted away from the yard wharves, and then, when needed, re-carted alongside of any steamer needing a supply. Besides, as it has been found that coal exposed to the open air for years has more or less deteriorated, I should strongly recommend that a coal shed be built on Seavey's island close to the water for its preservation, and that rails be laid in the centre of said shed for the conveyance of the coal to the lighters. A portion of this land is now, as I understand, for sale for the small sum of thirteen thousand dollars, and that upon it are several buildings, all of which would be serviceable to the United States for a hospital and out-buildings, or for residences for the civil engineer and chaplain of the yard. These buildings are included in the sum already named.

"Believing that you will see the importance of securing this piece of land, with the buildings thereon, I have taken leave to submit my views relative to the matter for your consideration and action.

"I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

"G. F. PEARSON, *Commandant*.

"Commodore JOSEPH SMITH,

"*Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.*"

"NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.,

" October 26, 1861.

"SIR: I have been shown a letter from Colonel Gilman Marston, member of Congress from New Hampshire, in which he says that the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks had stated that, if the commandant of this yard had recommended the purchase of a portion of Seavey's island, the chief of the bureau would include it in his estimates. In reference to this subject, I respectfully beg leave to state, that on the 24th of May last I addressed a communication to

the bureau representing some of the advantages which would accrue to the government by the purchase, and submitting my views of the matter for your consideration and action. In reply, the bureau stated that the importance of this property as an addition to the navy yard is admitted, but the department has neither the authority nor the means to make the purchase. Under these circumstances it did not seem to me proper to renew the subject without instructions from the bureau. If, however, the bureau requires, as a preliminary to its action in this matter, the recommendation of the commandant, I would recommend that a portion of Seavey's island be purchased by the government, and request that it may be included in the estimates for this yard for the next fiscal year. I would respectfully refer the bureau to my letter of the 24th of May last, wherein it is stated that I understand a portion of the island, including several buildings that would be serviceable for a hospital and residence for officers, was for sale for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"G. F. PEARSON, *Commandant.*

"Commodore Jos. SMITH,

"*Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.*"

Governed by these high considerations pertaining to the public welfare, Congress, on the fourteenth of July, 1862, made the following appropriation, viz: "For purchase of twenty-seven and three hundred and fifty-five thousandths acres of land on Seavey's island, adjacent to the Kittery navy yard, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase that portion of Seavey's island lying west of the road for such sum as to him may seem reasonable and advantageous to the government." This law was passed on the 14th of July, 1862. The whole subject-matter by the Secretary of the Navy was referred to the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Nothing was done under the law. At the commencement of the next session of Congress a resolution was passed by the Senate inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy if the aforesaid provision of law had been executed; if not, why not; and if any attempts had been made to negotiate for the land, and what obstacles had prevented the law from being carried into execution. To this the Secretary replied, that the information sought for by the resolution would be found in the report of the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks communicated to both houses of Congress in the report of the Secretary of the Navy with the documents accompanying the President's message. Referring to that report, it appears that the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks assigns these reasons for not executing the law, viz: "Upon examination of the premises, I found that a public road had been established from the bridge connecting Seavey's island with the navy yard across the whole island. It has been suggested that the appropriation was intended to purchase the land and appurtenances owned by certain parties, but the law is not so expressed. The boundary line of the premises as suggested as intended to be purchased with the appropriation is very irregular, and does not embrace such a plot of ground as would afford the best accommodations for naval and hospital purposes. The road above referred to runs through these premises, and it would not be wise, in my opinion, to expend the money appropriated for the purchase of $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of land on this island, while the public easement remains and is occupied as such; besides, the title required by law to be obtained cannot be acquired until the assent of the State by grant of jurisdiction shall be secured, and the legislature of the State of Maine does not assemble, I am informed, until next January, so that the money could not be paid in any event until after Congress assembles, and therefore I advise that the subject be submitted to it for further

action." On the tenth of January, 1863, the legislature of Maine, by an act of her legislature and jurisdiction, ceded jurisdiction over all of Seavey's island which the United States might purchase for the purpose of using as a part of the navy yard.

The act is as follows, viz:

"STATE OF MAINE—IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE.

"AN ACT ceding jurisdiction over certain lands on Seavey's island, in the town of Kittery, to the United States.

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in legislature assembled as follows:

"SEC. 1. Jurisdiction is hereby granted and ceded to the United States of America over such portion of Seavey's island, in the town of Kittery, as may be purchased for the purpose of using the same as a part of the navy yard located in that town, and consent is hereby given to the purchase of the same by the United States: *Provided always*, That this State shall retain and does retain concurrent jurisdiction with the United States in and over all lands hereby ceded, so far as that all civil and all criminal processes issuing under the authority of this State may be executed on said lands and in any buildings thereon, or to be erected thereon, in the same way and manner as if jurisdiction had not been granted as aforesaid: *And provided*, That the exclusive jurisdiction shall revert to and vest in the State of Maine whenever the said land so ceded shall cease to be used by the United States for the purpose hereinbefore declared.

"SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the purchase of any portion of said Seavey's island by the United States, the evidence of such purchase being duly recorded in the registry of deeds for the county of York.

"In the house of representatives, January 10, 1863.—This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

"NELSON DINGLEY, *Speaker*.

"In senate, January 10, 1863.—This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

"N. A. FARWELL, *President*.

"January 10, 1863.—Approved.

"ABNER COBURN."

By virtue of this act every obstacle suggested by the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks was removed, except the irregular boundaries of the lot. Jurisdiction of the State was ceded, by which means all power and jurisdiction over the road complained of was ceded to the United States, and they might, at any time the public interest required it, discontinue the same. The matter was again under the consideration of Congress; they declined to interfere, but left the law as it was, in full force, binding as any law upon the statute book, and yet nothing as yet is done, nor, so far as we are informed, is anything proposed to be done. Indeed, we are informed by the subjoined correspondence that the matter has been referred again to the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and he has decided that nothing shall be done.

"WASHINGTON, May 1, 1863.

"SIR: I beg leave respectfully to inquire whether the provision of law passed on the fourteenth of July, A. D. 1862, appropriating fourteen thousand five hundred dollars for the purchase of twenty-seven and three hundred and fifty-five thousandths acres of land on Seavey's island, adjacent to the Kittery navy yard, has been executed; and if it has not, whether it is the intention of

the Secretary to execute the same prior to the next session of Congress. I will be obliged by as early an answer as convenient, addressed to me at Dover, New Hampshire.

"With much respect, yours,

"JOHN P. HALE.

"Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

"*Secretary of the Navy.*"

—
"NAVY DEPARTMENT, *May 19, 1863.*

"SIR: Your communication of the 1st instant was received, inquiring whether that provision of law passed on the 14th of July, 1862, appropriating fourteen thousand five hundred dollars for the purchase of twenty-seven and three hundred and fifty-five thousandths acres of land on Seavey's island, adjacent to the Kittery navy yard, has been executed; and if it has not, whether it is the intention of the Secretary to execute the same prior to the next session of Congress. On referring this question to the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to whom the subject appropriately and immediately pertains, I learn that he deems it inexpedient to move in the matter until there is further and specific legislation. I may say in this connexion, that though not personally familiar with the locality, it seems to me, if anything is done in the premises, it is desirable that the whole island should, if possible, be obtained for the government.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"GIDEON WELLES,

"*Secretary of the Navy.*

"Hon. JOHN P. HALE,

"*United States Senator, Dover, New Hampshire.*"

At the commencement of the present session, notwithstanding the very different state of things existing from what there was before the passage of the law by the State of Maine, ceding jurisdiction to the United States, passed January 10, 1863, the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in his annual report accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Navy, says: "The money appropriated for the purchase of land on Seavey's island has not been expended, for reasons previously reported to you. That for a hospital cannot be expended until the site on Seavey's island shall have been purchased." We have lately learned that it is proposed now to locate the hospital provided for by law at the present session of Congress within the present limits of the yard. Against this we most earnestly remonstrate. Whatever may be the intention with which such a measure is recommended, we greatly fear that the consequences will be detrimental to the public interest, ruinous to the yard, and will, as the commissioners have suggested, cause the yard to be placed under quarantine, and the government work to be discontinued. The yard would have to be discontinued as a place of any considerable work, and would only be of consequence as a hospital, and this, too, when, as the same commissioners say in the report before alluded to, in drawing a comparison between the amount of labor done in the Kittery yard and other yards, preference must be given to the former by a large per-centage. We now appeal to you, Mr. Secretary, and ask that this may be executed, or some other earnest and energetic measures devised and recommended to Congress, by which the public interests in this yard may be protected and preserved, and the pressing wants of the service provided for.

We are at a loss to conceive how it can, with propriety, be alleged that the law is not now executed for *reasons previously reported*, when two of the principal reasons have been entirely obviated by the action of the legislature of Maine, and the only difficulty, as suggested by the chief of the Bureau of Yards and

Docks, as stated in his annual report of December, 1862, yet remaining is the irregularity of the boundary lines of the lot to be purchased, and of the plot of land they embrace.

With all deference and respect to yourself, Mr. Secretary, we suggest that that does not furnish a sufficient reason for neglecting and refusing to carry out the provisions of a plain unambiguous law. But whatever may be done, we entreat that this yard may not be destroyed and ultimately abandoned, by placing the hospital for which an appropriation has recently been made by Congress, within the limits of that yard, already too much crowded for the comfortable and convenient performance of all the work which the government now requires to be done there.

From two to four thousand men are now frequently employed in the yard, and we need not portray to you the effects of a hospital in their midst in the warm season when the most work is done there.

We should much prefer seeing the law making the appropriation for the hospital repealed, to having it thus expended. Besides, we cannot conceive what can induce the government to place this hospital on this particular yard, when it has not been done in any other navy yard, so far as we are advised, in the United States.

Respectfully yours,

L. M. MORRILL.
JOHN P. HALE.
F. A. PIKE.
DANIEL CLARK.
JOHN H. RICE.
E. H. ROLLINS.
S. PERHAM.
J. W. PATTERSON.
J. G. BLAINE.
DANIEL MARCY.

HON. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

I am of opinion that no new hospital should be erected within the present limits of the yard, and that the law of Congress should be executed, if it can be, consistently with the best interests of the government. As, however, it is merely an appropriation, I think the whole matter is within the discretion of the Secretary.

W. P. FESSENDEN.

Memorandum on a communication of honorable J. P. Hale and others, remonstrating against the erection of a hospital building within the limits of the navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, referred to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

As the site for a hospital at the navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as it is usually called, had been made the subject of protracted discussion, owing to considerations not entirely pertinent to the real issue, the department confided the duty of selection to a board of four officers, three of whom enjoyed the great advantage, by long service on the station, of entire familiarity with the topography, or any natural or artificial features of the ground. The civil engineer of the yard was informally associated with the commission, as his local experience and long connexion with the various improvements of the yard gave to his judgment and views much importance.

It was agreed by the commission, as an initial step, to examine the various points within the yard, and if space therein could be appropriately and ju-

ditionally found to adopt that site, as well to prevent any unnecessary expenditure of money in a time of unusual taxation, as to avoid the conflicting interests of persons who might consider the opportunity auspicious for successful speculation.

Such a site was secured within the yard, according to the judgment of the commission, actuated, as it was, by no motive outside of the public interest. Its advantages are set forth in the report of the commission to the honorable Secretary of the Navy of the 25th March, 1864.

Against the judgment of the commission in thus locating the hospital a protest is addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Navy by the honorable John P. Hale and others. The high official position of the protestants claims for their views the most respectful consideration.

Officers of mature age, fair intelligence at least, of long residence in the yard, two of them surgeons of excellent standing in their profession, have expressed a well-considered opinion in favor of erecting the building within the yard; this opinion is resisted by gentlemen unconnected with the navy, whose knowledge of the locality is derived, perhaps, from casual visits, without any reference to this particular object.

It is to be remembered that many professional and hygienic problems are associated with the location of hospitals, which medical men alone are accustomed to study or consider.

The recent commission was fully aware of the adverse opinion expressed by a board of naval officers appointed in 1859 "to inquire into the abuses of navy yards;" but as the subject of designating sites for hospitals was very remote from their prescribed duty, it was considered by the commission an open question, to be decided upon its own responsibility after all proper scrutiny.

The two letters of Captain Pearson, recommending the purchase of a portion of Seavey's island, in which he speaks of the buildings thereon as being adapted for a hospital, or the *residence* of officers, show, from the widely dissimilar and incongruous purposes to which he applies the same structures, how vague are the ideas of gentlemen who have paid no particular attention to such matters.

In March, 1862, Dr. Delaney, the intelligent surgeon of the yard, expressed the opinion that the buildings on Seavey's island were wholly unsuitable for such purposes.

It is an error to assume that no hospitals exist in our navy yards. Prior to the erection of our general hospitals, the only accommodation for the sick and wounded of the navy was to be found within the bounds of the respective yards. And even now, in every navy yard of the United States, there are "sick quarters," from which the proposed establishment at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, will not differ, except in its superior advantages and comforts.

The hospital at Mare island, California, is within the yard; and so is the extensive establishment at Pensacola. The hospital at the headquarters of the marine corps is within the garrison walls; and as an evidence of the harmlessness of such institutions, when well ordered, the largest hospitals in New York and Boston are to be found in the very heart of these crowded cities.

Sick quarters at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, are coeval with the foundation of the naval establishment; no objection has ever been raised against the present unsightly and inconvenient building, and judging from the past, it might have remained indefinitely an offence to good taste and humanity, had not circumstances arisen which, in the opinion of the department, demanded a change. When the views of the department were made known, the silence and apparent satisfaction with the existing order of things was first broken; the site which had proved so harmless for nearly half a century was found to be particularly unsuited to the purpose of a better edifice. But curious to remark, the objections did not emanate from any one of the many medical officers or commandants who had served on the station, or whose particular experience was so valuable, but

from gentlemen of other pursuits, or of civil life; and among them those whose judgment was not wholly devoid of that bias which private interests are apt, even unconsciously, to create.

Touching the argument that the "yard would be put in quarantine, and work therein be suspended in the event of yellow fever or other contagious disease being taken on shore from shipboard," it may suffice to observe, that the health or municipal regulations of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, would exclude vessels, public or private, from coming up to the city with contagious disease, as it is presumed such an intelligent community cannot be without the usual quarantine laws. And even if the hospital were placed upon the particular twenty-seven acres on Seavey's island, so prominent in this connexion, the difference between that site and the one designated by the commission would, in the event of contagious or infectious disease, subject the yard to just about the same inconvenience, while the residents of the island would have precisely the same cause for, and right of, remonstrance. Hence I do not perceive the particular force of this argument.

In the discussion of a bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations, &c., approved March 14, 1864, this particular subject, the location of a hospital at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was discussed at considerable length, (*vide* Daily Globe, February 13, 1864;) and upon an amendment, in these words, proposed by the honorable Senator Clark: "For erecting a hospital at Kittery, Maine, \$25,000," Senator Grimes remarked, "I agree to it, with the understanding that the department has the unlimited power to go *within* or *without* the yard;" and with this explicit understanding the bill passed the Senate.

Again: another amendment, referring to hospitals, which, though of apparent general application, would have been inoperative elsewhere than at Portsmouth, excluding hospitals from yards, was stricken out by the Senate; thus further affirming the latitude claimed for the department by Senator Grimes.

As far as the subject has come under my observation, this controversy has not been invited by the department, which holds the idea that public buildings, of whatever kind, should be placed wherever the public interests require; the opposition to the principle of the department takes the ground that they are to be erected where land is to be sold.

Until the department appointed its commission it had not had the opportunity of expressing its judgment under the latitude plainly conceded by the act of March 14, 1864; for prior to that time particular interests had been, apparently, actively at work to connect so closely the appropriation for a hospital with the purchase of land as to make the fate of the former wholly contingent upon the latter; if no land was bought no hospital could be built, whatever may have been the necessities of the service.

The only interest I have in the matter is to secure the most advantageous position for the building, whether it be off or on Seavey's island; it occurred to me, if economy could be subserved at the same time, it would be better to save the money involved in the purchase of land, if it should be deemed unnecessary, under a simple belief that it was our duty to prevent the uncalled-for expenditure of a single dollar. The whole subject resolves itself into the substitution of a new house for an old one; if the site was free from objection up to the present time, improving the premises cannot possibly create objections where none hitherto existed as far as known.

The department is preparing to carry out the late law, giving to it, in the words of Senator Grimes, "*the unlimited power to go within or without the yard*" in pursuance of the object; and if this concession is to be resisted now, the department is not answerable for the consequences. It may not be irrele-

vant to state, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has been formally notified that the particular twenty-seven acres of land on Seavey's island is not to be purchased, the proprietor having withdrawn it from market.

W. WHELAN,

Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *May 3, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication, without date, signed by yourself and others, in relation to the proposed new hospital at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Previous to the receipt of your communication, I had addressed a letter to yourself, as chairman of the naval committee of the Senate, recommending the purchase, of Seavey's island, which is appurtenant to, and should, I think, constitute a part of the navy yard, provided it can be procured on reasonable terms. Were the government in possession of that island, it would be an object to examine it with a view to the location of a hospital thereon; and if there is a probability that Congress will authorize the purchase, the building of the hospital can be still further delayed. Whether such delay would cause a change of site for the hospital by such a board as might be ordered may be a question; but, in deference to yourself and the gentlemen whose names are associated with yours, I should feel it a duty to await such action a reasonable time.

On receiving your communication, it was referred to the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and also to the chief of the Bureau of Medicine, respectively, for their views and opinions. The communications of these officers, in reply to that reference, are herewith respectfully forwarded for the information of yourself and associates. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the subject which is so intelligently presented by Rear-Admiral Smith and Dr. Whelan.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE, &c., &c.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,

April 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to this bureau for opinion of a memorial to you from the senators and representatives in Congress from Maine and New Hampshire, without date, in reference to the purchase of land on Seavey's island for naval purposes.

The object of this paper seems to be, to urge you to procure a site on Seavey's island for a naval hospital with the money appropriated by act of July 14, 1862, for the purchase of $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres of land on that island. To accomplish that object, it would only be necessary for them, or for Congress, to state what land, and whose, the said appropriation was intended to buy. The objections stated heretofore by the bureau to the purchase of Mr. Bridge's land, if that, as is supposed, is the ground intended, still exists, viz: its very irregular shape; the county road passing through it, and the want of jurisdiction from the State over that road. The act of jurisdiction specified cedes "such portion of Seavey's island, in the town of Kittery, as may be purchased for the purpose of using the same as a part of the navy yard located in that town. It does not embrace the road, inasmuch as the land offered to Congress as the $27\frac{355}{1000}$ acres lies on either side of the said road, and does not include it.

The objections raised to the construction of a hospital in the navy yard are in some respects well taken; but a hospital on Seavey's island, on the ground proposed for sale, would not be much further removed from the working community of the yard than that selected in the yard; and as Seavey's island is fast being inhabited on account of the facilities afforded by the two bridges, and a highway through the yard, the hospital would probably soon be in the midst of a village; therefore convenience and economy would suggest the purchase of the whole island. If the proprietors decline to sell it at a reasonable price, then to cut off communication between the island and the navy yard, which would materially decrease the value of their property to them.

I would remark that the bridge connecting the island with the navy yard belongs to the Seavey's Island Bridge Company, and the United States could not obtain jurisdiction over it without a special grant from that company.

It was never contemplated to make a lazarette of a navy yard or hospital wherever located. All principal cities have quarantine stations for the reception and treatment of contagious diseases.

In this matter I have been guided by what I have considered a conscientious sense of duty, and shall be happy to receive such instructions as will enable me to further the public interests, and conform to the law in letter and spirit. The memorial is herewith returned.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. SMITH,

Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

The objection raised to the constitutionality of the act is that it is an unconstitutional exercise of the power of taxation. It is claimed that the act is an unconstitutional exercise of the power of taxation because it is a tax on the property of the State. It is claimed that the act is an unconstitutional exercise of the power of taxation because it is a tax on the property of the State. It is claimed that the act is an unconstitutional exercise of the power of taxation because it is a tax on the property of the State.

It is claimed that the act is an unconstitutional exercise of the power of taxation because it is a tax on the property of the State. It is claimed that the act is an unconstitutional exercise of the power of taxation because it is a tax on the property of the State. It is claimed that the act is an unconstitutional exercise of the power of taxation because it is a tax on the property of the State. It is claimed that the act is an unconstitutional exercise of the power of taxation because it is a tax on the property of the State.

It is claimed that the act is an unconstitutional exercise of the power of taxation because it is a tax on the property of the State. It is claimed that the act is an unconstitutional exercise of the power of taxation because it is a tax on the property of the State. It is claimed that the act is an unconstitutional exercise of the power of taxation because it is a tax on the property of the State. It is claimed that the act is an unconstitutional exercise of the power of taxation because it is a tax on the property of the State.

It is claimed that the act is an unconstitutional exercise of the power of taxation because it is a tax on the property of the State. It is claimed that the act is an unconstitutional exercise of the power of taxation because it is a tax on the property of the State. It is claimed that the act is an unconstitutional exercise of the power of taxation because it is a tax on the property of the State. It is claimed that the act is an unconstitutional exercise of the power of taxation because it is a tax on the property of the State.

EDWARD W. WELLES

Attorney at Law

The People of the State of New York

IN SENATE, January 1, 1891.

REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE, IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE, MAY 1, 1889, RELATIVE TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE.

ALBANY: J. B. LEECH, STATE PRINTER, 1891.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 12th instant, a list of all general officers of the regular and volunteer forces in commission at the beginning of the present war, or appointed since, with the States in which they were born and from which they were appointed.

MAY 23, 1864.—Read, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 20, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the Senate resolution of May 12, I have the honor to transmit herewith "a list of all general officers of the regular and volunteer forces in commission at the beginning of the present war, or appointed since, with the States in which they were born, and from which they were appointed, designating, also, those whose nominations have been withdrawn from the Senate, those negatived by the Senate, those which have expired by constitutional limitation, not having been confirmed by the Senate, those resigned, declined, dropped, discharged, dismissed, or mustered out of the service, and those who have died in the service."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. H. HAMLIN,
President of the Senate.

List of general officers in commission at the beginning of the present war, and of those who have since been appointed.

Name and rank.	Born in—	Appointed from—	Remarks.
REGULARS.			
<i>In service at commencement of the war.</i>			
MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT GENERAL.			
Winfield Scott.....	Virginia	Virginia	Retired.
BRIGADIER GENERALS.			
John E. Wool.....	New York.....	New York.....	Dismissed. Retired.
David E. Twiggs.....	Georgia.....	Georgia.....	
William S. Harney.....	Louisiana.....	Louisiana.....	
<i>Since commencement of the war.</i>			
LIEUTENANT GENERAL.			
Ulysses S. Grant.....	Ohio	Illinois	
MAJOR GENERALS.			
George B. McClellan.....	Pennsylvania...	Ohio	Do. Appointed lieut. general.
John C. Frémont	South Carolina..	California	
Henry W. Halleck.....	New York.....	California	
John E. Wool.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Ulysses S. Grant.....	Ohio	Illinois	
BRIGADIER GENERALS.			
Edwin V. Sumner.....	Massachusetts ..	New York.....	Dead.
Joseph K. F. Mansfield..	Connecticut	Connecticut	Do.
Irvin McDowell.....	Ohio	Ohio	
Robert Anderson.....	Kentucky	Kentucky	Retired.
Montgomery C. Meigs....	Georgia	Pennsylvania...	Quartermaster general.
William S. Rosecrans	Ohio	Ohio	
Lorenzo Thomas.....	Delaware	Delaware	Adjutant general.
James W. Ripley.....	Connecticut	Connecticut	Retired. (Chief of ord'ce.)
Philip St. G. Cooke.....	Virginia	Virginia	
William A. Hammond....	Maryland	Maryland	Surgeon general.
John Pope	Kentucky	Illinois	
Joseph Hooker	Massachusetts ..	California	
Joseph P. Taylor	Kentucky	Kentucky	Commissary general.
Joseph G. Totten	Connecticut	Connecticut	Dead. (Chief engineer.)
George G. Meade	Spain.....	Dist. Columbia.	
William T. Sherman	Ohio	Ohio	
James B. McPherson.....	Ohio	Ohio	
George D. Ramsay.....	Virginia	Dist. Columbia.	Chief of ordnance.
George H. Thomas.....	Virginia	Virginia	
Andrew H. Reeder.....	.....	Pennsylvania...	Declined.
VOLUNTEERS.			
MAJOR GENERALS.			
Augur, Christopher C....	New York.....	Michigan	
Banks, Nathaniel P.....	Massachusetts ..	Massachusetts ..	
Butler, Benjamin F.....	New Hampshire.	Massachusetts ..	

List of general officers in commission, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Born in—	Appointed from—	Remarks.
Burnside, Ambrose E....	Indiana.....	Rhode Island...	Resigned Jan. 12, 1864; resignation revoked April 23, 1864.
Buell, Don Carlos.....	Ohio.....	Indiana.....	
Butterfield, Daniel.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Blunt, James G.....	Maine.....	Kansas.....	
Blair, Frank P.....	Kentucky.....	Missouri.....	
Birney, David B.....	Alabama.....	Pennsylvania.....	Expired by constitutional limitation, and again ap- pointed. Do. do.
Curtis, Samuel R.....	New York.....	Iowa.....	
Cadwalader, George.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Casey, Silas.....	Rhode Island.....	Rhode Island.....	
Couch, Darius N.....	New York.....	Massachusetts..	
Crittenden, Thomas L.....	Kentucky.....	Kentucky.....	
Canby, Edward R. S.....	Kentucky.....	Indiana.....	
Dix, John A.....	New Hampshire..	New York.....	
Doubleday, Abner.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Dana, Napoleon J. T.....	Maine.....	Minnesota.....	
Franklin, William B.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Foster, John G.....	New Hampshire..	New Hampshire..	
Granger, Gordon.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Gillmore, Quincy A.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Hunter, David.....	Dist. Columbia..	Illinois.....	
Hitchcock, Ethan A.....	Vermont.....	Missouri.....	
Heintzelman, Samuel P....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Hooker, Joseph.....	Massachusetts..	California.....	
Hurlbut, Stephen A.....	South Carolina..	Illinois.....	
Howard, Oliver O.....	Maine.....	Maine.....	
Hartsuff, George L.....	New York.....	Michigan.....	
Herron, Francis J.....	Pennsylvania.....	Iowa.....	
Humphreys, Andrew A.....	Pennsylvania.....	Dist. Columbia..	
Hancock, Winfield S.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Logan, John A.....	Illinois.....	Illinois.....	
McDowell, Irvin.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
McClernand, John A.....	Kentucky.....	Illinois.....	
McCook, Alexander McD..	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
McPherson, James B.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Meade, George G.....	Spain.....	Dist. Columbia..	
Milroy, Robert H.....	Indiana.....	Indiana.....	
Negley, James S.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Ord, Edward O. C.....	Maryland.....	Dist. Columbia..	
Oglesby, R. J.....	Kentucky.....	Illinois.....	
Pope, John.....	Kentucky.....	Illinois.....	
Peck, John J.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Parke, John G.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Palmer, John M.....	Kentucky.....	Illinois.....	
Pleasanton, Alfred.....	Dist. Columbia..	Dist. Columbia..	
Rosecrans, William S.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Rousseau, Lovell H.....	Kentucky.....	Kentucky.....	
Reynolds, Joseph J.....	Kentucky.....	Indiana.....	
Sigel, Franz.....	Germany.....	Missouri.....	
Sherman, William T.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Slocum, Henry W.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Smith, William F.....	Vermont.....	Vermont.....	
Schofield, John M.....	New York.....	Illinois.....	
Stoneman, George.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Sickles, Daniel E.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Sykes, George.....	Maryland.....	Maryland.....	
Stanley, David S.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Steele, Frederick.....	New York.....	New York.....	

List of general officers in commission at the beginning of the present war, and of those who have since been appointed.

Name and rank.	Born in—	Appointed from—	Remarks.
REGULARS.			
<i>In service at commencement of the war.</i>			
MAJOR AND BREVET LIEU- TENANT GENERAL.			
Winfield Scott.....	Virginia	Virginia	Retired.
BRIGADIER GENERALS.			
John E. Wool.....	New York.....	New York.....	Dismissed. Retired.
David E. Twiggs.....	Georgia.....	Georgia.....	
William S. Harney.....	Louisiana	Louisiana	
<i>Since commencement of the war.</i>			
LIEUTENANT GENERAL.			
Ulysses S. Grant.....	Ohio	Illinois	
MAJOR GENERALS.			
George B. McClellan.....	Pennsylvania...	Ohio	Do. Appointed lieut. general.
John C. Frémont	South Carolina..	California	
Henry W. Halleck.....	New York.....	California	
John E. Wool.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Ulysses S. Grant.....	Ohio	Illinois	
BRIGADIER GENERALS.			
Edwin V. Sumner.....	Massachusetts ..	New York.....	Dead.
Joseph K. F. Mansfield..	Connecticut	Connecticut	Do.
Irvin McDowell.....	Ohio	Ohio	
Robert Anderson.....	Kentucky	Kentucky	Retired.
Montgomery C. Meigs...	Georgia	Pennsylvania...	Quartermaster general.
William S. Rosecrans ..	Ohio	Ohio	
Lorenzo Thomas.....	Delaware	Delaware	Adjutant general.
James W. Ripley.....	Connecticut	Connecticut	Retired. (Chief of ord'ce.)
Philip St. G. Cooke.....	Virginia	Virginia	
William A. Hammond....	Maryland	Maryland	Surgeon general.
John Pope	Kentucky	Illinois	
Joseph Hooker	Massachusetts ..	California	
Joseph P. Taylor	Kentucky	Kentucky	Commissary general.
Joseph G. Totten	Connecticut	Connecticut	Dead. (Chief engineer.)
George G. Meade	Spain.....	Dist. Columbia.	
William T. Sherman	Ohio	Ohio	
James B. McPherson.....	Ohio	Ohio	
George D. Ramsay.....	Virginia	Dist. Columbia.	Chief of ordnance.
George H. Thomas.....	Virginia	Virginia	
Andrew H. Reeder.....	.....	Pennsylvania...	Declined.
VOLUNTEERS.			
MAJOR GENERALS.			
Augur, Christopher C....	New York.....	Michigan	
Banks, Nathaniel P.....	Massachusetts ..	Massachusetts ..	
Butler, Benjamin F.....	New Hampshire.	Massachusetts ..	

List of general officers in commission, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Born in—	Appointed from—	Remarks.
Burnside, Ambrose E.....	Indiana.....	Rhode Island...	Resigned Jan. 12, 1864; resignation revoked April 23, 1864.
Buell, Don Carlos.....	Ohio.....	Indiana.....	
Butterfield, Daniel.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Blunt, James G.....	Maine.....	Kansas.....	
Blair, Frank P.....	Kentucky.....	Missouri.....	
Birney, David B.....	Alabama.....	Pennsylvania.....	Expired by constitutional limitation, and again ap- pointed. Do. do.
Curtis, Samuel R.....	New York.....	Iowa.....	
Cadwalader, George.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Casey, Silas.....	Rhode Island.....	Rhode Island.....	
Couch, Darius N.....	New York.....	Massachusetts..	
Crittenden, Thomas L.....	Kentucky.....	Kentucky.....	
Canby, Edward R. S.....	Kentucky.....	Indiana.....	
Dix, John A.....	New Hampshire.	New York.....	
Doubleday, Abner.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Dana, Napoleon J. T.....	Maine.....	Minnesota.....	
Franklin, William B.....	Pennsylvania..	Pennsylvania...	
Foster, John G.....	New Hampshire.	New Hampshire.	
Granger, Gordon.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Gillmore, Quincy A.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Hunter, David.....	Dist. Columbia.	Illinois.....	
Hitchcock, Ethan A.....	Vermont.....	Missouri.....	
Heintzelman, Samuel P...	Pennsylvania..	Pennsylvania...	
Hooker, Joseph.....	Massachusetts..	California.....	
Hurlbut, Stephen A.....	South Carolina.	Illinois.....	
Howard, Oliver O.....	Maine.....	Maine.....	
Hartsuff, George L.....	New York.....	Michigan.....	
Herron, Francis J.....	Pennsylvania...	Iowa.....	
Humphreys, Andrew A...	Pennsylvania...	Dist. Columbia.	
Hancock, Winfield S.....	Pennsylvania...	Pennsylvania...	
Logan, John A.....	Illinois.....	Illinois.....	
McDowell, Irvin.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
McClernand, John A.....	Kentucky.....	Illinois.....	
McCook, Alexander McD.	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
McPherson, James B.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Meade, George G.....	Spain.....	Dist. Columbia.	
Milroy, Robert H.....	Indiana.....	Indiana.....	
Negley, James S.....	Pennsylvania...	Pennsylvania...	
Ord, Edward O. C.....	Maryland.....	Dist. Columbia.	
Oglesby, R. J.....	Kentucky.....	Illinois.....	
Pope, John.....	Kentucky.....	Illinois.....	
Peck, John J.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Parke, John G.....	Pennsylvania..	Pennsylvania...	
Palmer, John M.....	Kentucky.....	Illinois.....	
Pleasanton, Alfred.....	Dist. Columbia.	Dist. Columbia.	
Rosecrans, William S.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Rousseau, Lovell H.....	Kentucky.....	Kentucky.....	
Reynolds, Joseph J.....	Kentucky.....	Indiana.....	
Sigel, Franz.....	Germany.....	Missouri.....	
Sherman, William T.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Slocum, Henry W.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Smith, William F.....	Vermont.....	Vermont.....	
Schofield, John M.....	New York.....	Illinois.....	
Stoneman, George.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Sickles, Daniel E.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Sykes, George.....	Maryland.....	Maryland.....	
Stanley, David S.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Steele, Frederick.....	New York.....	New York.....	

List of general officers in commission, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Born in—	Appointed from—	Remarks.
Sheridan, Philip H.	Massachusetts ..	Ohio	
Stahel, Julius H.	Hungary	New York	
Schurz, Carl	Germany	Wisconsin	
Steedman, James B.	Ohio	Ohio	
Smith, Andrew J.	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	
Thomas, George H.	Virginia	Virginia	
Wallace, Lewis	Indiana	Indiana	
Washburne, Cad. C.	Maine	Wisconsin	
Warren, Gouverneur K.	New York	New York	
Wright, Horatio G.	Connecticut	Connecticut	Rejected by Senate; since appointed.
Clay, Cassius M.	Kentucky	Kentucky	Resigned.
Garfield, James A.	Ohio	Ohio	Do.
Hamilton, Schuyler	New York	New York	Do.
Hamilton, Charles S.	New York	Wisconsin	Do.
Keyes, Erasmus D.	Massachusetts	Maine	Do.
Morgan, Edwin D.	Massachusetts	New York	Do.
Prentiss, Benjamin M.	Virginia	Illinois	Do.
Schenck, Robert C.	Ohio	Ohio	Do.
Baker, Edward D. ....	.....	Oregon	Dead.
Berry, Hiram G.	Maine	Maine	Do.
Buford, John	Kentucky	Illinois	Do.
Kearny, Philip	New York	New Jersey	Do.
Mitchell, Ormsby M.	Kentucky	New York	Do.
Mansfield, Joseph K. F.	Connecticut	Connecticut	Do.
Nelson, William	Kentucky	Kentucky	Do.
Reno, Jesse L.	Virginia	Pennsylvania	Do.
Richardson, Israel B.	Vermont	Michigan	Do.
Reynolds, John F.	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Do.
Sumner, Edwin V.	Massachusetts	New York	Do.
Sedgwick, John	Connecticut	Connecticut	Do.
Strong, George C.	Vermont	Massachusetts	Do.
Smith, Charles F.	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Do.
Stevens, Isaac I.	Massachusetts	Washington Ter.	Do.
Whipple, Amiel W.	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Do.
Grant, Ulysses S.	Ohio	Illinois	Vacated; appointed major general U. S. army.
Morris, Thomas A. ....	.....	Indiana	Declined.
Buford, Napoleon B.	Kentucky	Illinois	Expired by constitutional limitation.
Cox, J. D.	Canada	Ohio	Do. do.
Morell, George W.	New York	New York	Do. do.
Brooks, William T. H.	Ohio	Ohio	Nomination withdrawn.
Newton, John	Virginia	Virginia	Do. do.
French, William H.	Maryland	Dist. Columbia	Mustered out.
Porter, Fitz-John	New Hampshire	Dist. Columbia	Cashiered.
BRIGADIER GENERALS.			
Abercrombie, John J.	Tennessee	Tennessee	
Asboth, Alexander .....	.....	.....	Never reported.
Alvord, Benjamin	Vermont	Vermont	
Ammen, Jacob	Virginia	Ohio	
Averell, William W.	New York	New York	
Andrews, George L.	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	
Ayres, Romeyn B.	New York	New York	
Arnold, Richard	Rhode Island	Rhode Island	
Ames, Adelbert	Maine	Maine	
Allen, Robert	Ohio	Indiana	
Andrews, C. C. ....	.....	Minnesota	

List of general officers in commission, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Born in—	Appointed from—	Remarks.
Benham, Henry W.....	Connecticut.....	Connecticut.....	Revoked; since reinstated.
Barry, William F.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Barnard, John G.....	Massachusetts..	Massachusetts..	
Brooks, William T. H....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Brannan, John M.....	Dist. Columbia..	Indiana.....	
Buford, Napoleon B.....	Kentucky.....	Illinois.....	
Baird, Absalom.....	Pennsylvania..	Pennsylvania..	
Benton, William P.....	Maryland.....	Indiana.....	
Burbridge, Stephen G....	Kentucky.....	Kentucky.....	
Briggs, Henry S.....	Massachusetts..	Massachusetts..	
Barlow, Francis C.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Brayman, Mason.....	New York.....	Illinois.....	
Bartlett, J. J.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Bowen, James.....	New York.....	New York.....	Expired by constitutional limitation, and again appointed.
Barnes, James.....	Massachusetts..	Massachusetts..	
Beatty, Samuel.....	Pennsylvania..	Ohio.....	
Buckland, R. P.....	Massachusetts..	Ohio.....	
Brown, Egbert B.....	New York.....	Missouri.....	
Baxter, Henry.....	New York.....	Michigan.....	
Birney, William.....	Alabama.....	New Jersey....	
Birge, Henry W.....	Connecticut.....	Connecticut.....	
Bussey, Cyrus.....	.....	Iowa.....	
Burnham, Hiram.....	.....	Maine.....	
Cullum, George W.....	New York.....	Pennsylvania..	
Carr, Eugene A.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Cook, John.....	Illinois.....	Illinois.....	
Crawford, Samuel W.....	Pennsylvania..	Pennsylvania..	Do. do.
Carleton, James H.....	Maine.....	Maine.....	
Caldwell, John C.....	Vermont.....	Maine.....	
Carter, Samuel P.....	Tennessee.....	Tennessee.....	
Craft, Charles.....	Indiana.....	Indiana.....	
Crook, George.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Carr, Joseph B.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Carrington, Henry B....	Connecticut.....	Ohio.....	
Carlin, William P.....	Illinois.....	Illinois.....	
Cox, J. D.....	Canada.....	Ohio.....	
Cutler, Lysander.....	Massachusetts..	Wisconsin.....	
Copeland, Joseph T.....	Maine.....	Michigan.....	
Crocker, M. M.....	Indiana.....	Iowa.....	Do. do.
Campbell, Charles T.....	Pennsylvania..	Pennsylvania..	
Connor, Patrick E.....	Ireland.....	Colorado Ter...	
Custer, George A.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Cameron, Robert A.....	New York.....	Indiana.....	
Corse, John M.....	Pennsylvania..	Iowa.....	
Chetlain, Augustus L....	Missouri.....	Illinois.....	
Davis, Jefferson C.....	Indiana.....	Indiana.....	
Davidson, John W.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	
Davies, Thomas A.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Dodge, Grenville M.....	Massachusetts..	Iowa.....	
Devens, Charles.....	.....	Massachusetts..	
Dow, Neal.....	Maine.....	Maine.....	Do. do.
Dwight, William.....	Massachusetts..	New York.....	
Dennis, Elias S.....	New York.....	Illinois.....	
De Russy, Gustavus A....	New York.....	Virginia.....	
Duffié, Alfred N.....	France.....	Rhode Island...	
Davies, Henry E.....	New York.....	New York.....	
De Trobriand, Regis.....	.....	New York.....	
Emory, William H.....	Maryland.....	Maryland.....	
Elliott, Washington L....	Pennsylvania..	Pennsylvania..	
Ellett, Alfred W.....	Pennsylvania..	Illinois.....	

List of general officers in commission, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Born in—	Appointed from—	Remarks.
Ewing, Hugh	Ohio	Ohio	Expired by constitutional limitation, and again appointed.
Ewing, Thomas, jr.	Ohio	Kansas	
Eustis, Henry L.	Massachusetts ..	Massachusetts ..	
Ferry, Orris S.	Connecticut	Connecticut	
Fry, Speed S.	Kentucky	Kentucky	
Fisk, Clinton B.	New York	Missouri	
Foster, Robert S.	Indiana	Indiana	
Ferrero, Edward	Spain	New York	
Force, Manning F.	Dist. Columbia ..	Ohio	Do do.
Fuller, John W. ....	.....	Ohio	
Fessenden, Francis .....	.....	Maine	
Graham, Lawrence P.	Virginia	Virginia	
Grover, Cuvier	Maine	Maine	
Geary, John W.	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	
Greene, George S.	Rhode Island	New York	
Gibbon, John	Pennsylvania	North Carolina ..	
Griffin, Charles	Ohio	Ohio	
Gordon, George H.	Massachusetts ..	Massachusetts ..	
Getty, George W.	Dist. Columbia ..	Dist. Columbia ..	
Granger, Robert S.	Ohio	Ohio	
Gregg, David McM.	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	
Graham, Charles K.	New York	New York	
Grierson, Benjamin H.	Pennsylvania	Illinois	
Garrard, Kenner	Kentucky	Ohio	
Gresham, Walter Q.	Indiana	Indiana	
Gillem, Alvan C.	Tennessee	Tennessee	
Grant, Lewis A. ....	.....	Vermont	
Hatch, John P.	New York	New York	
Hascall, Milo S.	New York	Indiana	
Hovey, Alvin P.	Indiana	Indiana	
Howe, Albion P.	Maine	Maine	
Hunt, Henry J.	Ohio	Ohio	
Hays, William	Virginia	Tennessee	
Hunt, Lewis C.	Wisconsin	Missouri	
Hazen, William B.	Vermont	Ohio	
Hinks, E. W.	Maine	Massachusetts ..	
Harland, Edward	Connecticut	Connecticut	
Hobson, Edward H.	Kentucky	Kentucky	
Harrow, William	Kentucky	Indiana	
Heckman, Charles A.	Pennsylvania	New Jersey	
Hawkins, John P.	Indiana	Indiana	
Hamilton, Andrew J.	Alabama	Texas	
Harker, Charles G.	New Jersey	New Jersey	
Hatch Edward .....	.....	Iowa	
Hartrauft, J. F. ....	.....	Pennsylvania	
Ingalls, Rufus	Maine	Maine	
Johnson, Richard W.	Kentucky	Kentucky	
Johnson, Andrew	North Carolina ..	Tennessee	
Judah, Henry M.	Maryland	New York	
Jackson, N. J.	Massachusetts ..	Maine	
Kelly, Benjamin F.	New Hampshire ..	Virginia	
Ketchum, William S.	Connecticut	Connecticut	
Kimball, Nathan	Indiana	Indiana	
Kenly, John R.	Maryland	Maryland	
King, John H.	New York	Michigan	
Knipe, Joseph F. ....	.....	Pennsylvania	
Kilpatrick, Judson	New Jersey	New Jersey	
Kaemmerling, Guitar .....	.....	Ohio	
Kautz, August V.	Germany	Ohio	
Lockwood, Henry H.	Delaware	Delaware	

List of general officers in commission, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Born in—	Appointed from—	Remarks.
Lauman, Jacob G.....	Maryland.....	Iowa.....	Expired by constitutional limitation, and again appointed.
Lawler, Michael K.....	Ireland.....	Illinois.....	
Leggett, Mortimer D.....	New York.....	Ohio.....	
Lee, Albert L.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	
Lightburn, J. A. J.....	Pennsylvania.....	Virginia.....	
Ledlie, James H.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Martindale, John H.....	New York.....	New York.....	Resigned May 14, 1863; resignation revoked December 23, 1863.
McKean, Thomas J.....	Pennsylvania.....	Iowa.....	
McArthur, John.....	Scotland.....	Illinois.....	
Morell, George W.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Meagher, Thomas F.....	Ireland.....	New York.....	
Manson, Mahlon D.....	Ohio.....	Indiana.....	Expired by constitutional limitation, and again appointed.
Mitchell, Robert B.....	Ohio.....	Kansas.....	
Morgan, James D.....	.....	Illinois.....	
Mott, Gersham.....	New Jersey.....	New Jersey.....	
Meredith, Solomon.....	North Carolina.....	Indiana.....	
Mason, John S.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Mower, Joseph A.....	Vermont.....	Connecticut.....	
Marston, Gilman.....	New Hampshire.....	New Hampshire.....	
McMillan, James W.....	Kentucky.....	Indiana.....	
Meredith, Sullivan A.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
McLean, N. C.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Morris, William H.....	New York.....	New York.....	
McNeil, John.....	Nova Scotia.....	Missouri.....	
McGinniss, John P.....	Massachusetts.....	Indiana.....	
Merritt, Wesley.....	New York.....	Illinois.....	
Maltby, Jasper A.....	Ohio.....	Illinois.....	
Miller, John F.....	.....	Indiana.....	
McCook, Edward M.....	.....	Indiana.....	
Newton, John.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	
Nickerson, Frank S.....	Maine.....	Maine.....	
Neill, Thomas H.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Osterhaus, Peter J.....	Prussia.....	Missouri.....	
Owen, Joshua T.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Paine, Eleazer.....	Ohio.....	Illinois.....	Do. do.
Palmer, Innis N.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Patrick, Marsena R.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Prince, Henry.....	Maine.....	Maine.....	
Paul, Gabriel R.....	Missouri.....	Missouri.....	
Pitcher, Thomas G.....	Indiana.....	Indiana.....	
Potter, Edward E.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Paine, Halbert E.....	Ohio.....	Wisconsin.....	
Potter, Robert B.....	Massachusetts.....	New York.....	
Pile, William A.....	Indiana.....	Missouri.....	
Ricketts, James B.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Robinson, John C.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Roberts, Benjamin S.....	Vermont.....	Iowa.....	
Russell, David A.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Ruger, Thomas H.....	New York.....	Wisconsin.....	
Ransom T. E. G.....	Vermont.....	Illinois.....	
Rowley, Thomas A.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Rucker, Daniel H.....	New Jersey.....	Michigan.....	
Rice, Samuel A.....	New York.....	Iowa.....	
Rawlins, John A.....	Illinois.....	Illinois.....	
Sherman, Thomas W.....	Rhode Island.....	Rhode Island.....	
Sturgis, Samuel D.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Schoepf, Albin.....	Hungary.....	Maryland.....	

List of general officers in commission, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Born in—	Appointed from—	Remarks.
Spears, James G.....	Tennessee.....	Tennessee.....	Expired by constitutional limitation, and again appointed.
Saxton, Rufus.....	Massachusetts ..	Massachusetts ..	
Smith, William S.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Seymour, Truman.....	Vermont.....	Vermont.....	
Sullivan, Jeremiah C.....	.....	Indiana.....	
Smith, Morgan L.....	New York.....	Missouri.....	
Salomon, Frederick.....	Prussia.....	Wisconsin.....	
Shepley, George F.....	Maine.....	Maine.....	
Slough, John P.....	Ohio.....	Colorado Ter.....	
Sully, Alfred.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Sibley, Henry H.....	Michigan.....	Minnesota.....	
Spinola, Francis B.....	New York.....	New York.....	Do. do.
Scammon, Eliakim P.....	Maine.....	Ohio.....	
Slemmer, Adam J.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Sweeny, Thomas W.....	Ireland.....	New York.....	
Schemmelfinnig, Alexand'a.....	Prussia.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Smith, John E.....	.....	Illinois.....	
Smith, Thomas C. H.....	Massachusetts ..	Ohio.....	
Stannard, G. J.....	Vermont.....	Vermont.....	
Shaler, Alexander.....	Connecticut.....	New York.....	
Starkweather, John C.....	New York.....	Wisconsin.....	
Sanborn, John B.....	New Hampshire.....	Minnesota.....	
Smith, Giles A.....	New York.....	Illinois.....	
Smith, Thomas K.....	Massachusetts ..	Ohio.....	
Shepard, Isaac F.....	Massachusetts ..	Massachusetts ..	
Tower, Zealous B.....	Massachusetts ..	Massachusetts ..	
Terry, Alfred H.....	Connecticut.....	Connecticut.....	
Tyler, Erastus B.....	New York.....	Ohio.....	
Tuttle, James M.....	Ohio.....	Iowa.....	
Turchin, John B.....	Russia.....	Illinois.....	
Terry, Henry D.....	Connecticut.....	Michigan.....	
Tyler, Robert O.....	New York.....	Connecticut.....	
Torbert, Alfred T. A.....	Delaware.....	Delaware.....	
Tillson, Davis.....	Maine.....	Maine.....	
Tyndale, Hector.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Turner, John W.....	New York.....	Illinois.....	
Thayer, John M.....	Massachusetts ..	Nebraska.....	
Ullmann, Daniel.....	Delaware.....	New York.....	
Underwood, Adin B.....	Massachusetts ..	Massachusetts ..	
Von Steinwehr, Adolph.....	Germany.....	New York.....	
Van Cleve, Horatio P.....	New Jersey.....	Minnesota.....	
Veatch, James C.....	Indiana.....	Indiana.....	
Vodges, Israel.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Vandever, William.....	Maryland.....	Iowa.....	
Williams, A. S.....	Connecticut.....	Michigan.....	
Wilcox, Orlando B.....	Michigan.....	Michigan.....	
Ward, W. T.....	Kentucky.....	Kentucky.....	
Williams, Seth.....	Maine.....	Maine.....	
Wright, George.....	Vermont.....	Vermont.....	
Wood, Thomas J.....	Kentucky.....	Kentucky.....	
Woodbury, Daniel P.....	New Hampshire.....	New Hampshire.....	
Wessells, Henry W.....	Connecticut.....	Connecticut.....	
Weber, Max.....	.....	New York.....	
White, Julius.....	New York.....	Illinois.....	
Warren, Fitz Henry.....	Massachusetts ..	Iowa.....	
Willich, August.....	Prussia.....	Indiana.....	
Weitzel, Godfrey.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Ward, John H. H.....	New York.....	New York.....	
West, Joseph R.....	Louisiana.....	California.....	
Wheaton, Frank.....	Rhode Island.....	Rhode Island.....	
Wagner, George D.....	Ohio.....	Indiana.....	

List of general officers in commission, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Born in—	Appointed from—	Remarks.
Wistar, Isaac J.....	Pennsylvania...	Pennsylvania...	
Webster, Joseph D.....	New Hampshire...	Illinois	
Wild, Edward A.....	Massachusetts ..	Massachusetts ..	
Webb, Alexander S	New York.....	New York.....	
Whitaker, Walter C.....	Kentucky	Kentucky	
Whipple, William D.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Woods, Charles R	Ohio	Ohio	
Wilson, James H	Illinois	Illinois	
RESIGNED.			
Burns, William W.....	Ohio	Ohio	
Boyle, Jeremiah T.....	Kentucky	Kentucky	
Buckingham, Catherinus P.	Ohio	Ohio	
Beatty John.....	Ohio	Ohio	
Craig, James.....	Pennsylvania...	Missouri	
Crittenden, Thomas T.....	Alabama ..	Indiana	
Campbell, William R.....	Tennessee.....	Tennessee.....	
Cochrane, John.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Cluseret, Gustave P.....	France	Italy	
Denver, James W.....	Virginia	California ..	
Duryee, Abram	New York.....	New York.....	
Dumont, Ebenezer.....	Indiana	Indiana	
Dodge, Charles C.....	New Jersey	New York.....	
Deitzler, G. W.....	Pennsylvania...	Kansas	
Farnsworth, John F.....	Canada	Illinois	
Fairchild, Lucius	Ohio	Wisconsin	
Harding, A. C.....	Connecticut	Illinois	
Kiernan, James L.....	New York.....	New York.....	
King, Rufus.....	New York.....	Wisconsin	
Kane, Thomas L.....	Pennsylvania ..	Pennsylvania...	
McCall, George A.....	Pennsylvania ..	Pennsylvania...	
Montgomery, William R...	New Jersey	New Jersey	
Morgan, George W.....	Pennsylvania...	Ohio	
Matthies, C. L.....	Prussia	Iowa	
Miller, Stephen	Pennsylvania...	Minnesota...	
Nagle, James.....	Pennsylvania...	Pennsylvania...	
Orme, William W.....	Dist. Columbia ..	Illinois	
Phelps, John W	Vermont	Vermont	
Piatt, Abram S	Ohio	Ohio	
Pratt, Calvin E.....	Massachusetts ..	New York.....	
Quinby, Isaac F.....	New Jersey	New York.....	
Reynolds, Joseph J.....	Kentucky ..	Indiana	
Ross, Leonard F.....	Illinois	Illinois	
Reid, Hugh T	Indiana	Iowa	
Shields, James.....	Ireland	California	
Strong, William K.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Smith, Green Clay.....	Kentucky	Kentucky	
Stevenson, John D.....	Virginia	Missouri	
Shackelford, James M.....	Kentucky	Kentucky	
Thurston, Charles M.....	Kentucky	Maryland	
Tyler, Daniel.....	Connecticut	Connecticut	
Taylor, Nelson.....	Connecticut	New York.....	
Viele, Egbert L.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Van Alen, James H.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Vinton, Francis L.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Wade, Melanethon S.....	Ohio	Ohio	
DEAD.			
Bayard, George D	New York.....	New Jersey	
Bohlen, Henry.....	Pennsylvania...	Pennsylvania...	
Cooper, James.....	Maryland	Maryland	

List of general officers in commission, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Born in—	Appointed from—	Remarks.
Corcoran, Michael.....	Ireland	New York.....	
Champlin, Stephen G.....	New York.....	Michigan	
Chapin, Edward P.....	.....	New York.....	
Farnsworth, E. J.....	.....	Illinois	
Hackelman, Pleasant A.....	Indiana	Indiana	
Hays, Alexander.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Jameson, Charles D.....	Maine	Maine	
Jackson, James S.....	Kentucky	Kentucky	
Jackson, Conrad Feger.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Keim, William H.....	.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Kirk, E. N.....	Ohio	Illinois	
Kirby, Edmund.....	New York.....	At large.....	
Lyon, Nathaniel	Connecticut	Connecticut	
Lander, Frederick W.....	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	
Lytle, William H.....	.....	Ohio	
McCook, Robert L.....	.....	Ohio	
Plummer, Joseph B.....	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	
Patterson, Francis E	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Rodman, Isaac P	Rhode Island.....	Rhode Island.....	
Rice, James C.....	Massachusetts.....	New York.....	
Sill, Joshua W	Ohio	Ohio	
Stevenson, Thomas G	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	
Sanders, William P	Kentucky	Mississippi	
Taylor, George W	New Jersey.....	New Jersey	
Terrill, William R	Virginia	Virginia	
Vincent, Strong.....	.....	.....	
Wadsworth, James S.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Williams, Thomas	New York.....	Michigan	
Wallace, William H. L.....	.....	Illinois	
Welsh, Thomas.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Weed, Stephen H.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Zook, S. K.....	Pennsylvania.....	New York.....	
APPOINTED MAJOR GENERALS.			
Augur, Christopher C	New York.....	Michigan	
Buell, Don Carlos.....	Ohio	Indiana	
Burnside, Ambrose E.....	Indiana	Rhode Island.....	
Butterfield, Daniel	New York.....	New York.....	
Brooks, William T. H.....	Ohio	Ohio	
Birney, David B.....	Alabama	Pennsylvania.....	
Berry, Hiram G	Maine	Maine	
Blunt, James G.....	Maine	Kansas	
Buford, Napoleon B.....	Kentucky	Illinois	
Buford, John.....	Kentucky	Illinois	
Blair, Frank P	Kentucky	Missouri	
Curtis, Samuel R	New York.....	Iowa	
Couch, Darius N.....	New York.....	Massachusetts	
Cox, J. D.....	Canada	Ohio	
Casey, Silas.....	Rhode Island.....	Rhode Island.....	
Crittenden, Thomas L.....	Kentucky	Kentucky	
Canby, Edward R. S.....	Kentucky	Indiana	
Doubleday, Abner	New York.....	New York.....	
Dana, Napoleon, J. T.....	Maine	Minnesota.....	
Franklin, William B	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
French, William H.....	Maryland	Dist. Columbia	
Foster, John G	New Hampshire.....	New Hampshire.....	
Grant, Ulysses S.....	Ohio	Illinois	
Garfield, James A.....	Ohio	Ohio	
Granger, Gordon.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Gillmore, Quincy A	Ohio	Ohio	
Hunter, David.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Illinois	

List of general officers in commission, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Born in—	Appointed from—	Remarks.
Heintzelman, Samuel P...	Pennsylvania...	Pennsylvania...	
Hooker, Joseph.....	Massachusetts ..	California.....	
Hamilton, Charles S.....	New York.....	Wisconsin	
Hurlbut, Stephen A.....	South Carolina..	Illinois	
Howard, Oliver O.....	Maine	Maine	
Hancock, Winfield S.....	Pennsylvania...	Pennsylvania...	
Hamilton, Schuyler.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Hartsuff, George L.....	New York.....	Michigan	
Humphreys, Andrew A...	Pennsylvania...	Dist. Columbia ..	
Herron, Francis J.....	Pennsylvania...	Iowa	
Keyes, Erasmus D.....	Massachusetts ..	Maine	
Kearny, Philip.....	New York.....	New Jersey	
Logan, John A.....	Illinois	Illinois	
McClernand, John.....	Kentucky	Illinois	
Mitchell, Ormsby M.....	Kentucky	New York.....	
Morell, George W.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Meade, George G.....	Spain.....	Dist. Columbia ..	
McCook, Alexander McD.	Ohio	Ohio	
Milroy, Robert H.....	Indiana	Indiana	
McPherson, James B.....	Ohio	Ohio	
Nelson, William.....	Kentucky	Kentucky	
Newton, John.....	Virginia	Virginia	
Negley, James S.....	Pennsylvania...	Pennsylvania...	
Ord, Edward O. C.....	Maryland	Dist. Columbia ..	
Oglesby, Richard J.....	Kentucky	Michigan	
Porter, Fitz-John.....	New Hampshire..	Dist. Columbia ..	
Pope, John.....	Kentucky	Illinois	
Prentiss, Benjamin M...	Virginia	Illinois	
Peck, John J.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Parke, John G.....	Pennsylvania...	Pennsylvania...	
Palmer, John M.....	Kentucky	Illinois	
Pleasanton, Alfred.....	Dist. Columbia..	Dist. Columbia ..	
Richardson, Israel B.....	Vermont	Michigan	
Reynolds, John F.....	Pennsylvania...	Pennsylvania...	
Rousseau, Lovell H.....	Kentucky	Kentucky	
Reno, Jesse L.....	Virginia	Pennsylvania...	
Reynolds, Joseph J.....	Kentucky	Indiana.....	
Sherman, William T.....	Ohio	Ohio	
Sigel, Franz.....	Germany	Missouri	
Schenck, Robert C.....	Ohio	Ohio	
Slocum, Henry W.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Stoneman, George.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Smith, William F.....	Vermont	Vermont	
Sedgwick, John.....	Connecticut	Connecticut	
Smith, Charles F.....	Pennsylvania...	Pennsylvania...	
Sickles, Daniel E.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Sykes, George.....	Maryland	Maryland	
Stanley, David S.....	Ohio	Ohio	
Stevens, Isaac I.....	Massachusetts ..	Washington Ter.	
Stahel, Julius H.....	Hungary.....	New York.....	
Schofield, John M.....	New York.....	Illinois	
Steele, Frederick.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Smith, Andrew J.....	Pennsylvania...	Pennsylvania...	
Schurz, Carl.....	Germany	Wisconsin	
Sheridan, Philip.....	Massachusetts ..	Ohio	
Steedman, James.....	Ohio	Ohio	
Strong, George C.....	Vermont	Massachusetts ..	
Thomas, George H.....	Virginia	Virginia	
Wallace, Lewis.....	Indiana	Indiana.....	
Wright, Horatio G.....	Connecticut	Connecticut	
Whipple, Amiel W.....	Massachusetts ..	Massachusetts ..	
Washburn, Cad. C.....	Maine	Wisconsin	
Warren, Gouverneur.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Cooke, Philip St. G.....	Virginia	Virginia	

List of general officers in commission, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Born in—	Appointed from—	Remarks.
DECLINED.			
Baker, Edward D.....	.....	Oregon.....	
Biddle, Charles J.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Brown, Harvey.....	New Jersey.....	New Jersey.....	
Bramlette, Thomas E.....	.....	Kentucky.....	
Haupt, Herman.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Hicks, Thomas H.....	.....	Maryland.....	
Morris, Thomas A.....	.....	Indiana.....	
Oakes, James.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Price, Thomas L.....	.....	Missouri.....	
Prime, Frederick E.....	Italy.....	New York.....	
Richardson, William A.....	.....	Illinois.....	
Sprague, William.....	.....	Rhode Island.....	
MUSTERED OUT.			
Theophilus T. Garrard.....	Kentucky.....	Kentucky.....	
James St. C. Morton.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Henry M. Naglee.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Andrew Porter.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Charles P. Stone.....	Massachusetts.....	Dist. Columbia.....	
Willis A. Gorman.....	Kentucky.....	Minnesota.....	
EXPIRED BY CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATION.			
Busteed, Richard.....	Ireland.....	New York.....	
Buchanan, Robert C.....	Maryland.....	Dist. Columbia.....	
Cowdin, Robert.....	Vermont.....	Massachusetts.....	
Gilbert, Charles C.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Hovey, Charles E.....	Vermont.....	Illinois.....	
Haynie, Isham N.....	Tennessee.....	Illinois.....	
Kryzanowski, Waldemier.....	.....	.....	
McKinstry, Justus.....	New York.....	Michigan.....	
Marcy, Randolph B.....	Massachusetts.....	Massachusetts.....	
Nagle, James.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Phelps, John S.....	.....	Missouri.....	
Poe, Orlando M.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Smith, Gustavus A.....	.....	Illinois.....	
Stoughton, Edwin H.....	Vermont.....	Vermont.....	
Todd, John B. S.....	Kentucky.....	Dakota Ter'y.....	
Van Vliet, Stewart.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Vinton, Francis L.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Williams, N. G.....	.....	.....	
Williams, D. H.....	.....	.....	
REJECTED BY THE SENATE.			
Cogswell, Milton.....	Indiana.....	Indiana.....	
Chambers, Alexander.....	New York.....	New York.....	
Stuart, D.....	.....	Illinois.....	
Sickles, Daniel E.....	New York.....	New York.....	Again appointed.
Todd, John B. S.....	Kentucky.....	Dakota Ter'y.....	
Arnold, Lewis G.....	New Jersey.....	New Jersey.....	Cancelled. (Retired as lieutenant colonel U. S. A.)
Lane, James H.....	.....	Kansas.....	Cancelled.
Hardie, James A.....	New York.....	New York.....	Revoked.
Stumbaugh, Frederick S.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	Do.
Blenker, Louis.....	Germany.....	New York.....	Discharged.
Revere, Joseph W.....	Massachusetts.....	New Jersey.....	Dismissed.

RECAPITULATION.

	Lieutenant general.	Major and bvt. lieut. generals.	Brigadier generals.
Number of general officers in the regular army at the commencement of the war.....		1	3
Number appointed in regular army since com- mencement of the war.....	1	5	19
	1	6	22
Died			3
Declined			1
Retired		2	3
Vacated		1	
Dismissed			1
		3	8
In service	1	3	14

	Major generals.	Brigadier generals.
Number of general officers of volunteers appointed since commence- ment of the war.....	103	477
Accounted for:		
Resigned	8	46
Died	16	35
Vacated	1	
Declined	1	12
Expired by constitutional limitation	3	19
Withdrawn	2	
Mustered out	1	6
Cashiered	1	
Appointed major generals		91
Rejected		5
Cancelled		2
Revoked		2
Discharged		1
Dismissed		1
In service, May 19, 1864.....	70	257
Total.....	103	477

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, May 20, 1864.

GENERAL INFORMATION	
NAME	
AGE	
SEX	
DATE	
PLACE	
HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS	
Onset of symptoms	
Duration of symptoms	
Character of symptoms	
Progress of symptoms	
Associated symptoms	
Previous illnesses	
Family history	
Social history	
Physical examination	
Vital signs	
General appearance	
Head and neck	
Eyes	
Ears, nose and throat	
Cardiovascular system	
Respiratory system	
Gastrointestinal system	
Genitourinary system	
Musculoskeletal system	
Neurological system	
Skin	
Laboratory tests	
X-ray	
Pathology	
Diagnosis	
Treatment	
Prognosis	
Follow-up	

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE

PASSED MAY 12, 1861

RELATIVE TO THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE

PASSED MAY 12, 1861

RELATIVE TO THE

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 25th instant, correspondence relative to the course of trade between the United States and France while France and Mexico were at war.

MAY 31, 1864.—Read, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

In reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 25th instant, relating to Mexican affairs, I transmit a partial report from the Secretary of State of this date, with the papers therein mentioned.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 28, 1864.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 25th instant, requesting the President "to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Mexican minister in relation to the course of trade between France and the United States while France and Mexico were at war with each other, in articles supposed to be in derogation of the rights of neutrals; and, also, all other information in possession of the government relative to the present condition of affairs in the republic of Mexico, and especially upon the attempt of any European powers to overthrow republican institutions on this continent with a view of establishing monarchical forms of government in their stead," has the honor to report, that, following the natural division of the resolution quoted, he submits herewith copies of the correspondence which has taken place with the minister of Mexico, in relation to articles of trade, since that communicated to the Senate with the message of the President of 20th January, 1863, and which has been printed as Senate Executive Document No. 24, 3d session 37th Congress, reserving for a future occasion a report upon the latter branch of the resolution, which calls for voluminous papers, of which copies must be prepared.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

List of enclosures.

1. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward January 20, 1863.
2. Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero January 21, 1863.
3. General Canby to Mr. Seward February 17, 1864.
4. Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero February 19, 1864.
5. Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward February 20, 1864.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, January 20, 1863.

The undersigned, chargé d'affaires of the United Mexican States, has the honor to address himself to the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States of America, to inform him that he has received a communication, dated the 17th of this month, from the Mexican citizen Camilo Cámara, now sojourning in New York, and of which he encloses a copy. From this communication it appears that the custom-house at New York refuses to clear, for the port of Sisal, a cargo of powder, lead, and flint-stones, intended to sustain the war which the government of Yucatan is waging against the revolted Indians of that peninsula.

As all that has come to the knowledge of the undersigned is, that the exportation of arms to Mexico is the only thing which the government of the United States has prohibited up to this time, he could not less than be surprised at seeing that the prohibition is being extended to the other articles contraband of war which Mexico is in want of, even though she does not intend to make use of them in the war which the republic is sustaining against the Emperor of the French.

The undersigned would be thankful to the honorable the Secretary of State if he would be pleased to inform him, if it be possible, what are the articles, besides arms, the exportation of which to the ports of Mexico, which are in the possession of the authorities of the republic, this government has prohibited.

The undersigned would also be pleased to know if the honorable the Secretary of State would have the goodness to inform him whether this government proposes to clear, or not, the cargo to which the said letter of Mr. Cámara refers.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

[Translation.]

NEW YORK, January 17, 1863.

HONORED SIR: I, the undersigned, a Mexican citizen, a native and a merchant of Yucatan, at the present time sojourning in this city for the purpose of commercial pursuits, as is customary, most respectfully do make known to you that I have been much surprised that the custom-house in this place should not permit me to ship, in either an American or a foreign vessel, a small quantity

of powder, lead, and flint-stones, which my consignees in this city, Messrs. Riera & Thébaud, merchants thereof, have endeavored to ship for my account on an English vessel, and destined to Sisal, for the use of that state. You cannot but know, sir, that we have no other means of supplying ourselves with these articles, unless it be from the United States, whence they have always been carried, and at the same time you know that in our country it is indispensable to us to have powder and other articles of war, owing most especially to the desolating war now being carried on against us by the rebellious Indians. Independently of these considerations we have to call your attention to the fact that, while we are prevented from a lawful trade in these articles of war, it is said they have permitted here the exportation of effects for the French, who are actually waging war against our republic.

My aforesaid consignees have written upon the subject to the War Department at Washington, offering to give a security until we shall send a certificate from Yucatan, in which it is certified that these articles have been landed in, and are for the use of, that country, and to the said letter, of which I enclose you a copy, no answer has as yet been received. A disposition so arbitrary and illegal, preventing the shipment of certain articles to Mexico, not only does injury to the different states of the republic, by depriving them of the revenues which these articles would produce, and necessary to their consumption, but, in a very direct manner, to the commerce and government of Yucatan, which requires them to oppose the rebellious Indians. I do not see what lawful objection there is to prevent a traffic guaranteed by the treaties which exist between the two countries; and considering that my reasons are well founded, and that your co-operation in this case is made necessary, I take the liberty to request you to take the trouble to attend to this, my petition, with the least possible delay, inasmuch as the vessel which will carry my invoice is now being loaded, by applying for this purpose to the War Department to obtain the permission for shipping these effects hence for Yucatan, with the guarantee, if they desire it, of the respectable signatures of Messrs. Riera & Thébaud, as has been done in other similar cases.

The interest you may take in this matter, as our worthy representative, is the only means of favorably settling this business for us, and I do not doubt that you will be pleased to extend your protection to me.

In the event of your needing my address, you will address me to the care of Messrs. Riera & Thébaud, and meanwhile I have the honor to place myself at your service.

Your very obedient servant,

CAMILO CAMARA.

Señor DON M. ROMERO,

Minister from the Mexican Republic, in Washington.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 21, 1863.

SIR: In reply to your note of yesterday expressing surprise at the refusal of the custom-house authorities to clear for the port of Sisal a cargo of powder, lead and flint-stones, and desiring to be informed what are the articles the exportation of which has been prohibited by this government, I have the honor to state that, on the 20th November last, an executive order from the President of the United States directed "that no arms, ammunition or munitions of war be cleared or allowed to be exported from the United States until further order."

I am not aware that this order has been relaxed or rescinded, nor do I perceive the propriety or expediency of remitting it under existing circumstances.
I avail, &c., &c.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor MATIAS ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.

General Canby to Mr. Seward.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 17, 1864.

SIR: The Secretary of War instructs me to submit to you the enclosed letter and accompaniments from T. Lemmen Meyer, San Francisco, soliciting, for himself and others, permission to ship blasting powder from that port, for the use of designated mines in Mexico, and to request the expression of your opinion upon the propriety and expediency of granting the privilege asked for.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier General, A. A. G.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Meyer to Mr. Stanton.

SAN FRANCISCO, *January 16, 1864.*

SIR: I beg to accompany two petitions, signed by me, entreating you to allow the exportation of a certain amount of powder for the use of two mines in Mexico in which I am interested. The damages that would accrue from the want of powder are so well known to your honor that I abstain from mentioning them, and I will limit myself to state, for the sake of not occupying your valuable time, that the French consul in this city having no objection to its exportation, and the French minister in your city consenting to it, (as he will most likely do,) the only party which, in my opinion, remains with the right to either allow or prohibit its exportation is the United States government.

Allow me to offer you, honorable sir, my most sincere respects,

T. LEMMEN MEYER.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of the United States War Department, Washington, D. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, *January 16, 1864.*

DEAR SIR: Most respectfully and earnestly do we request of you permission to make monthly shipments of twenty kegs of blasting powder to the "Agua Grande" copper mine, located at Sonora, Mexico, whereof W. Randall is superintendent. Said blasting or mining powder to be in kegs, holding 25 pounds each, purchased from Edward H. Parker, San Francisco, agent of the Hazard Powder Company, New York, and to be shipped by us to the port of

Guaymas, Mexico, on board the steamer Sierra Nevada, or John L. Stephens, of B. Holladay's line.

If in the affirmative, please answer by telegraph.

Yours, respectfully,

T. LEMMEN MEYER.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of the U. S. War Department, Washington City, D. C.

Note by the Department of State.

Permits were also requested from the War Department, in letters of the same tenor as the foregoing, to make monthly shipments of powder to mines in Mexico and Lower California, by the parties whose names appear annexed, and which letters are dated January 15 and 16, 1864.

T. LEMMEN MEYER.—Twenty kegs for Panuoa silver mine, in Sinaloa, Mexico.

L. B. BENTLEY & Co.—Eighty kegs for Guadalupe silver mine, in Chihuahua, Mexico. Twenty kegs for Bella Vista gold and silver mine, in Lower California.

EGGERS & Co.—Ten kegs for Ida silver mine, in Lower California. Ten kegs for Henriette and Sophie gold and silver mine, in Lower California. Ten kegs for El Tesoro silver mine, in Lower California.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 19, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me on the 17th instant, under instructions from the Secretary of War, by Brigadier General Canby, together with a copy of the papers referred to, relating to an application from Mr. T. L. Meyer, of San Francisco, for permission to ship some blasting powder, intended for mining purposes, from that port to Mazatlan.

Under existing circumstances I conceive it necessary that such an application should first be submitted to the belligerent powers now exercising authority in Mexico, and beg therefore to refer the subject to you as the representative of one of those powers.

I avail, &c., &c., &c.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor MATIAS ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation]

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Washington, February 20, 1864.

MR. SECRETARY: I have received the note which, under yesterday's date, your excellency was pleased to address to me, accompanied by a communication sent to you by Brigadier General Canby, together with various copies of applications made by Mr. T. L. Meyer, of San Francisco, California, that permission

may be accorded to him to ship mining gunpowder to the ports of Guaymas, La Paz, and Mazatlan.

You consider that, under existing circumstances, it is necessary for you to recur "to the belligerent powers exercising authority in Mexico," in order to be ready to come to a decision on this point, and as the representative of one of those powers, you are pleased to ask for my opinion.

Without expressing formally any opinion on this occasion as to the necessity of consulting both belligerent parties, which in your judgment exists, whenever there may be question of the introduction into Mexico of an article which may serve the uses of warfare, and falling back upon what, in this respect, I have had the honor to state to you on other occasions, I must now say that, for my part, I do not think there can be any impropriety in carrying to the ports indicated the mining gunpowder to which these applications refer.

I avail of this opportunity to reiterate to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILL.
1911

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
LONDON

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the article on the "Prehistoric Man" in the 41st volume of the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
J. H. HENRY

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of May 28, information relative to the delivery of a person charged with crime against Spain to the officers of that government.

JUNE 1, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

I transmit to the Senate, in answer to their resolution of the 28th instant, a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying documents.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 30, 1864.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 28th instant, requesting the President to inform that body, "if he shall not deem it incompatible with the public interest, whether he has, and when, authorized a person, alleged to have committed a crime against Spain, or any of its dependencies, to be delivered up to officers of that government; and whether such delivery was had; and if so, under what authority of law or of treaty it was done," has the honor to submit to the President a copy of the papers which are on file or on record in this department relative to the subject of the resolution.

By the act of Congress of the 15th of May, 1820, the African slave trade is declared to be piracy.

By the ninth article of the treaty of 1842 with Great Britain, it is stipulated that, "Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the slave trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic, and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers, by the fraudulent use of flags and other means, are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes, the parties to

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of May 28, information relative to the delivery of a person charged with crime against Spain to the officers of that government.

JUNE 1, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

I transmit to the Senate, in answer to their resolution of the 28th instant, a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying documents.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, May 30, 1864.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 28th instant, requesting the President to inform that body, "if he shall not deem it incompatible with the public interest, whether he has, and when, authorized a person, alleged to have committed a crime against Spain, or any of its dependencies, to be delivered up to officers of that government; and whether such delivery was had; and if so, under what authority of law or of treaty it was done," has the honor to submit to the President a copy of the papers which are on file or on record in this department relative to the subject of the resolution.

By the act of Congress of the 15th of May, 1820, the African slave trade is declared to be piracy.

By the ninth article of the treaty of 1842 with Great Britain, it is stipulated that, "Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the slave trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic, and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers, by the fraudulent use of flags and other means, are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes, the parties to

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of May 28, information relative to the delivery of a person charged with crime against Spain to the officers of that government.

JUNE 1, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

I transmit to the Senate, in answer to their resolution of the 28th instant, a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying documents.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, May 30, 1864.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 28th instant, requesting the President to inform that body, "if he shall not deem it incompatible with the public interest, whether he has, and when, authorized a person, alleged to have committed a crime against Spain, or any of its dependencies, to be delivered up to officers of that government; and whether such delivery was had; and if so, under what authority of law or of treaty it was done," has the honor to submit to the President a copy of the papers which are on file or on record in this department relative to the subject of the resolution.

By the act of Congress of the 15th of May, 1820, the African slave trade is declared to be piracy.

By the ninth article of the treaty of 1842 with Great Britain, it is stipulated that, "Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the slave trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic, and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers, by the fraudulent use of flags and other means, are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes, the parties to

the first of these is the fact that the people of the United States and Canada are not only the most numerous but also the most civilized and most advanced of any people in the world. This is due to the fact that the United States and Canada have been able to develop their resources and their industries to a far greater extent than any other country in the world. This has enabled them to produce a large surplus of goods and services, which they have been able to export to other countries. This has in turn enabled them to become one of the most powerful and influential nations in the world.

Wm. Howard Garrison, N. Y. 1840

W. H. GARRISON

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of May 28, information relative to the delivery of a person charged with crime against Spain to the officers of that government.

JUNE 1, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

I transmit to the Senate, in answer to their resolution of the 28th instant, a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying documents.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *May* 31, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 30, 1864.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 28th instant, requesting the President to inform that body, "if he shall not deem it incompatible with the public interest, whether he has, and when, authorized a person, alleged to have committed a crime against Spain, or any of its dependencies, to be delivered up to officers of that government; and whether such delivery was had; and if so, under what authority of law or of treaty it was done," has the honor to submit to the President a copy of the papers which are on file or on record in this department relative to the subject of the resolution.

By the act of Congress of the 15th of May, 1820, the African slave trade is declared to be piracy.

By the ninth article of the treaty of 1842 with Great Britain, it is stipulated that, "Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the slave trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic, and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers, by the fraudulent use of flags and other means, are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes, the parties to

this treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist, and that they will urge upon all such powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets effectually at once and forever."

There being no treaty of extradition between the United States and Spain, nor any act of Congress directing how fugitives from justice in Spanish dominions shall be delivered up, the extradition in the case referred to in the resolution of the Senate is understood by this department to have been made in virtue of the law of nations and the Constitution of the United States.

Although there is a conflict of authorities concerning the expediency of exercising comity towards a foreign government by surrendering, at its request, one of its own subjects charged with the commission of crime within its territory, and although it may be conceded that there is no national obligation to make such a surrender upon a demand therefor, unless it is acknowledged by treaty or by statute law, yet a nation is never bound to furnish asylum to dangerous criminals who are offenders against the human race; and it is believed that if in any case the comity could with propriety be practiced, the one which is understood to have called forth the resolution furnished a just occasion for its exercise.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To the PRESIDENT.

List of papers.

1. Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward, November 20, 1863.
2. Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage, November 28, 1863.
3. Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons, November 28, 1863.
4. Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons, November 28, 1863.
5. Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward, February 4, 1864. Enclosures: Copies of notes from her Britannic Majesty's minister at Madrid to the Spanish government.
6. Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward, February 4, 1864.
7. Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage, February 5, 1864.
8. Mr. Seward to Mr. Koerner, February 6, 1864.
9. Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons, February 6, 1864.
10. Mr. Koerner to Mr. Seward, February 28, 1864. Enclosure: Copy of note from Mr. Koerner to the Spanish minister of state.
11. Mr. Savage to Mr. F. W. Seward, March 5, 1864.
12. Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons, March 11, 1864.
13. Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage, March 11, 1864.
14. Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward, March 27, 1864.
15. Mr. Tassara to Mr. Seward, April 5, 1864.
16. Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage, April 14, 1864.
17. Mr. Seward to Mr. Tassara, April 16, 1864.
18. Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward, April 23, 1864.
19. Mr. Dulce to Mr. Tassara, April 26, 1864.
20. Mr. Dulce to Mr. Tassara, May 19, 1864.
21. Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward, May 23, 1864.

Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward.

No. 107.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Havana, November 20, 1863.

SIR: Over 1,000 African negroes were brought to this city a few days since. It is reported that they were landed from a steamship (whose name and nationality are unknown) in the neighborhood of Cardenas, or Sagua. Very prominent and wealthy persons are said to be implicated in this business.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SAVAGE,
Vice Consul General.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

The steamer was not captured. It is believed that she went to Nassau after landing the negroes. T. S.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage.

No. 53.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 28, 1863.

SIR: Your despatches, from No. 106 to 107, have been received. The proclamation accompanying your No. 106 has been promulgated. Your No. 107 has been transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy; a copy has also been communicated to Lord Lyons.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

T. SAVAGE, Esq.,
Vice Consul General of the United States, Havana.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 28, 1863.

MY LORD: It appears from information this day received from the consul general of the United States at Havana, that over one thousand African negroes were recently brought to that city. It is reported that they were landed from a steamship whose name and nationality are unknown, in the neighborhood of Cardenas, or Sagua; and that very prominent and wealthy persons are said to be implicated in the business. The steamer was not captured. It is believed that she went to Nassau after landing the negroes. This intelligence has been communicated to the Navy Department.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your lordship's obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Right Hon. LORD LYONS, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, November 28, 1863.

MY DEAR LORD LYONS: I have taken the President's instructions upon the suggestion, communicated in your note of October 15, of Earl Russell concerning a joint or concurrent appeal to be addressed to the government of Spain for an amendment of her law which tolerates the bondage of imported Africans landed in Cuba after they have become in form the property of an owner of an estate in that island.

If Earl Russell, with his large experience of this evil and of the difficulty of obtaining a correction of it, will prepare the draught of such a communication as he shall think may properly be addressed to the Spanish cabinet, the President will, with great pleasure, authorize me to communicate with the Spanish government in the same sense and spirit with those which shall be adopted by her Britannic Majesty's government. I shall be thankful if you will inform Earl Russell that the President appreciates very highly the liberal and humane sentiments which have inspired the suggestion to which I have thus replied.

I am, my dear Lord Lyons, very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Right Hon. LORD LYONS, &c., &c., &c.

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, *February 4, 1864.*

MY DEAR SIR: I did not fail to forward to Lord Russell a copy of the letter of the 28th November last, in which you did me the honor to inform me that if his lordship would prepare the draught of such a communication as might, in his opinion, properly be addressed to the Spanish cabinet, with a view to procure an amendment of the laws affecting the introduction of slaves into Cuba, the President of the United States would authorize you to communicate with the government of Spain in the same sense and spirit with those adopted by her Majesty's government.

Lord Russell has desired me to thank you for taking the President's instructions on this matter at a time when other pressing affairs must have occupied the attention of the Chief Magistrate. He has also authorized me to communicate to you the enclosed copies of a despatch from her Majesty's minister at Madrid, and of a note in which, in execution of instructions from her Majesty's government, that minister has pointed out to the government of Spain the measures which, in the opinion of her Majesty's government, are required for the suppression of the Cuban slave trade.

Her Majesty's government do not doubt that a similar representation addressed to the government of Spain by the United States minister at Madrid would have great weight with the Spanish cabinet, and they would learn with much satisfaction that the United States representative had been directed to make a communication to the Spanish minister for foreign affairs in the same sense as that made by her Majesty's minister in the note of which a copy accompanies this letter.

Believe me to be, my dear sir, your very faithful, humble servant,

LYONS.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

[Enclosures.]

The present captain general of Cuba has acted in good faith in carrying out the treaty obligations of Spain for the suppression of the slave trade, and the Spanish government appears to have hitherto approved the proceedings of that officer. The result has been that the number of slaves introduced into Cuba within the twelve months ended the 30th of last September is estimated at from seven to eight thousand, as compared with eleven thousand two hundred and fifty-four, the number introduced in the corresponding twelve months of the preceding year.

This diminution in the Cuban slave traffic would be satisfactory if it were not that it is mainly owing to the exertions of one individual alone, General Dulce, the present captain general of Cuba, who, it must be borne in mind, is liable to be removed at any moment, when, in all probability, the traffic would again resume its wonted vigor.

General Dulce complains bitterly of the want of sufficient power conferred upon him, and of the inadequacy of the provisions of the Spanish penal code for suppressing the Cuban slave trade; and if an officer so well disposed as is the present captain general of Cuba finds it impossible to put a stop to the importation of slaves into Cuba, it may easily be inferred that a less honorable officer would find ample excuses for the non-performance of his duties in this respect.

In order to put an end to the slave trade in Cuba, it is necessary that the Spanish government should take steps for amending the laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves into that island. The existing laws are admitted by the Spanish authorities to be insufficient for the purposes for which they were framed, and, until they are amended, the sincerity and good faith of the Spanish government will be liable to be called in question.

The 4th and 13th articles of the penal code only serve as a protection to the slave dealers. The former of these articles prohibits the seizure by the authorities of any newly imported slaves, no matter how notorious may have been the violation of the Spanish laws in introducing the negroes, if once the slaves have been conveyed to a property or plantation in the island.

The 13th article, on the other hand, provides that the legal punishment of slave dealers and their accomplices can only be inflicted in virtue of a sentence of the "Royal Audiencia Pretorial;" but in consequence of nearly the whole of the population of Cuba, as well as the subordinate authorities, being more or less mixed up and interested in the slave trade, it is impossible to procure evidence to convict the parties engaged in the traffic, and this article remains therefore entirely inoperative.

Eleven hundred slaves have, as is well known to the government of the United States, been recently seized by the captain general of Cuba after they had been successfully landed and conveyed to a plantation in that island. Attempts will doubtless be made to procure their restitution on the ground that they have been illegally seized by the captain general; but if one of these negroes is given up to the slave dealers, either by the orders of the Spanish government or by the decision of a judicial tribunal, her Majesty's government trust that the government of the United States will unite with her Majesty's government in addressing a serious remonstrance on the subject to the Spanish government.

FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

MADRID, *December* 16, 1863.

M. LE MIN'RE: In conformity with the wish expressed by your excellency, in the conversation which I had the honor of holding with you on the 14th instant upon the subject of the slave trade in the island of Cuba, I proceed to particularize in writing those measures to which I alluded as being, in the opinion

of her Majesty's government, calculated to put a final stop to that deplorable traffic, the adoption of which measures I am instructed to press upon her Catholic Majesty's government.

As I had the honor of stating to your excellency, the government of the Queen, my mistress, have learned with extreme satisfaction, from the official reports of her Majesty's consul at Havana, that a considerable diminution in the number of negroes illegally imported into Cuba within the year ending the 5th of September last has taken place as compared with former years, and also that a well-judged amelioration in the treatment of those legally held in slavery there has been encouraged by the authorities of her Catholic Majesty—a measure, as her Majesty's consul remarks, which has happily combined a regard for humanity and a sensible increase in the productiveness of the plantations in which it has been adopted.

Her Majesty's government have pleasure in recognizing the good will and activity displayed by the present captain general of Cuba, as well as the measure of his success, in checking the slave trade. It appears, however, that such are the temptations to unprincipled individuals to introduce slaves into Cuba, and such the facilities still afforded to them by the defects of certain parts of the Spanish laws regarding the subject, that without some modifications in these, his well meant efforts must continue to fall short of their intended object.

The measures to which her Majesty's government would call your excellency's attention are—

1st. An enactment declaring slave trade to be piracy. This is a measure which has been adopted by many nations, including those possessing large numbers of slaves. Its success has been signal in checking the slave trade in countries where it most prevailed. It has mainly contributed to free Brazil from the stigma attaching to this inhuman traffic, and that without any injury to her productiveness or material prosperity. Her Majesty's government are not aware of any sound argument which can be alleged against this measure.

2d. A modification of the 9th and 13th articles of the Spanish penal code in force in the island of Cuba.

According to the former of these articles, the authorities cannot seize imported negroes when once they have been conveyed to a property or plantation, however notorious the fact of such violation of the law having been committed may be.

According to the latter, the legal punishment of slave traders and their accomplices can only be inflicted in virtue of a sentence by the Royal Audencia Pretorial. Now, it is well known that the difficulty of producing evidence before this court is so great, that proof to convict those accused of such charges is seldom, if ever, obtained, however morally convinced the ruling authorities may be of their guilt. It is true that the captain general has power to remove officers of whose delinquency he feels certain, and it is true that the present Captain General Dulce, his predecessor the Duke de la Torre, and others, have exercised this power in regard to certain flagrant cases; but how much more effective as regards public opinion, how much more satisfactory to her Catholic Majesty's government, would it be that such punishment and degradation should result from a legal conviction, rather than from the exercise of discretionary power.

I believe that in stating that the experience of the Duke de la Torre, as well as that of General Dulce, have caused them to coincide in the opinion that the adoption of both the measures to which I have above adverted would be expedient and necessary for the final extirpation of the slave trade in Cuba, I am not overstepping the truth in bringing, however, these measures under your excellency's attention. I feel confident that they will be submitted to the enlightened examination due to the intrinsic merits of the great end they are meant to forward, and also with the most friendly disposition on your excellency's

part to set at rest forever a serious and painful matter of discussion between the governments of Great Britain and Spain.

I avail, &c., &c.

J. F. CRAMPTON.

His Excellency the MARQUIS DE MIRAFLORES, &c., &c., &c.

MADRID, *December* 16, 1863.

MY LORD: In conformity with the instructions contained in your lordship's despatch of the 12th ultimo, I did not fail to express to the Marquis de Miraflores the gratification of her Majesty's government at the diminution of the slave trade, and the amelioration in the treatment of slaves in Cuba, reported by her Majesty's acting consul general in his despatch to your lordship of September 30.

I said that it was satisfactory to know that these improvements resulted from the determination of the present captain general; and on the Marquis de Miraflores replying that General Dulce, by the manner in which he had acted, had faithfully carried out the wishes of her Catholic Majesty's government, I observed that, such being the case, I could feel no doubt that his excellency would take into serious consideration two measures, which appeared to her Majesty's government, and, indeed, to all persons acquainted with the subject, were wanting to enable that officer, who does not lack the will, to put a stop at once to the importation of slaves into Cuba, and to realize a wish which his excellency had so often concurred with me in expressing, that the serious and painful question which was continually recurring between the two governments in regard to this matter should be forever set at rest.

The two measures I alluded to were, I said: 1st. An enactment declaring the slave trade to be piracy. 2d. The modification of the penal code in force in Cuba, and particularly of the 9th and 13th articles.

With respect to the first of these measures, I observed that its efficacy had been shown in the case of Brazil, and no reasonable objection had ever been alleged against it by the Spanish government.

With respect to the second, the 9th and 13th articles of the code acted as a protection to the slave traders, and defeated the intention of the law and the well-intended efforts of the Spanish superior authorities. The Marquis of Miraflores promised that he would take these matters into his consideration, and assured me that good will on his part would not be found wanting to do all that was possible to put an end to the slave trade.

As I had referred to particular articles of the penal code, he requested me to address him a note, in which they should be particularized, in order that he might be able at once to direct his attention to the points to which her Majesty's government alluded.

I have consequently, in the note of which I have the honor to enclose a copy, pointed out to the Marquis de Miraflores the effect of the articles 9 and 13 of the code, which are clearly stated in Mr. Crawford's report No. 12, of September 30, 1861, enclosed in your lordship's of that year.

I have, &c.,

J. F. CRAMPTON.

The EARL RUSSELL.

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, *February* 4, 1864.

SIR: I hastened to communicate to her Majesty's government the note dated the 21st instant, (28th November last,) in which you did me the honor to inform

me that you had learned from the United States consul general at Havana that more than one thousand recently imported African negroes had been brought to that city.

Her Majesty's government had already received intelligence of a steam vessel having left the African coast with a cargo of upwards of 1,100 slaves on board, and also of these slaves having been landed in Cuba. They have since been informed by her Majesty's consul general at Havana that eleven hundred and five of the newly imported slaves have been seized by the captain general of Cuba.

Her Majesty's government are not at present acquainted with the particulars relative to the vessel from which the slaves were landed, but they will take measures to discover, if possible, the name of the vessel and the parties implicated in her proceedings, and they will be very much obliged if the government of the United States will communicate to them any information on the subject which the United States authorities may be able to furnish.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

LYONS.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage.

No. 67.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 5, 1864.

SIR: Your despatches from No. 116 to 118, both inclusive, have been received.

Referring to your despatch No. 110, relating to the landing of certain negroes from Africa, I have now to transmit herewith a copy of a note from Lord Lyons, from which you will perceive that the government of Great Britain desires further information in regard to the name of the vessel and the parties implicated in her proceedings. You will have the goodness, therefore, to endeavor to obtain such further information as you can, and communicate it to this department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

THOMAS SAVAGE, Esq.,
United States Vice-Consul General, Havana.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Koerner.

No. 67.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 6, 1864.

SIR: By the 9th article of the treaty of Washington, of the 9th of August, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain, it is stipulated that the parties will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all powers within whose dominions such markets (for African negroes) are allowed to exist, and that they will urge upon all such powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets effectually at once and forever.

Spain is believed to be the only Christian state in whose dominions African negroes are now introduced as slaves. She has a treaty with Great Britain stipulating for the suppression of that traffic. The instrument was concluded at a time and under circumstances which, as it seems to us, imposed a peculiar

weight of moral obligation on Spain to see that her stipulations were carried into full effect. It is understood, however, that the just expectations of the British government in that respect have been signally disappointed. This has, no doubt, been mostly owing to the fact that a great part of the public revenue of Spain has hitherto been derived from Cuba, the prosperity of which island has in some quarters been erroneously supposed to depend upon a continued supply of imported slave labor. This is believed to be the source of the disregard of Cuban slave dealers of the humane policy of the home government, and the alleged inefficiency at times of the colonial authorities.

We have no treaty with Spain on the subject of the slave trade, but as the laws of the United States characterized it as piracy long before our treaty with Great Britain above referred to, we think ourselves entitled to consider that trade an offence against public law, so far as to warrant our faithful compliance with the stipulation contained in that treaty. Herewith I transmit a copy of an informal note on this subject, of the 4th instant, addressed to me by Lord Lyons, and of the papers to which it refers. From these it appears that though the number of Africans introduced into Cuba is diminishing, yet that the municipal laws in force there require amendment before a stoppage of the traffic can be expected. The peculiar relations of Great Britain to Spain, with reference to this topic, may justify to the full extent the text of the note of Sir John Crampton to the Marquis of Miraflores. The relations of the United States to Spain, however, are of a different character, but the President authorizes and directs you to address a communication in general terms to the Spanish minister for foreign affairs setting forth the treaty stipulations between the United States and Great Britain on this subject, and stating that it would afford the utmost satisfaction in this country if any obstacles existing in Cuba to the complete suppression of the African slave trade should be removed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

GUSTAVUS KOERNER, Esq., &c., &c., &c., *Madrid*.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 6, 1864.

MY DEAR LORD LYONS: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 4th instant, communicating the copy of a despatch from her Majesty's minister at Madrid, and of a note framed under the instructions of her Majesty's government, pointing out to the government of Spain the measures which, in the opinion of her Majesty's government, are required for the suppression of the Cuban slave trade.

In reply, I have the honor to acquaint you that, in conformity with the suggestion contained in your note, the minister of the United States at Madrid has been instructed to address to the Spanish minister for foreign affairs a representation in the same sense as that made by her Majesty's minister in the note above referred to.

I am, my dear Lord Lyons, very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Right Honorable LORD LYONS, &c., &c., &c.

P. S.—I enclose a copy of my instruction to Mr. Koerner.

Mr. Koerner to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

No. 78.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Madrid, February 28, 1864.

* * * * *

Some time previous to the receipt of your last, Sir John Crampton had called upon me, and had explained the grounds and the object of the remonstrances which his government had felt itself compelled to make to the Spanish government respecting certain failures in the proper execution of treaty stipulations existing between Great Britain and Spain as to the suppression of the slave trade. He also informed me of the President's promises to support the British reclamation, according to the Washington treaty. Subsequent to the receipt of your despatch upon that subject, I had another interview with Sir John, in which he informed me of the conversation and the correspondence which he had already had with the minister of state on the question, and of his prospects of success.

In pursuance of your despatch, I have addressed a note to Señor Arrazola, the minister of state, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose. I have also furnished a copy to Sir John.

* * * * *

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,
GUSTAVAS KOERNER.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Madrid, February 27, 1864.

SIR: The subject of suppressing the inhuman African slave trade has been one of deep anxiety to the government of the United States from the time of its foundation. The United States have been amongst the first of nations, if not the first, that have denounced this traffic in human beings as piracy, and have visited their own citizens implicated in it with the severest penalties. At very heavy pecuniary sacrifices, and at the risk of the lives of their own naval officers and seamen, they have for more than twenty years supported a squadron on the western coast of Africa, in a most destructive climate, in order to prevent the successful carrying on of this nefarious trade.

They have, with a like view, entered into stipulations with her Britannic Majesty in the year 1842, contained in what is called the treaty of Washington, the 9th article of which is as follows:

(Here follows the article entire.)

The attention of the President of the United States has lately been directed to certain difficulties which have presented themselves, and which appear to prevent a complete suppression of the slave trade in the colonial possessions of her Catholic Majesty, and more especially in the island of Cuba, which difficulties do not arise from any desire of the Spanish colonial authorities to favor the said trade. It is well known that the efforts made by the captain general of that island correspond entire to the wise and humane policy which the home government of her Catholic Majesty has adopted in regard to the subject in question, and which is thoroughly appreciated by the President and the people of the United States.

The difficulties spoken of seem to be inherent in the laws and regulations in

existence which are supposed to give room to interpretations by which their force may be evaded.

In view of the general policy of the United States, which looks upon the African slave trade as an offence against the public law of nations and has denounced it as piracy; in view, also, of the treaty stipulations existing between them and the government of her Britannic Majesty, the President of the United States has instructed me to respectfully call the attention of her Catholic Majesty's government to this subject, and to suggest such a revision of the existing laws and regulations concerning the unlawful introduction of slaves into the island of Cuba as will best accomplish the object which her Majesty's government had in view when those laws and regulations were enacted.

It is hardly necessary for the undersigned to assure your excellency that these suggestions arise from the purest motives, and would not have been made unless the President had considered the very friendly and cordial relations existing between the United States and Spain as justifying this application, and had he not been bound to another friendly nation by engagements which it is his duty as well as his pleasure to carry out faithfully.

It is almost equally unnecessary for me to inform your excellency that it would afford the utmost satisfaction to the President and the people of the United States if any obstacles existing in the island of Cuba to the complete suppression of the African slave trade should be removed by the considerate action of the government of her Catholic Majesty.

The undersigned takes great pleasure to assure, &c., &c., &c.

GUSTAVUS KOERNER.

His Excellency Señor Don L. ARRAZOLA,
Minister of State of her Catholic Majesty.

Mr. Savage to Mr. F. W. Seward.

No. 127.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Havana, March 5, 1864.

SIR: In reply to your despatch of the 5th ultimo, accompanying a copy of a note from Lord Lyons of the preceding date, I have to state, that, notwithstanding the most diligent inquiries among my friends, I have been unable to ascertain the name of the steamer that brought the large lot of African negroes, (upwards of a thousand,) captured by the Spanish authorities. These negroes were landed in the district of Colon, on the south side of this island. The steamer had been originally English, came from England to Cadiz, where she was put under Spanish colors, fitted out for the slave trade, and cleared ostensibly for a lawful voyage to Fernando Po, a Spanish island on the coast of Africa.

The negroes were captured on shore by the lieutenant governor of the district, and I am confidentially informed that the steamer proceeded again to Africa for another load of the same kind, the necessary stores having been placed on board immediately on the discharge of her cargo. It is said that Don Julian Zulueta, Don Salvador Sania, Marquis of Marianao, the Brigadier Garcia Muñoz, and other prominent persons, amongst whom General Concha is mentioned, were interested in that expedition.

Several slave expeditions have been landed for the same parties, but two besides the above have been captured, one of about 600 negroes, and the other of about 200, most of the cargo of this latter having been landed, and the vessel conveying them has the appearance of being English built. Don José Carreras, a partner of Mr. S. Sania, has been for some time past in confinement, charged with being implicated in these violations of law. Should any further trust-

worthy information reach me I will not fail to transmit it at the earliest opportunity.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SAVAGE,

Vice-Consul General.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 11, 1864.

MY LORD: Recurring to your note of the 4th ultimo, respecting the arrival in Havana of a thousand imported negroes in which the desire of her Majesty's government for any information on the subject is signified, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a despatch of the 5th instant, from the United States consul general at that port, which relates to the matter.

I, have the honor to be, with high consideration, my lord, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Right Honorable LORD LYONS, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage.

No. 72.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 11, 1864.

SIR: Your despatch No. 127 has been received, and a copy sent to Lord Lyons, her Britannic Majesty's minister, for his information in regard to the landing of Africans in Cuba.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,

Assistant Secretary.

THOS. SAVAGE, Esq.,

Vice-Consul General of the United States, Havana.

Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward.

No. 136.]

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,

Havana, March 27, 1864.

SIR: I have just returned from an interview had with the captain general by his request, the object of which was to ascertain if the United States authorities can return to this island the person of an officer of the Spanish army, named Don José Agustin Argüelles, who is believed to be in New York. This officer was, in November last, the lieutenant governor of the district of Colon, in this island, that effected the capture of the large expedition of African negroes reported by me to the department on the 20th of November last, despatch No. 107. The government was highly pleased with his zeal, and paid him \$15,000 for his share of the prize money usually allowed to captors of such

expeditions. The officer subsequently obtained a leave of absence of twenty days, upon his representation that the object of his journey to New York was to purchase the Spanish journal there published, called *La Cronica*, has not returned, and since his departure it has been discovered that he and other officers of the district of Colon retained and sold into slavery one hundred and forty-one of the negroes captured by them. Some of these negroes were sold at \$700, and others at \$750 each.

The superior court of the island, having exclusive jurisdiction over such causes, has taken cognizance of this case, and requires the presentation of Don José Agustin Argüelles before it, to insure the prompt liberation of these one hundred and forty-one victims. The captain general gave me to understand that, without Argüelles's presence, it would be very difficult, and, at all events, it would require a long time to attain that humane object. His excellency pronounced Argüelles to be a scoundrel, worse than thief or highwayman, inasmuch as he took advantage of his position as the local authority to commit that outrage with little risk to himself.

I told the captain general that in the absence of an extradition treaty between the two governments, or of any law, public or municipal, authorizing the rendition, our government could not grant the request, but promised to lay the matter in this confidential way before you, which he desired me to do by the earliest opportunity.

I beg of you to consider the subject, and to advise me at an early day of your views thereupon.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. SAVAGE,
Vice-Consul General.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Tassara to Mr. Seward.

LEGATION OF SPAIN IN WASHINGTON,
Washington, April 5, 1864.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty, has received information of the arrival in this country of an officer of the Spanish army, named Don José Agustin Argüelles, escaped from the island of Cuba under the charge of having sold negroes into slavery.

The circumstances of the case seem to be as follows: The above-named officer was, in November last, lieutenant governor of the district of Colon, and effected, whilst in this capacity, the seizure of a large expedition of African negroes. The government, pleased with his zeal, paid him a large sum as his share of the prize money usually allowed to the captors of such expeditions. The officer subsequently obtained a leave of absence of twenty days to proceed to New York, upon representing that the object of his journey was to purchase a Spanish journal published in that city, but since his departure it has been discovered that he and other officers of the district of Colon retained and sold into slavery 141 of the negroes captured by them.

The superior court of the island, having exclusive jurisdiction over such causes, has taken cognizance of this case, and requires the presence of Argüelles before it to insure the prompt liberation of the 141 victims. Without such presentation it would be very difficult, and, at all events, it would require a long time to attain that humane object.

The undersigned is well aware that no extradition treaty exists between the

United States and Spain, in virtue of which the surrender of Argüelles to the authorities of Cuba might be obtained. Yet considering the gross and scandalous outrage which has been committed, as well as the interests of humanity at stake in the prompt resolution of this matter, he has not hesitated in submitting the case in this confidential way to the consideration of the United States government, in order to ascertain whether an incident so exceptional could not be met with exceptional measures.

The undersigned has been the more induced to take this step, that he has good reason to believe a similar application to have been made also in a confidential form by the captain general of Cuba.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the honorable Secretary of State the assurances of his highest consideration.

GABRIEL G. TASSARA.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage.

No. 79.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 14, 1864.

SIR: Your despatch No. 136 has been received, in which you call attention to the case of Don José Agustin Argüelles. I am instructed to inform you that if the captain general will send to New York a suitable officer, steps will, if possible, be taken to place in his charge the above-named individual for the purpose indicated in your despatch.

You will immediately communicate the purport of this instruction, in confidence, to the captain general.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,

Assistant Secretary.

THOMAS SAVAGE, Esq.,

Vice-Consul General of the United States, Havana.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Tassara.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 16, 1864.

SIR: In acknowledging the receipt of your confidential communication of the 5th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the consul general of the United States at Havana has been instructed to state to his excellency the captain general of Cuba, that if a suitable officer be sent to New York, such steps as may be proper will be taken to place in his charge, for the purpose indicated in your note, the Spanish officer Don José Agustin Argüelles.

Be pleased to accept the renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don GABRIEL GARCIA Y TASSARA,

&c., &c., &c., Washington.

Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward.

No. 142.] CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Havana, April 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of despatches from the department, Nos. 70 to 77, both inclusive. I also received yesterday the despatch, No. 79, signed by F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary, and immediately communicated the purport thereof, in confidence, to the captain general. He had likewise a despatch from the Spanish minister at Washington, advising him of the interview he had had with you on the subject of the rendition of the Spanish officer, José Agustín Argüelles. His excellency was very much pleased, and very warmly expressed his thanks to me for the promptness with which I had attended to his request in this matter. He read me the Spanish minister's letter, and said that he would send a proper officer to perform the service, who will probably proceed to New York by the steamer Columbia on Monday next, and, on arrival, immediately repair to Washington and place himself under the direction of the Spanish minister.

In this connexion, I deem it proper to make known to you that the captain general is under the impression that Argüelles will be surrendered as accused of crime, to be subjected to trial here, in which case, from what I can learn, he will certainly be convicted and sentenced to the chain-gang, which will be the fate of the curate of Colon and three or four others who were accomplices, aiders, and abettors of Argüelles in the nefarious business. I did not say anything to his excellency to the contrary, not feeling authorized to do so.

The 141 negroes sold into slavery by Argüelles, as alleged, were represented by him and his accomplices as having died of disease after landing, and the curate of Colon is charged with having made a new register of deaths, wherein those supposed deaths were inserted. This new register supplanted the regular one, which the captain general says Argüelles took away and now has in his possession. Conclusive evidence of this fact is before the court.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THO'S SAVAGE,
Vice-Consul General.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

[Translation.]

SUPREME CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE EVER-FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: In reply to your communication dated 15th instant, (No. 19,) I have to say to you that it is convenient that the individual mentioned in your aforesaid communication to which I have the honor to reply, be placed on board the vessel coming immediately to this place, and the persons who are pointed out in the margin of this letter will take charge of him.

D. Aristides de Santales.
Comandte grad^{do} Cap. de
Infa. de este Ej'to.
DULCE.

I ask you to make known to his excellency Secretary Seward how much I thank him for his co-operation in this affair, because by it he assists the exposure and punishment of a crime totally distinct from any political matter, the

result of which will be that more than two hundred human beings who are groaning in slavery will owe to his excellency the recovery of their freedom.

God save your excellency many years.

HAVANA, *April* 26, 1864.

DOM'O DULCE.

His Excellency the MINISTER OF SPAIN at *Washington*.

[Translation.]

SUPERIOR CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE EVER-FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY—*Political*.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: My aide-de-camp, with the person expected, arrived in the steamer *Eagle*.

I request your excellency to render thanks in my name to Mr. Seward for the service which he has rendered to humanity by furnishing the medium through which a great number of human beings will obtain their freedom, whom the desertion of the person referred to would have reduced to slavery. His presence alone in this island a very few hours has given liberty to eighty-six.

I also render thanks to your excellency for the efficiency of your action.

God preserve your excellency many years.

HAVANA, *May* 19, 1864.

DOMINGO DULCE.

His Excellency the MINISTER OF SPAIN at *Washington*.

Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

No. 152.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,

Havana, May 23, 1864.

SIR: In consequence of my temporary illness previous to the sailing of the steamship *Eagle* from this port for New York, I was unable to inform you of the arrival in Havana, per same steamer from New York, of the late lieutenant governor of Colon, José Agustin Argüelles. He arrived here at about eight o'clock at night, accompanied by the captain general's agent and two United States deputy marshals. He was immediately lodged in jail, and was next morning conveyed to Moro Castle, where he still remains. Various rumors were put in circulation on his arrival, which created considerable excitement. One rumor obtained great circulation that he had been kidnapped from New York, and that the captain general intended to condemn him to the chain-gang.

* * * * *

THOMAS SAVAGE,
Vice-Consul General

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

MESSAGE
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of May 28, further information relative to the delivery of a person charged with crime against Spain to the officers of that government.

JUNE 20, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

In further answer to the Senate's resolution of the 28th ultimo, requesting to be informed whether the President "has, and when, authorized a person alleged to have committed a crime against Spain, or any of its dependencies, to be delivered up to officers of that government; and whether such delivery was had, and if so, under what authority of law or of treaty it was done," I transmit a copy of a despatch of the 10th instant to the Secretary of State from the acting consul of the United States at Havana.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1864.

Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward.

No. 162.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Havana, June 10, 1864.

SIR: I had the honor to receive on the 7th instant your despatch of the 14th ultimo, No. 87, enclosing slips cut from the *New York Tribune* and *New York World*, of the 13th of May, wherein it is stated that the arrest of the Spanish officer, Don José Augustin Argüelles, was sought on the ground of his opposition to the slave trade. After careful inquiry from well-informed persons, I cannot discover any foundation in truth for the statements of those journals, upon that point.

Argüelles and his friends may have given out that the slave traders here have brought their influence to bear on him for the purpose of crushing him, for having seized the expedition landed at Colon. The party said to be interested in that expedition is very wealthy, his influence correspondingly great, and it is probable that he has been in some measure the means of bringing to the knowledge of the captain general and the commissioner of the superior court the proceedings of Mr. Argüelles and his accomplices.

Beyond a doubt it was the duty of Mr. Argüelles, as lieutenant governor of the district, to capture the expedition and to surrender to the governor general of the island all the negroes composing the same. He discharged the first part of that duty, and not only failed to perform fully the second part, but also com-

mitted the crime of selling into slavery a portion of the negroes. This fact seems to be clearly established. Mr. Argüelles's opinions may have been in opposition to the slave trade, but his conduct proves the contrary. Mr. P. Forcade purchased thirty-eight of the negroes—his administrator, or steward, twelve. Both have declared, as I am reliably informed, that they received the negroes from Argüelles, and paid him the money for them. Others, in whose possession several of the negroes were found, have testified to the same effect. The fact is also established, that the negroes sold were represented by him as having died of the small-pox, and that their bodies had been burnt; and to give weight to his representation in the manner prescribed by law, he made the curate of the parish and others, by bribery, testify accordingly. The parties implicated with him are in prison and will be sentenced to the chain-gang.

Blustering, effrontery, and alleged charges against General Dulce and Judge Navarro, the commissioner of the superior court, (who, I understand, is a faithful, upright judge,) and high-flowing sentences to make it appear that he has been very ill-used, and made a victim to General Dulce, have been freely uttered by Mr. Argüelles and by some of his would-be sympathizers, from some motive or other, both here and in the north. But all their efforts cannot prove him innocent. It is indeed time that an example was made to deter others from the commission of the same crime.

The slave trade never could have been carried on in this island without the connivance of the authorities at the places where the landings were made; and generally speaking, as all persons living in the neighborhood shared in the bribery, it was very difficult for the captain general and the superior court, however disposed they might be to stop the traffic, to discover the negroes and bring the parties to punishment. I believe General Dulce, the captain general, is determined to put an end, if possible, to this nefarious trade, and his exertions so far have met with signal success. He assured me a few weeks since that only five expeditions of African negroes had been landed in Cuba since he took command of the island; that four and one-half had been captured, and he was endeavoring to discover the missing half. Since that conversation, two other landings have been effected, and the negroes found and seized; one of them was that of the brig *Huntress*, which I reported to you in my despatch No. 149.

There are other mistakes in the articles of the *World* and *Tribune*; among them, that Argüelles's *wife* was in the room at the time of his arrest in New York. There was a woman keeping his company in that city, but she was not his wife.

I presume the department is aware that all African negroes captured by the government are declared *emancipados*, and distributed among the planters and others, as laborers for a monthly compensation, a part of which accrues to the government. It is asserted, and generally believed, that a large *bonus* is paid for the preference, there being always a great number of applicants for such laborers; and what is worse, that many of the *emancipados* have never been accounted for otherwise than by death. A planter having both slaves and *emancipados* on his estate, if unscrupulous, will, whenever one of his slaves dies, report one of the *emancipados* as having died. A little gold judiciously distributed among the *cura*, captains of the district, &c., will establish the fact, and the *emancipado*, so reported as dead, remains a slave for life.

Such cases doubtless have occurred, but it is to be hoped not to so great an extent as it is reported and believed. I know it is extremely difficult to prevent such outrages where it is almost impossible to prove them, for the reason that witnesses are not easily procured.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SAVAGE,
Vice Consul General.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 20th of May, information in relation to the seizure of the silver mine of Sylvester Mowry, in Arizona, by order of General Carleton.

JUNE 13, 1864.—Read, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 11, 1864.

SIR : I transmit herewith a report from the Adjutant General of the army, in reply to the resolution of the Senate, dated May 20, 1864, requesting information as to the seizure of the silver mine of Sylvester Mowry, in Arizona, by order of General Carleton, commanding the military department of New Mexico.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 10, 1864.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to this office of a resolution of the United States Senate, dated 20th May, 1864, requesting information as to the authority by which "the silver mine of Sylvester Mowry, in Arizona Territory, has been seized by order of General Carleton, the commander of the military department of New Mexico, and by what authority the said mine is now being worked, and what disposition is being made of the proceeds of said mine."

In answer thereto, I respectfully invite attention to the enclosed copy of a circular issued by Brigadier General Wright, commanding the department of the Pacific, dated April 30, 1862, in accordance with which, and upon evidence subsequently brought to his notice, it is supposed that General Carleton acted.

From documents on file in this department it appears that on the 8th of June, 1862, an order was issued by General Carleton directing the arrest of the said Mowry, against whom serious charges of treasonable complicity with the rebels

had been preferred. The arrest having been made, and the property of Mowry seized, a board was convened by General Carleton to investigate the charges against him, which board, after a thorough investigation, reported their opinion to be, that the said Mowry was an enemy of the United States, and had furnished aid and comfort to the enemy, and that there were sufficient reasons to restrain him of his liberty and bring him to trial before a military commission.

On the 2d of July these proceedings were confirmed by special order from General Carleton, and Mowry was directed to be confined in Fort Yuma, California, until orders should be given by competent authority.

The records in the case having been forwarded to department headquarters at San Francisco, California, on the 13th day of August, 1862, the commander at Fort Yuma was directed, by order of the general commanding the department of the Pacific, to hold Mowry subject to the orders of General Carleton or the civil authorities of New Mexico. In October following, the chief justice of New Mexico, in reply to inquiry of General Carleton, wrote that the civil court, before which Mowry could be tried, would have its next session in May, 1863, and suggested that in the mean time he should be retained in Fort Yuma. On November 4, 1862, Mowry was unconditionally released by order of Captain Thayer, commanding at Fort Yuma, acting under orders from this department, through Judge Advocate Turner, dated September 3, 1862, directing the commandant at Fort Yuma to investigate the case, and to retain or release the prisoner as might appear right, in pursuance of which a board had been convened, who, having no evidence before them, recommended Mowry's unconditional release.

A receiver at the mines was appointed by Colonel West pending the examination of Mowry by the board of officers appointed by General Carleton for that purpose. In a communication dated December 22, 1862, addressed to the United States district attorney for New Mexico, Mowry speaks of his property as having been seized and held by virtue of an order from the United States marshal, and in a public printed notice issued by him June 1, 1863, he says, that under the decision of the Secretary of War and Attorney General, (no such direction or decision having been made,) the seizure of his silver mine was illegal; was an act wrongfully done by General Carleton and the United States marshal. Thus it is indicated that possession of the property had passed from military to civil authority.

On December 12, 1863, Mowry filed, in the fourth judicial district court of California, a complaint against General Carleton and the officers who, under his order, made the seizure.

General Carleton retained counsel, and forwarded copies of all the papers in the case to this department.

In connexion with this case, I transmit a copy of a letter addressed by Attorney General Bates to Hon. John S. Watts, Santa Fé, New Mexico, in which he emphatically denies having any knowledge of this Mowry, or of having given any decision upon his case.

Concerning the second and third inquiries embraced in the resolution, there are no documents on file in this department affording any information.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 30, 1862.

Whereas it having come to the knowledge of the undersigned that there are certain persons either holding office under the rebel government, or aiding and abetting the enemies of the United States, and that such person or persons are owners of real estates or personal property within the limits of this military department, it is hereby declared that all such estates or property are subject to confiscation for the use and benefit of the United States.

It is further declared, that all sales or transfers of real estates or personal property by any person or persons holding office under the rebel government, or who may be aiding and assisting the enemies of the Union, whether made by them personally or by their agents, shall be null and void.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier General U. S. Army, Commanding.

A true copy.

ERASTUS WOOD,
Aide-de-Camp.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 31, 1863.

SIR: I have just had the pleasure to receive yours of August 9, enclosing copy of a notice, signed by Sylvester Mowry, addressed to Abraham Cutter, esq., United States marshal for New Mexico, and dated at San Francisco, California, June 1, 1863.

The body of the notice says: "Under the decision of the Attorney General and Secretary of War, your forcible seizure of my property was a trespass, subjecting you and the government to heavy damages."

This is all news to me. I know nothing about Mr. Mowry or his property, or any forcible seizure thereof by any body.

The Attorney General has given no decision upon any such case, and has no knowledge or belief in any such decision by the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. BATES.

Hon. JOHN S. WATS,
Santa Fé, New Mexico.

A true copy.

R. C. DRUM, A. A. G.

My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the matter of the
estate of the late John Smith, deceased. I am sorry to hear of the death of your friend and neighbor, and
trust that his soul may rest in peace. I have been unable to find the will of the deceased, but I have
been informed that it is in the possession of the executor, Mr. John Doe. I have written to him
and requested that he forward it to me as soon as possible. I am sure that you will be
satisfied with the result. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. Smith

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of May 20, a report from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, accompanied by an abstract of the banks, associations, corporations, and individuals doing a banking business, which are required to be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the government," approved March 3, 1863.

JUNE 1, 1864.—Read.

JUNE 18, 1864.—Ordered to be printed, and that 2,000 additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 1, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the Senate of the 20th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate "an abstract of the reports of the banks, associations, corporations, and individuals doing a banking business, which are required to be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the act entitled 'An act to provide ways and means for the support of the government,' approved March 3, 1863; and that, in communicating said reports, he be requested to cause those required to be made within thirty days after the first day of October, 1863, and those required to be made six months thereafter, to be arranged in separate tables."

In compliance therewith, I transmit a report from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, accompanied by an abstract, as required by the resolution.

I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. H. HAMLIN,
Vice-President and President of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, May 26, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 20th instant, and referred by yourself to this office on the following day, I have the honor herewith to transmit an abstract of the reports of the banks, associations, corporations, and individuals doing a banking business, which are required to be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the act entitled "An act

to provide ways and means for the support of the government," approved March 3, 1863. As desired by the resolution, the returns for October, 1863, and for April, 1864, are given in separate columns. In explanation of the fact that the returns due for April are not given in full, I would say that, for the purpose of making and rendering these returns, thirty days from and after the first day of the month are allowed to bank officers by statute; that many of these returns received at this office have been sent back for the correction of inaccuracies and informalities, while in not a few instances there is delay and neglect on the part of banks, requiring frequent remindatory letters from this office to overcome.

Banks organized under the act to provide a national currency, and known as national banks, are required to make their return of circulation and pay the required tax to the Comptroller of the Currency. The accompanying abstract, therefore, with few exceptions, gives only the tax upon their average deposits in excess of their average circulation, and it will be seen that the list of these banks organized prior to October last is small. Their names are found with those organized under local or State laws. The exceptions referred to are when national banks, through misapprehension of their obligations, have made their returns to this office of taxable circulation as well as taxable deposits, and made payment of tax generally through an authorized officer of the Treasury, sending to this office only the certificate of deposit. The proper correction of this will in some way soon be made by the Comptroller of the Currency and myself.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, corporations, and individuals, of notes or bills in circulation as currency, and deposits held subject to payment on check or draft in excess of such circulation, under the seventh section of "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the government," approved March 3, 1863.

Banking-house.		Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
				Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
MAINE.											
Alfred Bank.....		Alfred.....	\$50,000 00	\$32,434 00	\$162 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Bank.....		Hallowell.....	75,000 00	65,410 00	327 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auburn Bank.....		Auburn.....	75,000 00	85,789 00	520 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Augusta Bank.....		Augusta.....	88,000 00	57,434 00	287 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Commerce.....		Belfast.....	75,000 00	58,664 00	293 32	.....	.....	\$54,993 00	\$274 97	.....	.....
Bank of Cumberland.....		Portland.....	200,000 00	148,112 00	740 56	.....	.....	175,367 00	953 67	.....	.....
Bank of Somerset.....		Skowhegan.....	50,000 00	60,625 00	381 25	.....	.....	65,602 00	431 02	.....	.....
Bank of the State of Maine.....		Bangor.....	150,000 00	80,125 00	400 62	.....	\$11,940 36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Winthrop.....		Winthrop.....	75,000 00	79,981 00	462 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bath Bank.....		Bath.....	75,000 00	72,597 00	388 47	341 00	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belfast Bank.....		Belfast.....	100,000 00	89,426 00	447 13	26,527 00	33 17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Biddeford Bank.....		Biddeford.....	150,000 00	89,741 00	448 70	.....	.....	110,642 00	553 21	.....	.....
Bucksport Bank.....		Bucksport.....	75,000 00	68,347 00	345 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calais Bank.....		Calais.....	100,000 00	66,349 00	331 74	.....	.....	79,127 00	395 64	.....	.....
Canal Bank.....		Portland.....	600,000 00	370,958 00	2,209 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Casco Bank.....		do.....	600,000 00	321,145 00	1,711 45	386,219 00	482 77	402,524 00	2,525 24	\$210,413 48	\$263 02
City Bank.....		Biddeford.....	75,000 00	37,862 00	189 31	.....	.....	41,241 16	206 20	.....	.....
City Bank.....		Bath.....	150,000 00	58,448 00	294 24	36,024 00	45 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobossee-Contee Bank.....		Gardiner.....	100,000 00	44,121 93	220 61	31,591 77	39 45	81,632 00	408 16	.....	.....
Eastern Bank.....		Bangor.....	150,000 00	144,538 00	845 38	.....	.....	158,642 00	986 42	.....	.....
Farmers' Bank.....		do.....	100,000 00	88,000 00	440 00	.....	.....	98,000 00	530 00	.....	.....
Freeman's Augusta Bank.....		Augusta.....	100,000 00	100,968 00	559 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frontier Bank.....		Eastport.....	75,000 00	57,033 00	285 16	2,511 00	3 14	69,674 00	359 29	.....	.....
Gardiner Bank.....		Gardiner.....	50,000 00	24,407 00	122 03	16,325 00	20 41	37,054 00	185 27	3,413 00	4 26
George's Bank.....		Thomaston.....	50,000 00	34,365 00	171 83	102,192 00	127 74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Granite Bank.....		Augusta.....	75,000 00	35,442 00	177 21	.....	.....	68,219 00	344 69	.....	.....
International Bank.....		Portland.....	625,000 00	454,465 00	2,982 15	.....	.....	468,202 00	3,119 52	.....	.....
Kenduskeag Bank.....		Bangor.....	75,000 00	92,405 00	586 55	35,233 29	44 04	106,016 00	722 66	47,487 60	59 36
Lewiston Falls Bank.....		Lewiston.....	200,000 00	251,109 00	1,711 10	.....	.....	285,795 00	1,257 95	160,000 00	800 00
Lime Rock Bank.....		Rockland.....	70,000 00	31,531 00	157 65	51,232 00	64 04	30,865 00	154 32	46,219 00	57 77
Lincoln Bank.....		Bath.....	200,000 00	61,421 00	307 10	156,137 49	195 17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Reach Bank.....		do.....	100,000 00	42,127 00	210 63	4,500 48	5 62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumberman's Bank.....		Oldtown.....	50,000 00	40,034 00	200 00	25,178 42	31 47	34,032 00	170 16	27,963 00	34 95
Maine Bank.....		Brunswick.....	50,000 00	30,313 34	151 57	3,795 89	4 74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturers' Bank.....		Saco.....	100,000 00	56,864 00	284 32	.....	.....	66,886 00	334 43	.....	.....
Manufacturers and Traders' Bank.....		Portland.....	250,000 00	185,143 00	976 43	4,246 00	5 31	210,066 00	1,225 66	.....	.....

BANKS, BANKING ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

VERMONT.

[illegible]

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Amoskeag	200, 000 00	179, 672 00	996 72	182, 546 00	1, 025 46
Ashuelot Bank	100, 000 00	94, 938 00	499 29	91, 892 00	468 92
Bank of Lebanon	100, 000 00	130, 000 00	490 00	25, 000 00	550 00
Bank of New Hampshire	90, 000 00	82, 060 00	415 60		
Manchester					
Keene					
Lebanon				31 25	
Portsmouth					

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

BANKS, BANKING ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
Belknap County Bank	Laconia	\$80,000 00	\$60,118 00	\$300 59	.....	.....	\$71,023 00	\$355 11	.....	.....
Cochecho Bank	Dover	100,000 00	75,244 00	372 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City Bank	Manchester	150,000 00	128,941 00	689 41	.....	.....	137,080 00	770 80	.....	.....
Claremont Bank	Claremont	100,000 00	81,170 00	405 85	.....	.....	98,067 00	530 67	.....	.....
Citizens' Bank	Sanbornton Branch	70,000 00	55,382 00	276 91	.....	.....	67,078 00	355 78	.....	.....
Connecticut River Bank	Charlestown	100,000 00	700,000 00	350 00	.....	.....	80,000 00	400 00	.....	.....
Cheshire Bank	Keene	100,000 00	84,088 00	420 44	.....	.....	89,190 00	445 95	.....	.....
Cheshire County Bank	do	100,000 00	74,555 00	372 78	.....	.....	87,281 00	436 41	.....	.....
Carroll County Bank	Sandwich	50,000 00	41,450 00	207 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Derry Bank	Derry	60,000 00	44,864 00	224 32	.....	.....	41,914 00	209 57	.....	.....
Dover Bank	Dover	100,000 00	94,406 00	494 06	.....	.....	85,240 00	426 25	.....	.....
Farmington Bank	Farmington	75,000 00	423 00	211 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	Gonic	60,000 00	50,412 00	252 06	.....	.....	48,272 00	241 36	.....	.....
Great Falls Bank	Somersworth	150,000 00	77,945 00	389 72	.....	.....	101,458 00	501 29	.....	.....
Granite State Bank	Exeter	100,000 00	88,966 00	444 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Head Bank	Nashua	120,000 00	105,709 00	577 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Bank	Wolfborough	75,000 00	62,070 00	310 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Langdon Bank	Dover	100,000 00	84,386 00	421 93	.....	.....	79,064 00	395 32	.....	.....
Mechanics' Bank	Concord	100,000 00	90,829 00	349 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrimack County Bank	do	80,000 00	78,402 00	285 35	.....	.....	67,348 00	336 74	.....	.....
Manchester Bank	Manchester	125,000 00	118,151 00	681 51	.....	.....	118,936 00	689 36	.....	.....
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	Portsmouth	98,700 00	91,585 00	471 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monadnock Bank	East Jaffrey	50,000 00	46,943 00	244 43	.....	.....	48,857 57	263 57	.....	.....
Merrimack River Bank	Manchester	150,000 00	131,112 00	711 12	.....	.....	123,903 00	839 03	.....	.....
Nashua Bank	Nashua	125,000 00	114,460 00	644 60	.....	.....	112,957 00	629 57	.....	.....
New Ipswich Bank	Mew Ipswich	75,000 00	74,781 00	411 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Market Bank	New Market	80,000 00	72,522 00	365 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piscataqua Exchange Bank	Portsmouth	100,000 00	94,926 00	499 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfield Bank	Pittsfield	50,000 00	32,133 00	160 66	.....	\$136,851 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough Bank	Peterborough	50,000 00	46,444 00	239 44	.....	.....	46,365 00	238 65	.....	.....
Pennichuck Bank	Nashua	100,000 00	85,713 00	457 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine River Bank	Ossipee	50,000 00	47,369 00	248 68	.....	.....	46,578 00	240 78	.....	.....
Rochester Bank	Rochester	80,000 00	71,258 00	356 29	.....	.....	73,019 00	370 17	.....	.....
Rockingham Bank	Portsmouth	200,000 00	131,929 00	659 65	.....	.....	162,275 00	822 75	.....	.....
State Capitol Bank	Concord	100,000 00	977 79	435 91	.....	.....	96,851 00	438 58	.....	.....
Salmon Falls Bank	Rollinsford	50,000 00	41,690 00	208 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stafford Bank	Dover	120,000 00	95,499 00	477 50	.....	.....	93,792 00	468 96	.....	.....
Sugar River Bank	Newport	50,000 00	46,710 00	242 10	.....	.....	47,404 00	249 04	.....	.....
Souhegan Bank	Milford	100,000 00	86,674 00	433 37	.....	.....	90,000 00	450 00	.....	.....
Somersworth Bank	Somersworth	100,000 00	68,000 00	340 00	.....	.....	88,000 00	440 00	.....	.....

Union Bank	Concord	100,000 00	89,431 00	447 15	12,655 00	15 82	90,106 00	451 06	\$39,358 00	\$49 20
Valley Bank	Hillsborough Branch	50,000 00	48,865 00	263 65			49,069 00	265 69		
Warner Bank	Warner	50,000 00	67,500 00	450 00			43,194 00	215 97		
Winchester Bank	Winchester	100,000 00	77,326 00	386 63						
White Mountain Bank	Lancaster	50,000 00	40,000 00	200 00						
Francestown Bank	Francestown	60,000 00	57,093 00	300 93			56,882 00	298 82		
MASSACHUSETTS.										
Abington Bank	Abington	150,000 00	107,900 00	539 50			115,000 00	575 00		
Adams Bank	North Adams	350,000 00	257,380 00	1,523 80						
Agawam Bank	Springfield	300,000 00	282,356 00	1,773 56						
Agricultural Bank	Pittsfield	200,000 00	182,572 00	1,025 72						
Andover Bank	Andover	250,000 00	139,549 00	1,697 74			133,425 00	667 12		
Appleton Bank	Lowell	200,000 00	197,782 00	1,177 82			194,816 00	1,148 16		
Atlantic Bank	Salem									
Atlantic Bank	Boston	500,000 00	98,705 00	493 52						
Atlas Bank	do	1,000,000 00	181,160 00	905 80			224,913 00	1,124 56		463 54
Asiatic Bank	Salem	315,000 00	101,492 00	507 46						
Attleborough Bank	North Attleborough	100,000 00	63,154 00	315 77						
Bank of Brighton	Brighton	200,000 00	189,009 00	1,090 09						
Bank of Cape Ann	Gloucester	150,000 00	126,393 00	663 93						
Bank of Cape Cod	Harwick	150,000 00	126,530 00	665 30						
Bank of Commerce	Boston	2,000,000 00	200,145 00	1,000 77			201,675 00	1,008 37		1,095 67
Bank of Mutual Redemption	do	561,700 00	18,749 00	93 78						
Bank of the Metropolis	do	200,000 00	113,156 00	565 57						
Bank of the Republic	do	1,000,000 00	242,575 00	1,212 87			290,088 00	1,450 44		233 29
Bank of North America	do	750,000 00	143,959 00	719 79			154,531 00	772 66		377 08
Barnstable Bank	Yarmouthport	350,000 00	319,890 00	2,148 90			331,257 00	2,262 57		
Bay State Bank	Lawrence	375,000 00	284,197 00	1,716 97						
Bedford Commercial Bank	New Bedford	600,000 00	191,420 00	957 10			215,680 00	1,078 40		144 61
Beverly Bank	Beverly	125,000 00	74,954 00	374 77			90,430 00	452 15		
Berkshire Bank	South Adams	100,000 00	94,909 00	499 09						
Blackstone Bank	Uxbridge	100,000 00	85,380 21	426 91			85,438 90	427 20		
Blackstone Bank	Boston	750,000 00	365,407 00	1,827 04			409,642 00	2,221 42		519 63
Blue Hill Bank	Dorchester	150,000 00	86,910 00	434 55			95,195 00	475 98		
Boston Bank	Boston	900,000 00	57,554 00	287 77			47,875 00	239 38		1,231 55
Boylston Bank	do	400,000 00	110,594 00	552 97						
Brighton Market Bank	Brighton	250,000 00	243,776 00	1,562 76			245,644 00	1,581 44		
Bristol County Bank	Taunton	500,000 00	354,050 00	2,040 50						
Broadway Bank	South Boston	150,000 00	116,114 00	580 57			122,946 00	629 46		
Bunker Hill Bank	Charlestown	300,000 00	218,683 00	1,136 83			143,093 00	830 93		
Cabot Bank	Chicopee	150,000 00	136,582 00	765 82						
Cambridge Bank, (city)	Cambridge	100,000 00	75,785 00	378 93						
Cambridge Market Bank	do	150,000 00	142,751 00	827 51						
Central Bank	Worcester	250,000 00	138,058 00	690 29			163,949 00	819 74		21 15
Charles River Bank	Cambridge	100,000 00	93,358 00	483 58			89,306 00	446 53		
Citizens' Bank	Worcester	150,000 00	82,704 00	413 52						
Chicopee Bank	Springfield	300,000 00	281,130 00	1,761 30			285,947 00	1,809 47		
City Bank of Boston	Boston	1,000,000 00	44,718 00	223 59			41,262 00	206 31		877 44
City Bank of Lynn	Lynn	150,000 00	130,817 00	708 17			132,043 00	720 43		
City Bank	Worcester	400,000 00	182,306 00	911 53			217,604 00	1,088 02		

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
Columbian Bank.....	Boston.....	\$1,000,000 00	\$82,304 00	\$411 52	\$834,537 17	\$940 29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Bank.....	Salem.....	200,000 00	111,106 00	555 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord Bank.....	Concord.....	100,000 00	98,144 00	445 72	.....	.....	.....	\$458 19	.....	.....
Continental Bank.....	Boston.....	300,000 00	111,555 00	557 77	112,542 00	140 68	120,900 00	604 50	\$193,482 00	\$241 85
Conway Bank.....	Conway.....	150,000 00	124,372 00	643 72	.....	.....	137,516 00	775 16	.....	.....
Danvers Bank.....	South Danvers.....	150,000 00	97,379 00	486 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dedham Bank.....	Dedham.....	300,000 00	182,746 00	913 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eagle Bank.....	Boston.....	1,000,000 00	39,451 00	197 26	1,072,441 00	1,340 55	31,689 00	158 45	1,010,919 00	1,263 65
Eliot Bank.....	do.....	600,000 00	101,815 00	509 07	257,286 00	321 61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex Bank.....	Haverhill.....	100,000 00	76,528 00	332 64	.....	.....	82,307 00	411 53	.....	.....
Exchange Bank.....	Boston.....	1,000,000 00	237,665 00	1,188 32	547,375 95	684 22	332,240 00	1,661 20	447,799 99	559 75
Exchange Bank.....	Salem.....	200,000 00	51,324 00	256 62	19,468 51	24 34	55,710 00	278 55	8,601 54	10 75
Fair Haven Bank.....	Fair Haven.....	240,000 00	216,581 00	1,325 81	.....	.....	236,197 00	1,521 97	.....	.....
Fall River Union Bank.....	Fall River.....	200,000 00	46,581 00	232 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falmouth Bank.....	Falmouth.....	100,000 00	61,088 00	305 44	.....	.....	71,531 00	337 65	.....	.....
Fall River Bank.....	Fall River.....	350,000 00	127,058 00	635 29	.....	.....	134,191 00	670 96	.....	.....
Faneuil Hall Bank.....	Boston.....	500,000 00	247,195 00	1,236 00	385,078 00	481 36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fitchburg Bank.....	Fitchburg.....	250,000 00	222,232 00	1,347 32	.....	.....	240,821 00	1,533 21	.....	.....
Franklin County Bank.....	Greenfield.....	200,000 00	153,539 00	767 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankingham Bank.....	Frankingham.....	200,000 00	167,280 00	872 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freeman & Bank.....	Boston.....	400,000 00	250,480 00	1,304 20	115,972 00	144 96	263,089 00	1,430 89	75,777 00	94 72
Globe Bank.....	do.....	1,000,000 00	38,938 00	1,195 00	751,015 57	938 77	65,829 00	329 14	1,446,194 88	1,807 74
Gloucester Bank.....	Gloucester.....	300,000 00	156,000 00	780 04	2,603 75	3 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grafton Bank.....	Grafton.....	100,000 00	73,622 00	368 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Bank.....	Marblehead.....	100,000 00	67,830 00	339 15	.....	.....	75,141 00	375 70	.....	.....
Granite Bank.....	Boston.....	900,000 00	110,454 00	552 00	1,219,620 00	1,524 00	195,853 00	979 27	2,158,092 00	2,697 62
Greenfield Bank.....	Greenfield.....	200,000 00	168,096 00	880 96	.....	.....	191,505 00	1,115 00	.....	.....
Hadley Falls Bank.....	Holyoke.....	200,000 00	192,774 00	1,127 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton Bank.....	Boston.....	500,000 00	135,976 00	679 88	680,651 09	850 81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamden Bank.....	Westfield.....	150,000 00	127,192 00	671 92	.....	.....	137,283 00	772 83	.....	.....
Hampshire Manufacturers' Bank.....	Ware.....	350,000 00	318,611 00	2,136 11	.....	.....	326,575 00	2,215 75	.....	.....
Harvard Bank.....	Cambridge.....	200,000 00	122,383 00	611 92	.....	.....	133,486 00	667 43	.....	.....
Haverhill Bank.....	Haverhill.....	200,000 00	122,346 00	611 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hide and Leather Bank.....	Boston.....	1,000,000 00	358,221 00	1,791 10	250,011 65	312 51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hingham Bank.....	Hingham.....	140,000 00	107,022 00	535 11	.....	.....	121,797 00	657 97	.....	.....
Holliston Bank.....	Holliston.....	100,000 00	63,837 00	319 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holyoke Bank.....	Northampton.....	200,000 00	192,034 00	1,120 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hopkinton Bank.....	Hopkinton.....	150,000 00	121,672 00	616 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Housatonic Bank.....	Stockbridge.....	200,000 00	178,727 00	987 27	.....	.....	183,590 00	1,035 90	.....	.....
Howard Bank.....	Boston.....	500,000 00	173,319 00	866 59	140,338 80	175 47	228,118 00	1,140 59	119,158 00	148 4

[illegible]

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
People's Bank.....	Roxbury.....	\$150,000 00	\$134,045 00	\$740 45	\$54,719 18	\$68 39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfield Bank.....	Pittsfield.....	500,000 00	484,883 00	3,348 83	.....	.....	\$482,804 00	\$3,328 04	.....	.....
Plymouth Bank.....	Plymouth.....	150,000 00	115,344 00	576 72	.....	.....	133,631 00	736 31	.....	.....
Pocasset Bank.....	Fall River.....	200,000 00	72,753 00	363 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Powow River Bank.....	Salisbury.....	100,000 00	85,854 00	429 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott Bank.....	Lowell.....	200,000 00	177,502 00	975 02	.....	.....	86,130 00	430 65	.....	.....
Provincetown Bank.....	Provincetown.....	100,000 00	94,509 00	495 09	.....	.....	188,107 00	1,081 07	.....	.....
Pynchon Bank.....	Springfield.....	150,000 00	146,076 00	860 76	.....	.....	96,122 00	511 22	\$35,759 00	\$44 69
Quinsigamond Bank.....	Worcester.....	250,000 00	109,869 00	549 35	41,537 51	51 92	149,969 00	899 69	.....	.....
Quincy Stone Bank.....	Quincy.....	150,000 00	89,450 00	447 25	.....	.....	106,944 00	534 72	47,938 73	59 92
Railroad Bank.....	Lowell.....	600,000 00	329,525 00	1,705 25	.....	.....	99,477 00	497 38	.....	.....
Randolph Bank.....	Randolph.....	150,000 00	138,410 00	784 10	.....	.....	334,753 00	1,847 53	.....	.....
Revere Bank.....	Boston.....	1,000,000 00	199,647 00	998 24	897,198 07	1,121 50	129,423 00	694 23	.....	.....
Rockland Bank.....	Roxbury.....	150,000 00	150,640 00	906 40	76,795 84	95 99	169,814 00	1,098 14	94,430 04	118 04
Rockport Bank.....	Rockport.....	150,000 00	77,774 00	388 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rollstone Bank.....	Fitchburg.....	250,000 00	153,336 00	766 68	.....	.....	200,756 00	1,132 56	.....	.....
Salem Bank.....	Salem.....	187,500 00	91,761 00	458 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawmut Bank.....	Boston.....	750,000 00	218,825 00	1,094 13	255,949 46	319 94	230,197 00	1,150 98	379,109 84	473 88
Safety Fund Bank.....	do.....	1,000,000 00	319,880 00	1,599 40	330,174 00	412 72	346,648 00	1,733 24	412,536 00	515 67
Shelburne Falls Bank.....	Shelburne Falls.....	150,000 00	133,458 00	734 58	32,299 05	40 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe and Leather Bank.....	Boston.....	1,000,000 00	281,008 00	1,405 04	579,714 00	724 64	354,794 00	1,773 97	390,844 00	488 55
Southbridge Bank.....	Southbridge.....	150,000 00	130,650 00	706 50	.....	.....	140,653 00	806 53	.....	.....
South Reading Bank.....	South Reading.....	100,000 00	86,446 00	432 23	.....	.....	87,420 00	437 10	.....	.....
Spicket Falls Bank.....	Methuen.....	100,000 00	57,299 00	286 49	.....	.....	55,893 00	279 46	.....	.....
Springfield Bank.....	Springfield.....	300,000 00	272,456 00	1,674 56	.....	.....	296,095 00	1,910 95	.....	.....
State Bank.....	Boston.....	1,800,000 00	84,730 00	423 65	1,033,922 00	1,292 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk Bank.....	do.....	1,000,000 00	245,740 00	1,228 70	879,425 67	1,099 28	341,685 00	1,708 43	568,370 00	710 46
Taunton Bank.....	Taunton.....	400,000 00	355,612 00	2,356 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Townsend Bank.....	Townsend.....	100,000 00	97,348 00	523 48	.....	.....	97,112 00	521 12	.....	.....
Traders' Bank.....	Boston.....	600,000 00	192,889 00	964 45	89,191 00	111 49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tradesman's Bank.....	Chelsea.....	150,000 00	122,881 00	628 81	.....	.....	128,335 00	683 35	.....	.....
Tremont Bank.....	Boston.....	1,500,000 00	166,684 00	833 42	685,439 00	856 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union B'k of Weymouth and Braintree	Weymouth.....	150,000 00	79,944 00	399 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank.....	Boston.....	1,000,000 00	144,128 00	720 69	672,213 06	840 27	154,237 00	771 18	714,572 53	893 22
Union Bank.....	Haverhill.....	200,000 00	116,696 00	583 48	.....	.....	121,236 00	606 18	.....	.....
Village Bank.....	Danvers.....	150,000 00	85,477 00	427 39	.....	.....	87,162 00	435 81	.....	.....
Waltham Bank.....	Waltham.....	150,000 00	110,000 00	550 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wamesit Bank.....	Lowell.....	150,000 00	105,482 00	527 41	.....	.....	116,571 00	582 85	.....	.....
Wausutta Bank.....	Fall River.....	100,000 00	64,949 00	324 74	.....	.....	70,022 00	350 11	.....	.....
Warren Bank.....	Danvers.....	250,000 00	115,537 00	577 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Wareham Bank	Wareham	100,000 00	57,914 00	289 57	469,596 22	65,470 00	327 35		
Washington Bank	Boston	750,000 00	90,451 00	452 26	758,804 00	214,736 00	1,073 68	890,880 11	1,113 60
Webster Bank	do	1,500,000 00	226,610 00	1,133 05					
Westfield Bank	Westfield	150,000 00	124,932 00	649 32					
Woburn Bank	Woburn	150,000 00	130,201 00	702 01		134,411 00	744 11		
Worcester Bank	Worcester	300,000 00	216,484 00	1,114 84		222,273 00	1,172 73		
Worcester County Bank	Blackstone	100,000 00	75,554 00	377 77		73,372 00	366 86		
Wrentham Bank	Wrentham	105,000 00	108,036 00	660 00					
Cambridge Bank	Cambridge	100,000 00	77,173 00	385 86		75,722 00	378 61		
First National Bank of Boston	Boston	1,000,000 00						206,268 33	257 83
First National Bank of Barre	Barre					3,959 00	19 80	74,315 75	1 04
First National Bank of Fall River	Fall River							8,663 30	2 05
First National Bank of Grafton	Grafton							17,369 35	10 83
First National Bank of Marlboro'	Marlboro'							136,352 40	21 71
First National Bank of Worcester	Worcester	150,000 00			8,766 92			162,166 20	202 71
First National Bank of Springfield	Springfield				121,000 00				
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston				2,673 00				
M. Bolles & Co.	do								
John Boyden	Worcester								
Samuel A. Way	Boston				100,000 00			150,000 00	187 50
RHODE ISLAND.									
American Bank	Providence	1,403,850 00	460,329 00	1,979 10					
Ashaway Bank	Ashaway	75,000 00	37,105 00	185 52		31,286 00	156 43		
Aquidneck Bank	Newport	133,600 00	74,480 00	372 40		77,411 00	387 06	34,660 00	43 33
Arcade Bank	Providence	396,000 00	91,036 00	455 18					
Atlantic Bank	do	131,300 00	61,249 00	306 25		41,163 00	51 45		
Atlas Bank	do	100,000 00	21,500 00	107 50					
Bank of America	do	195,600 00	91,426 00	457 13					
Bank of Bristol	Bristol	150,000 00	14,310 00	71 52					
Bank of Commerce	Providence	1,708,300 00	184,826 00	924 13					
Bank of Kent	Coventry	50,000 00	14,422 00	72 11		203,870 00	1,019 35	162,333 00	202 92
Bank of North America	Providence	873,000 00	116,416 00	582 08					
Bank of Rhode Island	Newport	100,000 00	31,688 00	158 44		111,672 00	558 36	80,307 00	100 39
Blackstone Canal Bank	Providence	500,000 00	147,700 00	738 50		34,970 00	174 85	12,239 00	15 29
Butchers and Drivers' Bank	do	246,450 00	142,916 00	714 58		161,676 00	808 38	62,643 00	78 30
Centreville Bank	Warwick	100,000 00	51,086 00	255 43					
Citizens' Bank	Woonsocket	56,950 00	22,245 00	111 22					
Citizens' Union Bank	Scituate	55,675 00	30,298 00	151 50					
City Bank of Providence	Providence	313,500 00	96,497 00	482 49		32,083 00	160 42		
Commercial Bank	do	966,050 00	153,900 00	769 50		100,761 00	503 81	17,504 00	21 88
Continental Bank	do	222,950 00	124,786 00	623 93					
Coventry Bank	do	100,000 00	42,545 00	212 72					
Cranston Bank	Anthony Village	37,500 00	9,347 00	46 73		39,144 00	195 72		
Cumberland Bank	Cranston	125,000 00	48,394 00	241 96		6,964 99	34 82	712 00	89
Eagle Bank	Cumberland	50,000 00	30,856 00	154 28		44,223 00	221 11		
Eagle Bank	Bristol	500,000 00	45,384 00	226 92		31,440 00	157 20	4,238 00	5 30
Elmwood Bank	Providence	82,650 00	24,889 00	124 44					
Exchange Bank	Cranston	500,000 00	78,500 00	392 50					
Exeter Bank	Providence	35,844 00	12,136 00	60 68					
Franklin Bank	Exeter	50,000 00	31,613 00	158 06					
	Chepachet					31,015 00	155 07	15,173 00	18 97

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
Freeman's Bank.....	Bristol.....	\$65,000 00	\$32,476 00	\$162 38	.....	.....	\$36,361 00	\$181 80	.....	.....
Globe Bank.....	Providence.....	600,000 00	168,642 00	843 21	\$83,316 00	\$204 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Globe Bank.....	Woonsocket.....	100,000 00	58,226 00	291 13	.....	.....	59,189 00	295 99	.....	.....
Granite Bank.....	Pascoag.....	60,000 00	37,236 00	186 18	.....	.....	37,330 00	186 65	.....	.....
Greenwich Bank.....	East Greenwich.....	62,500 00	37,785 00	188 92	.....	.....	37,276 00	186 38	.....	.....
Grocers and Producers' Bank.....	Providence.....	155,000 00	69,574 00	347 87	13,649 00	17 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Street Bank.....	do.....	120,000 00	42,637 00	213 18	5,690 00	7 11	39,747 00	198 73	\$2,957 00	\$3 69
Hope Bank.....	Warren.....	130,000 00	21,562 00	107 81	3,118 00	3 92	25,866 00	129 33	.....	.....
Jackson Bank.....	Providence.....	233,500 00	101,481 00	507 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Landholders' Bank.....	South Kingston.....	105,000 00	39,641 00	198 20	.....	.....	38,446 00	192 23	.....	.....
Liberty Bank.....	Providence.....	121,150 00	36,087 00	180 43	7,539 00	9 42	54,217 00	271 08	.....	.....
Line Rock Bank.....	do.....	228,900 00	73,000 00	365 00	8,000 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturers' Bank.....	do.....	500,000 00	67,549 00	337 75	147,691 00	184 61	57,545 00	287 72	116,263 00	145 33
Marine Bank.....	do.....	144,400 00	82,990 00	414 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics' Bank.....	do.....	500,000 00	91,123 00	455 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank.....	do.....	288,900 00	122,360 00	611 80	.....	.....	138,120 00	690 60	.....	.....
Merchants' Bank.....	Newport.....	100,000 00	35,224 00	176 12	13,954 00	17 44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchants' Bank.....	Providence.....	834,000 00	84,578 00	422 89	.....	.....	92,850 00	464 25	119,400 00	149 25
Narragansett Bank.....	North Kingston.....	50,000 00	29,329 00	146 65	5,442 00	6 80	31,120 00	155 60	.....	.....
National Bank.....	Providence.....	500,000 00	220,614 00	1,103 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New England Commercial Bank.....	Newport.....	75,000 00	23,306 00	116 53	1,065 00	1 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
New England Pacific Bank.....	North Providence.....	185,150 00	70,275 00	351 38	8,513 00	10 64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport Bank.....	Newport.....	120,000 00	72,588 00	362 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport Exchange Bank.....	do.....	60,000 00	22,166 00	110 83	1,076 00	1 34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niantic Bank.....	Westerly.....	240,100 00	112,927 00	564 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Bank.....	Providence.....	228,200 00	120,708 00	603 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Kingston Bank.....	Wickford.....	75,000 00	33,183 00	165 92	.....	.....	32,239 00	161 70	.....	.....
North Providence Bank.....	North Providence.....	135,000 00	46,026 00	234 13	9,232 00	11 54	52,336 00	261 68	.....	.....
Pawtuxet Bank.....	Providence.....	150,000 00	18,224 00	91 12	13,887 00	17 36	25,459 00	127 29	.....	.....
People's Bank.....	North Providence.....	175,000 00	104,422 00	512 50	.....	.....	102,271 00	511 35	.....	.....
People's Exchange Bank.....	Wakefield.....	70,000 00	42,246 00	211 23	.....	.....	44,136 00	220 68	.....	.....
Phoenix Bank.....	Westerly.....	150,000 00	43,028 00	215 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Bank.....	Providence.....	438,200 00	122,660 00	613 30	124,397 00	155 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Village Bank.....	Phenix.....	64,500 00	23,763 00	119 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Producers' Bank.....	Woonsocket.....	200,000 00	61,604 00	308 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence Bank.....	Providence.....	500,000 00	191,660 00	958 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railroad Bank.....	Woonsocket.....	106,700 00	46,992 00	234 96	.....	.....	50,105 00	250 53	.....	.....
Rhode Island Union Bank.....	Newport.....	165,000 00	35,141 00	175 70	30,513 00	38 14	45,355 00	226 77	17,545 00	21 93
Richmond Bank.....	Alton.....	50,000 00	29,754 00	148 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roger Williams Bank.....	Providence.....	499,950 00	60,857 00	304 29	90,030 00	112 87	59,253 00	296 27	91,677 00	114 60

State Bank.....	North Providence.....	154,450 00	29,685 00	148 43	.....	43,179 00	215 90	.....	.....
Smithfield Exchange Bank.....	Greenville.....	100,000 00	60,453 00	302 27	.....	60,832 00	304 16	.....	.....
Smithfield Union Bank.....	Woonsocket.....	150,000 00	33,572 00	167 86	.....	38,239 00	191 19	.....	.....
Sowamset Bank.....	Warren.....	71,300 00	38,314 00	196 57	.....	38,382 00	191 91	.....	.....
Slater Bank.....	Providence.....	150,000 00	42,561 00	212 85	8,637 00	38,820 00	194 10	6,857 00	8 57
Traders' Bank.....	Newport.....	200,000 00	70,354 00	351 52	.....	75,306 00	376 53	.....	.....
Traders' Bank.....	Providence.....	118,160 00	41,752 00	208 76	30,822 00	39,182 00	195 91	45,218 00	56 52
Union Bank.....	do.....	500,000 00	87,472 00	437 46	37,825 00	108,044 00	540 22	36,427 00	45 53
Village Bank.....	Smithfield.....	100,000 00	24,038 00	120 19	.....	25,506 00	127 53	.....	.....
Wakefield Bank.....	Wakefield.....	100,000 00	29,408 00	147 04	.....	37,744 00	188 72	.....	.....
Warren Bank.....	Warren.....	200,000 00	43,831 00	219 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington Bank.....	Westerly.....	150,000 00	66,316 00	331 58	.....	80,262 00	401 31	.....	.....
Washington County Bank.....	Carolina Mills.....	.....	.....	.....	16,429 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westminster Bank.....	Providence.....	109,600 00	57,737 00	288 68	20 54	267,113 00	1,335 56	.....	.....
Weybosset Bank.....	do.....	500,000 00	285,353 00	1,426 76	.....	80,311 00	401 56	.....	.....
What Cheer Bank.....	do.....	160,400 00	65,145 00	325 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woonsocket Bank.....	Woonsocket.....	200,000 00	82,500 00	412 50	.....	27,584 00	137 92	.....	.....
Commercial Bank.....	Bristol.....	52,500 00	24,814 00	124 06	.....	24,783 00	53 49	46,561 00	25 12
First National Bank of Providence.....	Providence.....	298,700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John L. Noyes.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CONNECTICUT.									
Zetna Bank.....	Hartford.....	500,000 00	327,781 00	1,777 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ansonia Bank.....	Ansonia.....	100,000 00	69,518 00	347 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Commerce.....	New London.....	205,000 00	77,162 00	385 81	9,814 00	86,133 00	430 67	11,747 00	14 68
Bank of Hartford County.....	Hartford.....	300,000 00	168,081 00	840 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Litchfield County.....	New Milford.....	125,000 00	82,827 00	414 14	.....	87,623 00	438 12	.....	.....
Bank of New England.....	East Haddam.....	132,400 00	80,250 00	401 25	.....	80,129 00	400 64	.....	.....
Bank of Norwalk.....	Norwalk.....	300,000 00	163,138 00	815 69	.....	141,628 00	708 14	.....	.....
Bridgeport Bank.....	Bridgeport.....	200,000 00	135,000 00	675 00	.....	144,770 00	723 85	.....	.....
Bridgeport City Bank.....	do.....	229,540 00	153,276 00	766 38	.....	168,808 00	281 54	.....	.....
Connecticut River Banking Co.....	Hartford.....	250,000 00	180,273 00	927 73	.....	180,387 00	928 87	.....	.....
Central Bank.....	Middletown.....	112,500 00	47,092 00	235 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charter Oak Bank.....	Hartford.....	500,000 00	355,474 00	2,054 74	.....	390,107 00	2,401 07	.....	.....
Citizens' Bank.....	Waterbury.....	300,000 00	157,000 00	785 00	.....	210,392 00	1,053 92	.....	.....
City Bank.....	New Haven.....	500,000 00	200,950 00	1,004 75	.....	251,750 00	1,258 75	.....	.....
City Bank.....	Hartford.....	500,000 00	274,184 00	1,370 92	.....	358,524 00	2,085 24	.....	.....
Clinton Bank.....	Clinton.....	75,000 00	56,359 00	281 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Bank.....	Bridgeport.....	300,000 00	217,000 00	1,120 00	.....	215,000 00	1,100 00	.....	.....
Danbury Bank.....	Danbury.....	327,000 00	150,006 00	750 00	.....	191,388 00	956 94	.....	.....
Deep River Bank.....	Deep River.....	150,000 00	49,567 00	247 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Haddam Bank.....	East Haddam.....	65,920 00	31,356 00	156 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elm City Bank.....	New Haven.....	634,000 00	389,050 00	2,305 50	.....	383,001 00	2,330 00	.....	.....
Exchange Bank.....	Hartford.....	500,000 00	354,310 00	2,043 10	.....	171,981 00	859 90	.....	.....
Fairfield County Bank.....	Norwalk.....	300,000 00	158,419 00	792 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmers' Bank.....	Bridgeport.....	210,000 00	137,984 00	689 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.....	Hartford.....	1,105,000 00	607,392 00	3,863 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartford Bank.....	do.....	1,132,800 00	812,154 00	3,855 94	3,362 00	873,332 00	6,467 72	.....	.....
Hatters' Bank.....	Bethel.....	60,000 00	25,458 00	127 29	4 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home Bank.....	West Meriden.....	289,255 00	109,585 00	547 92	.....	117,739 00	588 69	.....	.....
Hurlburt Bank.....	West Winsted.....	200,000 00	131,052 00	655 26	.....	119,471 00	597 35	.....	.....

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
Iron Bank.....	Falls Village.....	\$200,000 00	\$125,621 60	\$628 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewett City Bank.....	Jewett City.....	62,160 00	14,469 00	72 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturers' Bank.....	Birmingham.....	300,000 00	198,800 00	994 00	.....	.....	\$200,830 00	\$1,004 15	.....	.....
Mechanics' Bank.....	New Haven.....	300,000 00	129,080 00	645 40	\$73,835 00	\$92 29	141,144 00	705 72	\$55,591 41	\$69 49
Mercantile Bank.....	Hartford.....	500,000 00	314,556 00	1,645 56	.....	.....	384,000 00	2,340 00	.....	.....
Merchants' Bank.....	New Haven.....	500,000 00	167,923 00	839 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchants' Bank.....	Norwich.....	214,503 00	70,816 00	354 08	45,062 53	56 33	105,549 00	514 21	2,706 00	3 39
Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank.....	Hartford.....	500,000 00	303,280 00	1,532 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meriden Bank.....	Meriden.....	300,000 00	93,815 00	469 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex County Bank.....	Middletown.....	350,000 00	183,000 00	915 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mystic Bank.....	Mystic.....	52,450 00	31,686 00	158 43	.....	.....	29,106 00	145 53	.....	.....
Mystic River Bank.....	Mystic River.....	105,000 00	79,123 00	395 61	4,769 00	5 96	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Haven Bank.....	New Haven.....	464,800 00	200,712 00	1,003 56	68,753 00	85 94	191,746 00	958 73	34,772 00	43 46
New Haven County Bank.....	do.....	280,000 00	125,415 00	627 07	33,677 00	42 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
New London Bank.....	New London.....	150,000 00	73,542 00	367 71	.....	.....	63,184 00	315 92	.....	.....
New Britain Bank.....	New Britain.....	186,984 00	77,647 00	388 23	10,252 00	17 81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk Bank.....	Norfolk.....	100,500 00	73,822 00	369 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwich Bank.....	Norwich.....	220,000 00	71,230 00	356 15	55,353 26	69 19	109,914 00	549 57	71,144 00	88 93
Ocean Bank.....	Stonington.....	102,000 00	52,412 00	262 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paquioque Bank.....	Danbury.....	250,700 00	148,805 00	744 02	.....	.....	179,683 00	919 38	.....	.....
Pawcatuck Bank.....	Stonington.....	75,000 00	47,600 00	238 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pequonock Bank.....	Bridgeport.....	200,000 00	122,320 00	611 60	.....	.....	123,630 00	618 15	.....	.....
Phoenix Bank.....	Hartford.....	1,208,800 00	546,370 00	2,731 85	584,000 00	730 00	561,843 00	2,809 21	711,816 00	889 77
Quinnebaug Bank.....	Norwich.....	350,000 00	82,700 00	413 50	9,600 00	12 00	90,594 00	452 97	19,046 00	23 81
Quinnipiac Bank.....	New Haven.....	500,000 00	181,462 00	907 31	776 00	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockville Bank.....	Rockville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190,000 00	950 00	.....	.....
Saugatuck Bank.....	Westport.....	200,000 00	110,734 00	553 67	.....	.....	115,507 00	577 54	.....	.....
Saybrook Bank.....	Essex.....	84,400 00	58,781 00	293 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shetucket Bank.....	Norwich.....	100,000 00	13,773 00	68 87	34,454 00	43 07	33,996 00	169 98	18,042 00	22 55
Southport Bank.....	Southport.....	100,000 00	88,074 00	440 37	.....	.....	94,256 00	492 56	.....	.....
Stafford Bank.....	Stafford Springs.....	158,000 00	86,385 00	431 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stamford Bank.....	Stamford.....	202,020 00	145,296 00	745 89	8,677 00	10 85	147,955 00	772 48	.....	.....
State Bank.....	Hartford.....	440,000 00	330,000 00	1,980 00	49,738 00	62 17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stonington Bank.....	Stonington.....	60,000 00	39,377 00	196 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thames Bank.....	Norwich.....	582,000 00	287,939 00	1,439 69	155,155 00	193 94	332,390 00	1,808 90	36,843 00	46 05
Thompson Bank.....	Thompson.....	70,000 00	51,000 00	250 00	.....	.....	50,000 00	250 00	.....	.....
Tolland County Bank.....	Tolland.....	76,000 00	56,245 00	281 23	.....	.....	45,177 00	225 88	.....	.....
Tradesmen's Bank.....	New Haven.....	300,000 00	207,270 00	1,036 35	.....	.....	217,373 00	1,123 73	.....	.....
Uncas Bank.....	Norwich.....	300,000 00	152,168 00	760 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank.....	New London.....	150,000 00	74,400 00	372 00	5,000 00	6 25	.....	.....	.....	.....

Waterbury Bank	Waterbury	510,000 00	50,500 00	252 50	126,707 00	158 38	60,600 00	303 00	23,500 00	29 38
Whaling Bank	New London	168,250 00	59,132 00	295 66	34,125 00	42 66	71,218 00	356 09		
Windham Bank	Windham	100,000 00	76,670 00	383 35			78,895 00	394 47		
Windham County Bank	do	107,900 00	42,067 00	210 34			83,361 00	441 80		
Winsted Bank	West Winsted	261,475 00	78,525 00	392 62			222,721 00	1,119 31		
Middletown Bank	Middletown	369,300 00	223,886 00	1,130 96					155,218 00	194 02
Geo. P. Bissell & Co	Hartford				172,589 50	215 74				
First National Bank of Stamford	Stamford				52,760 00	32 98				
First National Bank of New Haven	New Haven				93,056 00	116 32			123,730 00	154 66
First National Bank of Hartford	Hartford								95,279 00	238 20
Jno. P. Elton	Waterbury									
NEW YORK CITY.										
American Exchange Bank	New York city	5,000,000 00	98,527 00	492 63	5,123,213 47	6,404 02	52,398 00	261 99	5,043,742 61	6,304 68
Atlantic Bank	do	3,000,000 00	125,614 00	628 07	5,517,075 00	646 34	125,653 00	628 27	3,677,993 00	459 99
Bank of the Manhattan Company	do	2,050,000 00	63,694 37	318 47	5,642,415 87	7,053 02	49,256 94	246 28	3,340,274 80	4,175 34
Bank of America	do	3,000,000 00	11,894 00	59 47	6,198,318 00	7,747 89				
Bank of the Commonwealth	do	750,000 00	231,468 00	1,157 34	1,280,342 00	1,600 42				
Bank of Commerce	do	10,000,000 00			5,754,560 00	7,193 20				
Bank of the New York Dry Dock Co.	do	2,000,000 00	85,774 00	428 87	337,549 00	421 93	32,502 00	162 51	316,950 40	396 18
Bank of New York	do	3,000,000 00	132,037 00	660 19	5,583,821 00	6,979 78	70,404 00	352 02	5,226,239 00	6,532 79
Bank of North America	do	1,000,000 00	105,636 00	528 18	1,847,587 28	2,309 48				
Bank of the Republic	do	2,000,000 00	94,874 00	474 37	2,815,760 00	3,519 70				
Bank of the State of New York	do	2,000,000 00	155,439 00	777 19	5,081,814 00	6,352 26				
Broadway Bank	do	1,000,000 00	139,111 00	695 55	4,943,524 57	6,179 40	66,292 00	331 46	5,815,626 33	7,269 53
Bull's Head Bank	do	2,000,000 00	144,473 00	722 36	462,527 39	578 16				
Butchers & Drovers' Bank	do	800,000 00	127,752 00	638 76	1,453,213 97	1,816 52				
Chatham Bank	do	450,000 00	19,638 00	98 18	884,049 77	1,105 06	12,902 00	64 51	1,009,609 00	1,262 01
Chemical Bank	do	300,000 00	42,258 00	211 29	6,368,516 00	7,960 65	34,495 00	172 48	5,839,917 00	7,299 90
Citizens' Bank	do	400,000 00	110,357 00	551 78	772,922 00	966 15	47,659 00	238 29	3,393,948 00	4,242 43
City Bank	do				4,716,966 00	5,896 20			1,406,768 00	1,758 46
Continental Bank	do	2,000,000 00	135,187 00	675 93	838,453 00	1,048 07	115,952 00	579 76	424,056 00	530 07
Corn Exchange Bank	do	1,000,000 00	264,520 00	1,322 60	2,438,366 00	3,110 50	55,534 00	277 67	2,107,211 31	2,634 01
East River Bank	do	206,525 00	82,314 00	411 50	363,542 00	454 12				
Fulton Bank	do	600,000 00	91,199 00	455 99	2,253,856 00	2,817 32				
Greenwich Bank	do	200,000 00	56,699 00	283 49	594,284 00	742 85				
Grocers' Bank	do	300,000 00	20,230 00	101 15	953,429 81	941 79	8,829 00	44 15	777,796 00	972 12
Hanover Bank	do	1,000,000 00	105,368 00	526 84	1,049,754 26	1,312 19	97,465 41	487 32	1,345,903 16	1,682 38
Importers and Traders' Bank	do	1,500,000 00	97,749 00	488 74	2,488,343 00	3,110 43	187,000 00	935 00	2,378,852 00	2,973 56
Irving Bank	do	500,000 00	51,094 00	255 47	851,857 00	1,064 83	86,537 00	432 69	889,744 00	1,112 18
Leather Manufacturers' Bank	do	600,000 00			1,754,235 90	2,192 79			2,326,262 58	2,907 83
Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank	do	500,000 00	4,710 00	23 55	587,174 00	733 97				
Marine Bank	do	400,000 00	269,696 00	1,496 96	1,425,382 00	1,781 72				
Market Bank	do	1,000,000 00	120,909 00	604 54	1,395,991 81	1,744 99	69,755 00	348 78	1,546,677 99	1,933 35
Mechanics' Banking Association	do	500,000 00	37,496 00	187 48	829,535 07	1,036 91	22,109 00	110 54	1,049,482 82	1,311 85
Mechanics' Bank	do	2,797,062 50	150,502 36	752 51	4,436,827 58	5,546 03				
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	do	600,000 00	107,186 00	535 93	1,278,682 00	1,598 35	210,217 00	1,051 08	1,081,313 00	1,351 64
Mercantile Bank	do	1,000,000 00	6,208 00	31 04	1,474,957 00	1,843 69	5,898 00	29 49	3,180,160 00	3,975 20
Merchants' Exchange Bank	do	1,235,000 00	73,922 00	369 61	1,047,211 00	1,309 02	37,823 00	189 11	1,502,252 00	1,877 81
Metropolitan Bank	do	4,000,000 00	536,667 00	2,683 33	3,621,711 69	4,527 14	538,236 00	2,691 18	3,410,119 91	4,262 65
Nassau Bank	do	1,000,000 00	9,524 00	47 62	1,257,583 00	1,571 98	6,605 00	33 02	1,827,785 00	2,284 73

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
National Bank.....	New York city	\$1,500,000 00	\$54,694 00	\$273 47	\$1,432,376 00	\$1,790 47	\$29,169 00	\$145 85	\$983,191 99	\$1,228 99
New York County Bank.....	do	200,000 00	111,079 00	555 39	417,421 00	521 77	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Exchange Bank.....	do	150,000 00	135,896 00	758 96	145,649 87	182 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
North River Bank.....	do	400,000 00	45,785 00	228 93	867,699 00	1,084 62	63,736 00	318 68	914,619 00	1,143 27
Ocean Bank.....	do	1,000,000 00	47,954 00	239 77	1,088,375 85	1,360 47	94,228 00	471 14	925,945 82	1,157 43
Oriental Bank.....	do	300,000 00	116,170 00	580 85	606,328 00	757 91	155,857 16	779 29	621,856 58	777 32
Pacific Bank.....	do	422,700 00	65,647 00	328 24	1,431,328 48	1,789 16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Park Bank.....	do	2,000,000 00	223,066 00	1,115 33	5,099,563 00	6,374 45	340,000 00	1,700 00	3,529,834 32	3,987 29
Mechanics' Bank.....	do	2,000,000 00	183,937 00	919 68	3,957,750 28	4,947 19	87,840 00	439 20	3,547,377 86	4,434 22
Peoples' Bank.....	do	412,500 00	43,076 00	215 38	907,261 00	1,134 07	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Bank.....	do	1,800,000 00	48,714 00	243 57	3,318,158 00	4,147 70	30,915 00	154 58	3,703,648 00	4,629 56
Seventh Ward Bank.....	do	500,000 00	.....	.....	1,626,416 81	2,033 02	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe and Leather Bank.....	do	1,500,000 00	516,023 00	2,580 11	1,373,142 00	1,716 43	564,784 00	2,823 92	1,777,244 00	2,221 55
St. Nicholas Bank.....	do	750,000 00	102,748 00	513 74	929,300 00	1,161 62	77,995 00	389 98	1,082,762 00	1,353 45
Tradesmen's Bank.....	do	1,000,000 00	311,342 00	1,556 71	1,150,489 20	1,438 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank.....	do	1,500,000 00	65,704 00	328 52	4,134,458 00	5,168 07	35,513 00	177 56	4,196,369 00	5,245 46
United States Trust Company.....	do	.....	.....	.....	1,337,465 33	1,671 83	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northrup & Chick.....	do	.....	.....	.....	160,133 36	200 01	.....	.....	328,320 01	410 40
Livermore, Clews & Co.....	do	.....	.....	.....	121,497 13	151 87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bell, Courtney & Mills.....	do	.....	.....	.....	350 00	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gilman, Son & Co.....	do	.....	.....	.....	606,000 00	757 50	660,904 00	.....	660,904 00	826 13
Geo. C. Robbins & Son.....	do	.....	.....	.....	551,272 68	689 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. A. Morford.....	do	.....	.....	.....	10,600 00	13 25	.....	.....	13,640 00	17 05
Thompson Bros.....	do	.....	.....	.....	161,000 00	201 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kissara & Co.....	do	.....	.....	.....	49,600 00	62 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. A. Meigs & Son.....	do	.....	.....	.....	117,598 85	146 99	.....	.....	161,644 13	202 07
Read & Lathrop.....	do	.....	.....	.....	49,870 72	62 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor Bros.....	do	.....	.....	.....	32,413 91	40 52	.....	.....	24,940 00	31 15
G. D. Arthur & Co.....	do	.....	.....	.....	51,500 00	64 37	.....	.....	54,200 00	67 75
Wm. H. Marston.....	do	.....	.....	.....	55,969 00	69 96	.....	.....	.....	.....
H. W. Palmer.....	do	.....	.....	.....	16,913 90	21 14	.....	.....	19,713 15	24 64
Vermilye & Co.....	do	.....	.....	.....	1,115,565 00	1,394 46	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. S. Foster.....	do	.....	.....	.....	40,000 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ward, Campbell & Co.....	do	.....	.....	.....	37,649 20	47 06	.....	.....	24,479 79	30 60
Kirtland & Co.....	do	.....	.....	.....	90,952 00	113 69	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. Morgan's Sons.....	do	.....	.....	.....	89,961 00	112 45	.....	.....	326,418 00	408 02
E. Morrison & Co.....	do	.....	.....	.....	32,140 00	40 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
F. T. Baker.....	do	.....	.....	.....	3,004 88	3 78	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. T. Coleman & Co.....	do	.....	.....	.....	52,421 68	65 53	.....	.....	19,176 47	23 97
Ward & Co.....	do	.....	.....	.....	201,967 00	232 46	.....	.....	.....	.....

W. B. Scott & Co	do	6,360 00	8 00	74,503 28	93 13
H. Meigs, jr., & Smith	do	66,412 35	83 02		
Gwynne & Day	do	180,000 00	225 00		
J. M. Drake & Co	do	16,014 00	20 02		
First National Bank	do	27,322 43	34 15	777,385 89	971 73
Second National Bank	do	52,839 77	12 84	404,242 00	500 30
NEW YORK.					
Addison Bank	Addison	10,000 00	25 00		
Albany City Bank	Albany	500,000 00	1,398 82		
Albany Exchange Bank	do	300,000 00	1,554 18		
Atlantic Bank	Brooklyn	500,000 00	1,335 00		
Auburn City Bank	Auburn	200,000 00	546 35		
Auburn Exchange Bank	do	200,000 00	737 17		
Bank of Albion	Albion	100,000 00	1,340 13		
Bank of Amsterdam	Amsterdam	100,000 00	321 44		
Bank of Auburn	Auburn	200,000 00	658 72		
Bank of Attica	Buffalo	250,000 00	210 44		
Bank of Bath	Bath	100,000 00			
Bank of Binghamton	Binghamton	200,000 00	919 26		
Bank of Cayuga Lake	Painted Post	20,000 00	90 95		
Bank of Cazenovia	Cazenovia	150,000 00	551 71		
Bank of Chemung	Norwich	50,000 00	384 85		
Bank of Chenango	do	150,000 00	510 33		
Bank of Cohoes	Cohoes	92,200 00	456 32		
Bank of Commerce	Carmel	87,800 00	484 83		
Bank of Cooperstown	Cooperstown	200,000 00	931 28		
Bank of Cocksackie	Cocksackie	118,010 00	255 09		
Bank of Canton	Canton	50,000 00			
Bank of Dansville	Dansville	150,250 00	393 62		
Bank of Fayetteville	Fayetteville	115,400 00	420 40		
Bank of Fishkill	Fishkill	150,000 00	577 40		
Bank of Fort Edward	Fort Edward	200,000 00	387 74		
Bank of Geneva	Geneva	205,000 00	701 98		
Bank of Genesee	Batavia	150,000 00	531 35		
Bank of Havana	Havana	79,161 00	407 44		
Bank of Kent	Luddingtonville	111,940 00	372 92		
Bank of Kinderhook	Kinderhook	350,000 00	590 49		
Bank of Lansingburg	Lansingburg	150,000 00	1,308 82		
Bank of Lima	Lima	60,000 00	544 09		
Bank of Lowville	Lowville	100,000 00	947 87		
Bank of Malone	Malone	150,000 00	493 52		
Bank of Newport	Newport	93,100 00	206 03		
Bank of Newark	Newark	75,000 00	355 52		
Bank of Newburg	Newburg	300,000 00	2,056 20		
Bank of Norwich	Norwich	125,000 00	835 22		
Bank of Old Saratoga	Schuylerville	110,000 00	310 42		
Bank of Orange County	Goshen	110,000 00	593 97		
Bank of Orangetown	Orangetown	40,000 00	619 99		
Bank of Otego	Otego	100,000 00	1,800 00		
Bank of Owego	Owego	200,000 00	968 50		

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
Bank of Ontario.....	Canandaigua.....	\$100,000 00	\$101,300 00	\$563 00	\$182,842 00	\$228 55	\$119,167 00	\$671 67	\$16,517 11	\$20 65
Bank of Port Jarvis.....	Port Jarvis.....	130,000 00	111,964 00	539 64	27,022 00	33 77	164,675 00	946 75		
Bank of Pawling.....	Pawling.....	175,000 00	141,480 00	714 80			223,759 00	1,362 59	18,106 68	22 63
Bank of Poughkeepsie.....	Poughkeepsie.....	250,000 00	174,167 00	870 84	56,929 21	71 16	130,753 00	653 76	7,457 00	9 32
Bank of Rondout.....	Rondout.....	200,000 00	130,979 00	654 89			102,535 00	525 35	31,752 00	39 69
Bank of Rhinebeck.....	Rhinebeck.....	125,000 00	97,119 84	485 59	16,991 11	21 28				
Bank of Salem.....	Salem.....	118,461 00	100,316 00	539 32	29,428 00	36 78				
Bank of Salina.....	Syracuse.....	150,000 00	118,716 00	593 58						
Bank of Saratoga Springs.....	Saratoga Springs.....	100,000 00	74,631 00	373 16	81,781 00	102 92	73,008 00	365 04	119,358 00	149 20
Bank of Seneca Falls.....	Seneca Falls.....	50,000 00	83,603 00	611 03	2,487 00	3 11				
Bank of Silver Creek.....	Silver Creek.....	95,800 00	64,137 00	320 68						
Bank of Syracuse.....	Syracuse.....	200,000 00	122,360 00	611 80	27,218 00	34 02	123,000 00	615 00	23,194 21	29 00
Bank of Tioga.....	Owego.....	100,000 00	72,833 00	364 16	82,333 00	102 92				
Bank of Troy.....	Troy.....	220,000 00	31,508 00	157 54	197,769 00	247 21	17,196 00	85 98	430,165 00	498 33
Bank of Ulster.....	Saugerties.....	150,000 00	129,700 00	697 00			126,711 00	667 11	6,291 00	7 86
Bank of Utica.....	Utica.....	600,000 00	240,958 00	1,204 79	265,151 00	331 44				
Bank of Vernon.....	Vernon.....	100,000 00	73,708 00	368 54						
Bank of Waterville.....	Waterville.....	120,000 00	127,193 00	791 93	13,676 00	17 09	126,154 00	781 54	66,596 00	83 24
Bank of West Troy.....	West Troy.....	250,000 00	68,355 00	341 78	158,314 00	197 89				
Bank of Westfield.....	Westfield.....	57,307 00	50,326 00	251 63						
Bank of Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	100,000 00	81,649 00	408 25	41,013 00	51 26	90,552 00	455 52	86,515 85	108 14
Bank of Whitestown.....	Whitesboro'.....	120,000 00	99,412 00	514 12						
Bank of Yonkers.....	Yonkers.....	150,000 00	42,448 00	212 24	129,272 00	161 59				
Bellinger Bank.....	Herkimer.....	10,000 00	75,000 00	705 00			79,672 00	751 72		
Ballston Spa Bank.....	Ballston.....	125,000 00	98,760 00	493 80	7,442 00	9 30				
Black River Bank.....	Watertown.....	100,000 00	117,489 00	724 89	12,587 00	15 73	112,389 00	673 89	30,659 00	18 16
Briggs's Bank of Clyde.....	Clyde.....	37,500 00	48,147 00	312 72						
Brooklyn Bank.....	Brooklyn.....	300,000 00	114,777 00	573 89	525,169 00	656 46	127,270 00	636 35	575,413 48	719 26
Broome County Bank.....	Binghamton.....	100,000 00	89,515 00	447 57	60,246 14	75 30	93,568 00	485 68	92,917 79	116 14
Buffalo City Bank.....	Buffalo.....	138,850 00	61,299 00	306 49	76,227 15	95 28				
Burnet Bank.....	Syracuse.....	88,400 00	46,437 00	232 19	105,563 00	131 95				
Cambridge Valley Bank.....	No White Creek.....	172,500 00	99,660 00	498 30						
Canajoharie Bank.....	Canajoharie.....	125,000 00	443,043 00	543 42			120,414 00	704 14		
Canastota Bank.....	Canastota.....	110,000 00	112,628 00	686 28			129,620 00	856 20		
Catskill Bank.....	Catskill.....	148,575 00	84,270 00	421 35						
Cayuga County Bank.....	Auburn.....	250,000 00	33,664 00	168 32	147,344 00	184 18				
Chautauque County Bank.....	Janestown.....	100,000 00	75,397 00	376 99	166,523 66	208 65	75,303 00	376 52	153,487 45	191 86
Central Bank.....	Brooklyn.....	200,000 00					8,230 00	41 15	587,763 36	737 70
Central Bank.....	Cherry Valley.....	200,000 00					186,492 00	1,064 92		
Central Bank.....	Troy.....	300,000 00	155,101 00	775 51						
			82,838 00	414 19	27,777 55	34 79				

Central City Bank	125,000 00	109,000 00	590 00	162,000 00	202 50				
Chemung Canal Bank	125,500 00	102,491 00	522 91			103,057 00	528 57	10,143 47	12 68
Chester Bank	100,000 00	79,713 00	398 56			81,679 00	408 39		
Chittenango Bank	100,100 00	72,337 00	361 68						
Citizens' Bank	200,000 00	102,770 00	513 85			107,590 00	537 95	2,028 95	2 54
City Bank	276,400 00	135,817 00	679 08		214 94	288,524 00	1,917 84	186,406 37	233 01
City Bank	300,000 00	124,181 00	620 90		655 35				
Clinton Bank									
Columbia Bank	100,000 00	535,385 00	4,903 85						
Commercial Bank	500,000 00	417,273 00	2,672 73		316 40	451,432 00	3,014 00	1,384,449 00	1,730 56
Commercial Bank	50,000 00	48,263 00	257 63			50,125 00	275 97	88,676 00	110 84
Commercial Bank	400,000 00	212,972 00	1,064 86			216,976 00	1,084 88	30,178 00	37 73
Commercial Bank									
Commercial Bank	108,200 00	116,119 00	729 19		23 38	117,744 00	745 44	28,808 00	36 01
Commercial Bank	136,400 00	105,414 00	527 07			110,768 00	552 08	52,615 20	65 77
Commercial Bank	125,000 00	76,753 00	383 76		54 20				
Croton River Bank	107,500 00	107,153 00	641 53			132,148 00	891 48		
Cuba Bank	100,000 00	135,605 00	906 05			182,304 00	1,384 56	35,050 00	43 81
Cuyler's Bank	100,000 00	146,655 00	1,016 55			138,596 00	935 96	121,567 00	151 96
Dairymen's Bank									
Delaware Bank	150,000 00	140,149 00	801 49			144,821 00	848 21		
Deposit Bank	125,000 00	114,188 00	641 88			108,200 00	582 00		
Dover Plains Bank	100,000 00	69,649 00	348 24						
Elmira Bank	100,000 00	28,925 00	144 63		65 51				
E. S. Rich's Bank of Exchange	50,000 00	33,464 00	167 32		105 64				
Exchange Bank	150,000 00	61,482 00	307 41		37 69				
Fall Kill Bank	200,000 00	89,158 00	445 79		165 48				
Farmers' Bank	200,000 00	100,085 00	500 42		141 62				
Farmers' Bank	300,000 00	140,000 00	700 00		213 25	140,000 00	700 00	164,000 00	205 00
Farmers' Bank of Attica	60,000 00	54,000 00	270 00						
Farmers' Bank									
Farmers' Bank of Saratoga County									
Farmers' Bank of Washington Co.	169,850 00	102,114 00	610 57		23 09				
Farmers' Bank of City of Troy	350,000 00	92,601 00	463 00		263 74				
Farmers and Citizens' Bank	160,000 00	148,649 00	846 49		260 49	157,140 00	931 40	238,262 32	297 83
Farmers and Drivers' Bank	111,150 00	61,000 00	305 00			95,000 00	505 40		
Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank	300,000 00	217,577 00	1,125 77		181 72				
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	125,000 00	124,867 00	748 67						
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	150,000 00	40,110 00	200 55		320 29				
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Gen'e	300,000 00	116,083 00	580 42		18 81	154,577 00	772 89	36,170 00	45 21
Flour City Bank	150,000 00	127,697 00	665 09			134,451 00	744 51	161,622 89	202 04
Fort Plain Bank	150,000 00	119,414 00	597 07		109 39				
Fort Stanwix Bank	105,000 00	66,997 00	334 98		36 20	67,794 00	338 97	10,821 32	13 52
Frankfort Bank	100,000 00	97,044 00	520 44						
Fredonia Bank	100,000 00	132,000 00	870 00			139,039 00	940 39		
Frontier Bank	150,000 00	91,379 00	456 90						
Fulton County Bank	150,000 00	80,469 00	402 35		33 21				
Genesee County Bank	130,000 00	70,000 00	350 00						
Genesee River Bank	150,000 00	118,458 00	592 29			68,000 00	340 00		
Genesee Valley Bank	40,000 00	35,100 00	216 00			118,816 00	594 08		
George Washington Bank	112,000 00	113,809 00	690 09			110,221 00	654 21	163,200 00	204 00
Glen's Falls Bank									

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
Goshen Bank.....	Goshen.....	\$110,000 00	\$104,266 00	\$602 66	.....	.....	\$42,000 00	\$330 00	\$25,000 00	\$31 25
Miners' Co.'s Bank.....	Dunkirk.....	36,000 00	40,000 00	338 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
H. J. Messenger's Bank.....	Cortland.....	50,000 00	115,314 00	928 14	\$35,922 00	\$44 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hotchkiss & Co.'s Bank.....	Lyons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barto & Co.'s Bank.....	Trumansburg.....	50,000 00	13,035 00	12 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton Bank.....	Hamilton.....	110,000 00	81,474 00	407 37	36,495 66	45 62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hampden Bank.....	New Castle.....	300,000 00	380,220 00	2,752 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer County Bank.....	Little Falls.....	200,000 00	37,500 00	187 50	208,645 13	260 80	169,000 00	890 00	129,952 00	161 25
Highland Bank.....	Newburg.....	200,000 00	186,443 00	1,064 43	36,050 00	45 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Bank.....	Hudson.....	250,000 00	103,138 00	515 69	111,652 00	139 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huguenot Bank.....	New Paltz.....	125,000 00	94,314 91	471 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungerford's Bank.....	Adams.....	125,000 00	118,630 00	686 30	6,440 00	8 05	126,105 00	761 05	60,611 00	75 76
Ilion Bank.....	Ilion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
International Bank.....	Buffalo.....	400,000 00	39,111 11	195 55	87,093 78	108 87	31,399 00	157 00	34,688 00	43 36
Iron Bank.....	Plattsburg.....	10,000 00	9,996 00	54 96	53,380 00	66 72	9,925 00	54 25	42,791 00	53 49
Jamestown Bank.....	Jamestown.....	120,585 00	10,000 00	517 66	15,500 00	19 37	125,038 00	764 64	10,410 19	13 01
J. A. Clark & Co.'s Bank.....	Pulaski.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	55 00	44,210 00	55 26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson County Bank.....	Watertown.....	148,800 00	127,540 00	680 40	26,771 00	33 46	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. Pratt & Co.'s Bank.....	Sherburne.....	50,000 00	50,123 00	276 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judson Bank.....	Ogdensburg.....	122,000 00	66,106 00	330 53	61,391 96	76 73	61,955 00	309 77	71,311 93	89 14
J. M. Hungerford's Bank.....	Corning.....	30,000 00	36,188 00	226 88	26,432 00	33 04	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. J. Raplee's Bank.....	Penn Yan.....	37,200 00	33,480 00	167 40	.....	.....	40,627 00	223 45	.....	.....
J. H. Westfall & Co.'s Bank.....	Jordan.....	25,000 00	34,850 00	236 00	23,107 00	28 88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston Bank.....	Kingston.....	150,000 00	144,744 00	847 44	.....	.....	45,419 00	454 19	120,000 00	600 00
Lake Ontario Bank.....	Oswego.....	325,000 00	67,158 56	335 79	205,030 73	256 29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Shore Bank.....	Dunkirk.....	38,700 00	37,050 00	196 35	122,500 00	153 12	37,200 00	197 85	150,000 00	188 75
Leonardsville Bank.....	Leonardsville.....	100,000 00	61,345 00	306 73	.....	.....	75,337 00	376 69	.....	.....
Lincoln Bank.....	Clinton.....	100,000 00	145,051 00	1,000 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lockport City Bank.....	Lockport.....	104,000 00	162,395 00	1,207 95	.....	.....	185,178 00	1,435 78	42,602 99	53 26
Long Island Bank.....	Brooklyn.....	400,000 00	60,064 00	300 32	606,923 31	758 65	56,587 00	282 93	761,412 98	881 03
Lyons Bank.....	Lyons.....	100,000 00	105,683 00	606 83	.....	.....	117,900 00	729 00	66,678 00	83 35
Lake Bank.....	Skaneateles.....	100,000 00	19,203 00	96 02	.....	.....	100,068 00	550 58	.....	.....
Manufacturers' Bank.....	Brooklyn.....	210,000 00	52,508 00	262 54	273,383 36	341 73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturers' Bank.....	Troy.....	250,009 00	74,410 00	372 05	87,378 57	109 22	73,968 00	369 84	637,588 00	796 98
Manufacturers and Traders' Bank.....	Buffalo.....	500,000 00	106,954 00	534 77	349,617 33	437 02	94,556 00	472 78	451,310 09	564 13
Marine Bank.....	do.....	200,000 00	58,232 72	291 16	42,267 98	52 84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marine Bank.....	Oswego.....	186,000 00	67,024 34	335 12	134,892 62	168 62	84,828 73	424 14	97,471 18	121 84
Market Bank.....	Troy.....	204,000 00	94,716 00	473 58	.....	.....	98,000 00	490 00	120,165 84	150 20
Mechanics' Bank.....	Syracuse.....	140,000 00	89,132 00	445 66	142,871 00	178 58	94,196 00	470 98	131,724 29	164 65
Mechanics' Bank.....	Brooklyn.....	500,000 00	97,982 00	489 91	1,339,263 95	1,674 08	.....	.....	.....	.....

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	350,000 00	675,620 00	5,706 20	376,544 19	470 68	689,897 00	5,848 97	2,099,134 14	2,623 91
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	40,000 00	41,714 00	204 99						
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	200,000 00	129,775 00	648 87	275,025 00	343 78			160,000 00	200 00
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	150,000 00	52,328 00	261 64	154,199 00	192 75			223,269 00	279 08
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	50,000 00	8,594 00	42 97						
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	180,000 00	102,709 00	513 50	167,204 00	209 00				
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	90,000 00	76,616 00	383 08	69,131 18	86 41				
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	300,000 00	140,468 00	702 34	5,411 00		157,507 00	787 53	83,315 51	104 15
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	125,000 00	106,347 00	563 47	62,888 00	78 61				
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	100,000 00	108,000 00	630 00			115,976 00	709 76	272,031 00	340 03
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	100,000 00	89,191 00	445 96	46,900 00	58 63	86,212 00	431 06		
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	150,000 00	96,907 00	484 54	498,906 00	623 63				
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	100,000 00	86,064 00	430 32						
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	100,000 00	106,744 00	617 44			157,796 00	1,127 96		
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	234,500 00	43,402 00	217 01	57,457 00	71 82				
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	300,000 00	93,041 00	465 20	453,824 00	567 28	109,118 00	545 59	597,290 00	746 61
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	350,000 00	199,200 00	996 00	482,903 00	603 63	215,533 00	1,105 33	1,566,460 58	1,958 08
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	300,000 00	95,958 00	479 79	270,653 07	338 32				
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	100,000 00	85,302 00	426 51	45,468 00	56 83	90,000 00	450 00	99,581 00	124 48
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	400,000 00	293,035 00	1,730 35	88,102 00	110 12				
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	99,960 00	73,299 00	366 49			87,000 00	435 00	15,000 00	18 75
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	125,000 00	66,849 00	334 25	80,802 00	101 00				
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	105,000 00	91,372 00	493 72	39,307 00	49 13	102,091 00	600 91	81,491 00	101 86
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	100,000 00	109,677 00	646 77	41,668 00	52 08	118,748 00	737 48	130,914 64	163 64
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	200,000 00	91,650 00	458 25	32,900 00	41 13	90,400 00	452 00	40,560 00	50 70
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	114,500 00	70,420 00	352 10						
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	200,000 00	152,761 00	763 81	14,194 00	17 75				
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	50,000 00	3,926 00	19 63						
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	50,000 00	135,781 00	1,132 81						
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	25,000 00	103,224 00	919 74			102,978 00	917 28	65,961 00	82 46
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	25,000 00	3,948 00	19 74	3,971 00	4 96				
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	14,075 00	14,075 00	77 75	36,925 00	46 15				
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	300,000 00	163,921 00	819 60						
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	20,000 00	22,172 00	131 72	7,814 11	9 77	29,898 00	208 98	42,986 00	53 74
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	50,000 00	42,457 00	212 29	45,527 68	56 91				
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	200,000 00	624 06	312 03						
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	15,000 00	13,793 00	70 43	24,907 00	31 13				
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	109,400 00	65,444 00	327 22	1,900 00	2 37	66,931 00	334 66		
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	400,000 00	271,530 90	1,515 30						
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	100,000 00	446,799 00	4,017 99						
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	98,200 00	89,856 00	456 66						
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	100,000 00	91,050 00	460 50	116,564 00	145 70				
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	200,000 00	57,489 00	287 44	206,419 66	258 03	67,874 00	339 37	190,624 39	238 28
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	150,000 00	81,955 00	409 77	105,309 15	131 63				
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	125,000 00	103,163 00	503 16						
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	100,000 00	15,897 00	79 48	327,122 00	408 90				
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	90,000 00	70,410 00	352 05						
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.	100,000 00	116,000 00	710 00						
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.									
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.</									

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
South Bank of Perry	Mount Morris	\$50,000 00	\$32,000 00	\$160 00	.....	.....	\$30,855 00	\$154 28	\$31,122 00	\$38 90
Spraker Bank	Canajoharie	100,000 00	72,260 00	361 30	.....	.....	62,376 00	311 88	4,107 49	5 13
State Bank of Troy	Troy	250,000 00	96,531 00	482 65	\$198,556 00	\$248 19	120,441 00	602 20	1,097,372 00	1,371 71
State of New York Bank	Kingston	125,000 00	106,488 00	564 88	.....	.....	108,584 00	585 84	38,747 00	48 44
Steuben County Bank	Bath	150,000 00	22,000 00	110 00	231,929 00	289 91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stissing Bank	Pine Plains	90,000 00	63,850 00	319 25	.....	.....	65,310 00	326 55	2,420 17	3 03
Suffolk County Bank	Sag Harbor	20,000 00	85,842 00	768 42	2,849 09	3 56	98,180 00	891 80	4,924 00	6 15
Susquehanna Valley Bank	Binghamton	100,000 00	107,631 00	626 31	1,595 00	1 99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse City Bank	Syracuse	166,700 00	111,615 50	558 08	.....	.....	141,073 00	743 93	28,411 00	35 51
Tanners' Bank	Catskill	150,000 00	88,706 00	443 53	121,981 00	152 25	94,566 00	473 00	207,958 00	259 95
T. O. Grannis & Co.'s Bank	Utica	10,000 00	13,500 00	90 00	2,150 00	2 69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins County Bank	Ithaca	250,000 00	193,460 00	1,059 60	57,011 00	71 27	227,820 00	1,403 20	65,796 00	82 25
Traders' Bank	Rochester	250,000 00	105,000 00	525 00	23,400 00	29 25	135,174 00	675 87	25,517 00	31 89
Troy City Bank	Troy	300,000 00	.....	.....	232,755 40	290 95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unadilla Bank	Unadilla	150,000 00	153,900 00	939 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster County Bank	Kingston	150,000 00	89,496 00	447 48	35,282 53	44 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank	Albany	500,000 00	97,829 00	489 14	208,202 00	260 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank of Troy	Troy	300,000 00	113,345 00	566 73	249,170 00	311 46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank of Sullivan County	Monticello	150,000 00	94,906 00	474 53	.....	.....	91,930 00	459 65	.....	.....
Union Bank of Rochester	Rochester	500,000 00	303,878 00	1,538 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank of Kinderhook	Kinderhook	200,000 00	151,941 00	759 71	41,240 90	51 55	156,765 00	783 83	55,982 59	69 98
Union Bank of Watertown	Watertown	147,440 00	88,000 00	440 00	.....	.....	80,610 00	403 05	34,890 00	43 60
Union Bank of Medina	Medina	25,000 00	50,000 00	387 50	.....	.....	54,261 00	429 51	.....	.....
Utica City Bank	Utica	200,000 00	100,000 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walkill Bank	Middletown	175,000 00	111,101 00	555 50	7,226 00	9 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington County Bank	Union Village	200,000 00	86,979 00	434 84	88,839 00	111 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown Bank and L. Co.	Watertown	91,500 00	77,772 00	388 61	5,403 00	6 75	85,169 00	439 94	18,145 00	22 68
Waverly Bank	Waverly	106,100 00	70,760 00	353 80	8,960 00	11 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weedsport Bank	Weedsport	100,000 00	148,000 00	1,030 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Winfield Bank	West Winfield	100,000 00	88,812 80	444 06	.....	.....	88,218 00	441 09	.....	.....
West Chester County Bank	Peekskill	200,000 00	185,107 00	1,051 07	.....	.....	150,816 00	754 08	39,396 04	49 24
White's Bank of Buffalo	Buffalo	200,000 00	90,705 00	453 52	406,883 00	508 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsburg City Bank	Williamsburg	500,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	224,059 00	1,120 29	625,909 03	782 37
Wm. Williams's Bank	Hastings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Sherman's Bank	Watertown	50,000 00	27,979 00	139 89	17,929 00	22 41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worthington Bank	Cooperstown	50,000 00	55,000 00	325 00	.....	.....	55,000 00	325 00	.....	.....
Wyoming County Bank	Warsaw	95,000 00	85,041 00	425 21	19,754 00	24 69	83,632 00	418 16	34,538 51	43 17
Allis, Waters & Co.	Rochester .....	.....	.....	.....	36,091 24	45 11	.....	.....	57,510 00	71 89
R. L. Ingersoll & Co.	Pulaski .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waters, Bishop & Co.	Brockport .....	.....	.....	.....	17,571 00	21 96	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
South Bank of Perry	Mount Morris.....	\$50,000 00	\$32,000 00	\$160 00	.....	.....	\$30,855 00	\$154 28	\$31,122 00	\$38 90
Spraker Bank	Canajoharie	100,000 00	72,260 00	361 30	.....	.....	62,376 00	311 88	4,107 49	5 13
State Bank of Troy	Troy	250,000 00	96,531 00	482 65	\$198,556 00	\$248 19	120,441 00	602 20	1,097,372 00	1,371 71
State of New York Bank	Kingston	125,000 00	106,488 00	564 88	.....	.....	108,584 00	585 84	38,747 00	48 44
Steuben County Bank	Bath	150,000 00	92,000 00	110 00	231,929 00	289 91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stissing Bank	Pine Plains	90,000 00	63,850 00	319 25	.....	.....	65,310 00	326 55	2,420 17	3 03
Suffolk County Bank	Sag Harbor	20,000 00	85,842 00	768 42	2,849 09	3 56	98,180 00	891 80	4,924 00	6 15
Susquehanna Valley Bank	Binghamton	100,000 00	107,631 00	626 31	1,595 00	1 99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse City Bank	Syracuse	166,700 00	111,615 50	558 08	.....	.....	141,073 00	743 93	28,411 00	35 51
Tanners' Bank	Catskill	150,000 00	88,706 00	443 53	121,981 00	152 25	94,566 00	473 00	207,958 00	259 95
T. O. Grannis & Co.'s Bank	Utica	10,000 00	13,500 00	90 00	2,150 00	2 69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins County Bank	Ithaca	250,000 00	193,460 00	1,059 60	57,011 00	71 27	227,820 00	1,403 20	65,796 00	82 25
Traders' Bank	Rochester	250,000 00	105,000 00	525 00	23,400 00	29 25	135,174 00	675 87	25,517 00	31 89
Troy City Bank	Troy	300,000 00	.....	.....	232,755 40	290 95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unadilla Bank	Unadilla	150,000 00	153,900 00	939 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster County Bank	Kingston	150,000 00	89,496 00	447 48	35,282 53	44 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank	Albany	500,000 00	97,829 00	489 14	208,202 00	260 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank of Troy	Troy	300,000 00	113,345 00	566 73	249,170 00	311 46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank of Sullivan County	Monticello	150,000 00	94,906 00	474 53	.....	.....	91,930 00	459 65	.....	.....
Union Bank of Rochester	Rochester	500,000 00	303,878 00	1,538 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank of Kinderhook	Kinderhook	200,000 00	151,941 00	759 71	41,240 90	51 55	156,765 00	783 83	55,982 59	69 98
Union Bank of Watertown	Watertown	147,440 00	88,000 00	440 00	.....	.....	80,610 00	403 05	34,890 00	43 60
Union Bank of Medina	Medina	25,000 00	50,000 00	387 50	.....	.....	54,261 00	429 51	.....	.....
Utica City Bank	Utica	200,000 00	100,000 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walkill Bank	Middletown	175,000 00	111,101 00	555 50	7,226 00	9 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington County Bank	Union Village	200,000 00	86,979 00	434 84	88,839 00	111 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown Bank and L. Co.	Watertown	91,500 00	77,772 00	388 61	5,403 00	6 75	85,169 00	439 94	18,145 00	22 68
Waverly Bank	Waverly	106,100 00	70,760 00	353 80	8,960 00	11 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weedsport Bank	Weedsport	100,000 00	148,000 00	1,030 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Winfield Bank	West Winfield	100,000 00	88,812 80	444 06	.....	.....	88,218 00	441 09	.....	.....
West Chester County Bank	Peekskill	200,000 00	185,107 00	1,051 07	.....	.....	150,816 00	754 08	39,396 04	49 24
White's Bank of Buffalo	Buffalo	200,000 00	90,705 00	453 52	406,883 00	508 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsburg City Bank	Williamsburg	500,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	224,059 00	1,120 29	625,909 03	782 37
Wm. Williams's Bank	Hastings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Sherman's Bank	Watertown	50,000 00	27,979 00	139 89	17,929 00	22 41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worthington Bank	Cooperstown	50,000 00	55,000 00	325 00	.....	.....	55,000 00	325 00	.....	.....
Wyoming County Bank	Warsaw	95,000 00	85,041 00	425 21	19,754 00	24 69	83,632 00	418 16	34,538 51	43 17
Allis, Waters & Co.	Rochester .....	.....	.....	.....	36,091 24	45 11	.....	.....	57,510 00	71 89
R. L. Ingersoll & Co.	Pulaski .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waters, Bishop & Co.	Brockport .....	.....	.....	.....	17,571 00	21 96	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
First National Bank	Troy								\$76,209 00	\$95 26
First National Bank	Worcester								54,788 00	68 49
First National Bank	Lockport								10,333 00	12 54
First National Bank	Hobart								1,120 00	1 40
First National Bank	Leonardsville								5,134 07	6 42
First National Bank	Buffalo								12,056 00	15 07
First National Bank	Albany								56,376 00	70 47
Second National Bank	Syracuse								4,595 00	5 74
Second National Bank	Elmira								116,768 00	145 96
Third National Bank	Syracuse								4,715 00	5 90
Hope Bank	Albany	\$100,000 00					\$61,649 00	\$308 29		
Bank of Trumansburg	Ulysses	20,100 00					10,722 00	53 61	25,264 00	31 58
A. Wood & Co.'s Bank	Elbridge	25,000 00					6,300 00	31 50		
NEW JERSEY.										
Bank of Jersey City	Jersey City	246,600 00	\$114,936 00	\$574 68	\$120,260 00	\$150 32	138,124 00	690 62	134,050 00	167 56
Bank of America	do									
Bank of Bloomfield	Bloomfield	25,000 00	18,950 00	94 75						
Bank of New Jersey	New Brunswick	100,000 00	141,582 00	965 82			133,818 00	888 18		
Bank of Ocean County	Tom's River	50,000 00	15,857 00	79 28	18,260 00	22 83	32,632 00	163 16	10,594 00	13 24
Belvidere Bank	Belvidere	200,000 00	602,183 00	5,221 83						
Bordentown Banking Company	Bordentown	50,125 00	72,821 00	503 21	41,913 00	52 39				
Burlington Bank	Burlington	50,000 00	66,052 00	435 52						
Burlington County Bank	Medford	70,000 00	46,214 00	254 18	51,777 00	64 72	68,148 00	343 37	41,659 00	52 07
Central Bank of New Jersey	Hightstown	75,000 00	61,188 00	305 94	21,432 00	26 79	77,141 00	433 91	13,347 00	16 68
City Bank	Trenton	50,000 00	104,867 00	823 67						
City Bank	Jersey City									
City Bank	Perth Amboy	30,000 00	40,063 00	265 63			49,210 00	357 10		
Clinton Bank of New Jersey	Clinton	80,000 00	155,933 00	1,199 33						
Cumberland Bank	Bridgeton	102,100 00	75,130 00	275 65	129,924 00	162 41				
Essex County Bank	Newark	300,000 00	297,742 00	1,927 42			364,171 00	2,591 71		
Exchange Bank of New Jersey	Tom's River	100,000 00	100,788 00	557 88			70,000 00	350 00		
Farmers' Bank of New Jersey	Mount Holly	100,000 00	88,154 00	440 77						
Farmers' Bank of Wantage	Deckertown	80,000 00	136,483 00	1,004 83						
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	Rahway	200,000 00	342,743 00	2,627 00			444,204 00	3,642 04		
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	Camden	179,140 00	293,871 00	2,138 71						
Farmers and Mechanic's Bank	Middletown Point	100,000 00	125,183 00	801 83						
Freehold Banking Company	Freehold	100,000 00	68,967 00	344 83	53,617 00	67 02				
Gloucester County Bank	Woodbury	100,000 00	52,490 00	262 45	116,668 51	145 84	56,302 00	281 51	127,513 00	159 39

Hackettstown Bank	102, 100 00	190, 580 00	1, 497 40	165, 362 00	204, 023 00	1, 631 83
Hoboken City Bank	110, 000 00	67, 712 00	338 56	206 70		
Highland Bank	200, 000 00	129, 500 00	647 50			
Hudson County Bank	250, 000 00	124, 814 00	624 07	455, 790 00	116, 904 00	584 52
Hunterdon County Bank	100, 000 00	158, 502 00	1, 135 02			613 12
Iron Bank	52, 000 00	94, 123 00	707 23	13, 046 39	108, 796 00	817 73
Lambertville Bank	50, 000 00	48, 689 00	261 89	24, 874 00	60, 123 00	26, 207 00
Mechanics' Bank of Burlington	50, 000 00	72, 133 00	496 33	46, 300 00		29, 478 00
Mechanics Bank	500, 000 00	397, 876 00	2, 478 76	334, 872 00		
Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank	350, 000 00	425, 196 00	3, 202 00		475, 912 00	3, 709 12
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	250, 000 00	156, 881 00	784 40	320, 119 00	158, 188 00	790 94
Mercantile Bank	100, 000 00	114, 417 00	806 67		160, 146 00	1, 151 46
Millville Bank	50, 000 00	68, 353 00	358 53	46, 220 00		
Mount Holly	100, 000 00	111, 140 00	661 40		143, 593 00	985 93
National Bank	200, 000 00	69, 833 00	349 16			
Newark Banking Company	508, 650 00	330, 969 00	2, 038 06	232, 938 00		
Newark City Bank	350, 000 00	258, 400 00	1, 534 00	67, 745 00		
Orange Bank	229, 800 00	170, 610 00	901 80			
Passaic County Bank	50, 000 00	91, 023 00	685 00		94, 941 00	724 41
Phillipsburg Bank	147, 535 00	222, 561 00	1, 635 47			
Princeton Bank	100, 000 00	93, 243 00	482 43	6, 232 85		
Salem Banking Company	75, 000 00	97, 493 00	637 43	73, 121 98	139, 937 00	1, 061 87
Somerset County Bank	100, 000 00	218, 289 00	1, 732 89		263, 598 00	2, 185 98
State Bank	260, 000 00	197, 270 50	1, 072 70	788, 315 73		
State Bank	400, 000 00	256, 016 00	1, 360 16	31, 287 00	278, 380 00	1, 583 80
State Bank	600, 000 00	323, 089 00	1, 730 89	50, 399 00	342, 525 00	1, 925 25
State Bank	250, 000 00	439, 384 00	3, 518 84	117, 117 00	485, 016 00	3, 975 16
Sussex Bank	201, 500 00	130, 562 00	1, 600 37			
Trenton Banking Company	350, 000 00	329, 744 00	2, 247 64	432, 646 00	407, 893 00	3, 028 93
Union Bank	100, 000 00	165, 000 00	1, 200 00			
Union Bank	85, 012 50	105, 648 00	673 92			
Union County Bank	40, 000 00	68, 746 00	507 46		82, 336 00	620 86
United States Stock Bank	50, 000 00	76, 480 00	539 80			
First National Bank of Newark	125, 000 00			46, 000 00		138, 525 00
DELAWARE.						173 16
Bank of Delaware	110, 000 00	95, 239 00	512 39	187, 817 49	109, 025 00	650 25
Bank of Newark	45, 000 00	78, 148 00	578 98			148, 892 99
Bank of Smyrna	100, 000 00	97, 095 00	534 02	24, 503 00		
B'k of Wilmington and Brandywine	200, 010 00	118, 105 00	593 02	151, 404 99		
Citizens' Bank of Delaware	50, 000 00	58, 440 00	359 40			
Delaware City Bank	50, 000 00	113, 736 00	912 36		117, 084 00	945 84
Farmers' B'k of the State of Delaware	186, 000 00	97, 867 00	489 33	59, 705 61		
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	100, 000 00	44, 496 00	222 48		69, 510 00	347 55
Mechanics' Bank	200, 000 00	66, 740 00	333 70	50, 027 00		
Newcastle County Bank	55, 000 00	67, 208 00	424 58		53, 845 00	290 95
Real Estate Bank of Delaware	77, 330 00	79, 615 00	448 16		76, 817 00	365 23
Union Bank of Delaware	203, 175 00	81, 861 00	409 30	93, 913 00		
Branch of Farmers' B'k of Delaware	236, 000 00	52, 115 00	260 58	80, 482 11	50, 926 00	2

DELAWARE.

Bank of Delaware	110,000 00	95,239 00	512 39	187,817 49	234 78	109,025 00	650 25	148,892 99	186 11
Bank of Newark	45,000 00	78,148 00	578 98						
Bank of Smyrna	100,000 00	97,095 00	534 02	24,503 00	30 63				
B'k of Wilmington and Brandywine	200,010 00	118,105 00	593 02	151,404 99	189 26				
Citizens' Bank of Delaware	50,000 00	58,440 00	359 40						
Delaware City Bank	50,000 00	113,736 00	912 36			117,084 00	945 84		
Farmers' B'k of the State of Delaware	186,000 00	97,867 00	489 33	59,705 61	74 63				
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	100,000 00	44,496 00	222 48			69,510 00	347 55		
Mechanics' Bank	200,000 00	66,740 00	333 70	50,027 00	62 53				
Newcastle County Bank	55,000 00	67,208 00	424 58			53,845 00	290 95	30,333 00	37 91
Real Estate Bank of Delaware	77,330 00	79,615 00	448 16			76,817 00	365 23		
Union Bank of Delaware	203,175 00	81,861 00	409 30	93,913 00	117 39				
Branch of Farmers' B'k of Delaware	236,000 00	52,115 00	260 58	80,482 11	100 60	50,926 00	254 63	89,990 00	112 49
Branch of Farmers' B'k of Delaware	120,000 00	133,538 00	855 38	13,183 00	16 48	147,315 00	993 15	120,960 00	162 45
Branch of Farmers' B'k of Delaware	138,000 00	81,718 00	408 59	68,057 00	85 07	70,799 00	354 00	73,323 00	91 65

Samuel Harris & Sons	do	500,000 00	783,870 00	6,338 00	92,389 00	27 99	35,730 00	44 66
McKim & Co	do	160,000 00	239,110 00	751 00	89,569 00	111 96	89,798 00	112 25
Johnston, Brother & Co	do	100,000 00	231,882 00	1,868 82	75,375 00	94 22	68,673 00	85 84
J. S. Nicholson & Co	do	126,299 00			7,000 00	8 75		
J. J. Nicholson & Sons	do	94,825 00	1,697 00	8 49	275 00	35	181,685 00	227 00
Brothers McKim	do	120,000 00	163,238 00	1,152 38	152,000 00	190 00		
Benner, Denison & Co	do	256,830 00	505,457 00	4,155 66	5,176 00	6 47		
Purvis & Co	do	250,000 00	26,622 00	133 11	40,000 00	50 00		
PENNSYLVANIA.								
Alleghany Bank	Pittsburg	500,000 00	783,870 00	6,338 00				
Allentown Bank	Allentown	160,000 00	239,110 00	751 00	76,529 00	95 66	84,060 00	105 07
Anthracite Bank	Tamaqua	100,000 00	231,882 00	1,868 82				
Alleghany Trust Company	Alleghany	126,299 00			126,300 00	157 87		
Bank of Beaver County	New Brighton	94,825 00	1,697 00	8 49	88,523 00	110 63	103,852 00	129 82
Bank of Catsauqua	Catsauqua	120,000 00	163,238 00	1,152 38				
Bank of Chambersburg	Chambersburg	256,830 00	505,457 00	4,155 66				
Bank of Commerce	Philadelphia	250,000 00	26,622 00	133 11	849,141 00	1,061 43		
Bank of Chester County	West Chester	225,000 00	71,470 00	357 35	539,004 00	673 75	520,865 00	577 54
Bank of Chester Valley	Coatsville	150,000 00	155,796 00	1,378 98	7,912 00	9 89	14,600 00	18 25
Bank of Crawford County	Meadville	297,481 00	420,766 06	3,381 81				
Bank of Danville	Danville	200,000 00	180,533 00	1,005 33	3,037 00	3 80		
Bank of Delaware County	Chester	200,000 00	91,220 00	456 10	427,561 00	534 45		
Bank of Fayette County	Uniontown	50,000 00	5,713 00	28 57	90,123 00	112 66	112,386 00	140 48
Bank of Germantown	Philadelphia	200,000 00	102,154 00	510 77	412,636 00	515 80	527,013 00	658 76
Bank of Gettysburg	Gettysburg	145,150 00	318,406 00	2,603 46				
Bank of Lawrence County	Newcastle	73,188 00	102,869 00	699 34			32,500 00	28 12
Bank of Middletown	Middletown	200,000 00	254,415 00	1,744 15				
Bank of Montgomery County	Norristown	399,350 00	406,153 00	2,863 45	184,147 00	230 18		
Bank of North America	Philadelphia	1,000,000 00	215,154 00	1,075 77	3,109,028 00	3,886 28		
Bank of Northern Liberties	do	500,000 00	86,640 00	433 20	1,750,040 00	2,187 55		
Bank of Northumberland	Northumberland	200,000 00	305,629 00	2,256 29	814,188 00	1,017 73	770,535 00	963 17
Bank of Penn Township	Philadelphbia	350,000 00	63,073 00	315 36				
Bank of Phoenixville	Phoenixville	91,000 00	153,000 00	1,120 50				
Bank of Pittsburg	Pittsburg	1,143,500 00	35,455 00	1,177 27	1,670,160 71	2,087 70	1,413,656 00	1,767 07
Bank of Pottstown	Pottstown	100,000 00	215,438 00	1,704 38				
Citizens' Bank	Pittsburg	500,000 00	886,259 00	7,362 59				
City Bank	Philadelphia	433,850 00	219,720 00	1,098 60	533,387 00	665 73	656,897 00	821 12
Clearfield County Bank	Clearfield	50,000 00	72,951 00	91 20				
Columbia Bank	Columbia	322,500 00	724,153 00	6,274 03				
Commercial Bank	Philadelphia	810,000 00	144,538 00	722 69	1,187,653 00	1,484 57		
Commonwealth Bank	do	286,825 00	165,896 00	829 48	225,971 00	282 44		
Consolidation Bank	do	267,560 00	266,133 00	1,724 87	291,254 00	364 07	451,102 00	563 88
Corn Exchange Bank	do	300,000 00	92,884 00	464 42	840,846 00	1,051 06		
Carlisle Deposit Bank	Carlisle							
Doylestown Bank	Doylestown	105,000 00	110,743 00	687 47	201,342 00	251 68		
Downington Bank	Downington	50,000 00	29,535 00	147 67	7,743 00	9 58		
Dauphin Deposit Bank	Harrisburg							
Easton Bank	Easton	400,000 00	442,367 00	3,223 67	63,590 00	79 49		
Exchange Bank	Pittsburg	1,000,000 00	1,732,988 00	14,829 88			1,845,146 00	16,076 46
Farmers' Bank of Bucks County	Bristol	92,220 00	95,010 00	535 11	64,613 00	80 76	50,832 00	63 54

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
Farmers' Bank	Lancaster	\$365,000 00	\$383,860 00	\$2,743 60						
Farmers' Bank	Reading	369,090 00	607,634 00	5,019 07						
Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County	Pottsville	100,000 00	206,397 00	1,613 97						
Farmers and Drivers' Bank	Waynesburg	150,000 00	398,450 00	3,384 50						
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	Philadelphia	2,000,000 00	75,881 00	379 40	\$5,350,389 00	\$6,687 93	\$58,290 00	\$291 45	\$5,330,079 00	\$6,662 59
Franklin Bank	Washington	150,000 00	32,552 00	162 76	164,366 00	205 46				
Farmers' Bank	Mount Joy	35,000 00	33,117 00	173 67						
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	Shippensburg				170,283 00	212 85			180,989 00	226 23
Farmers' Deposit Banking Company	Pittsburg				831,985 00	1,039 98				
Government Bank	Pottsville	50,000 00	49,925 00	274 25			125,630 00	1,031 30		
Girard Bank	Philadelphia	1,000,000 00	98,007 00	490 08	2,021,579 00	2,526 97	48,143 00	240 71	2,019,960 00	2,524 95
Harrisburg Bank	Harrisburg	300,000 00	534,000 00	4,290 00			505,000 00	4,000 00	140,000 00	175 00
Honesdale Bank	Honesdale	150,000 00	288,372 00	2,283 72						
Iron City Bank	Pittsburg	400,000 00	766,450 00	6,464 50						
Jersey Shore Bank	Jersey Shore	102,438 00	200,865 00	1,598 90			203,053 00	1,599 83		
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	Easton	360,000 00	409,791 00	3,017 91			625,256 00	5,172 58		
Kensington Bank	Philadelphia	250,000 00	195,000 00	1,075 00	940,000 00	1,175 00	166,000 00	830 00	995,000 00	1,243 75
Kittanning Bank	Kittanning	100,000 00	197,158 00	1,521 58						
Lancaster County Bank	Lancaster	269,483 00	456,783 00	3,624 63			514,856 00	4,218 44		
Lebanon Bank	Lebanon	180,080 00	291,440 00	2,194 08						
Lebanon Valley Bank	do	90,000 00	161,000 00	1,205 00						
Lewisburg Bank	Lewisburg	100,000 00	222,853 00	1,778 53			197,535 00	1,525 35		
Lock Haven Bank	Lock Haven	110,000 00	238,995 00	1,949 95	41,641 00	52 05				
Mechanics' Bank	Philadelphia	800,000 00	180,170 00	1,900 85	1,280,830 00	1,603 53	86,883 00	434 42	1,251,925 00	1,564 90
Mechanics' Bank	Pittsburg	500,000 00	1,023,387 00	8,733 87						
Mechanics' Bank	Harrisburg									
Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank	Philadelphia	570,150 00	283,827 00	1,419 13	935,386 00	1,169 23				
Mauch Chunk Bank	Mauch Chunk	100,000 00	195,605 00	1,506 05						
Mechanicsburg Bank	Mechanicsburg	70,000 00	64,613 00	331 13	33,428 00	41 78	84,495 00	484 95	61,223 00	76 53
Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank	Pittsburg	600,000 00	1,283,689 00	11,336 89			1,169,812 00	10,198 12		
McKean County Bank	Smithport									
Mifflin County Bank	Lewistown	100,000 00	81,590 00	407 95			80,626 00	403 13		
Milton Bank	Milton	54,905 00	28,606 00	143 03	45,841 00	57 30				
Miners' Bank	Pottsville	491,020 00	405,280 00	2,579 74	166,132 81	207 67				
Monongahela Bank	Brownsville	200,000 00	25,749 00	128 74	108,777 00	135 97	21,999 00	110 00	125,313 00	156 64
Mount Joy Bank	Mount Joy	56,490 00	109,529 00	841 08						
Merchants and Farmers' Bank	Alleghany				108,582 00	135 73			108,616 00	135 77
Northwestern Bank	Warren									
Northumberland County Bank	Shanokin	66,475 00	158,573 00	1,286 59			156,000 00	1,260 86		
Octoraro Bank	Oxford	61,175 00	131,375 00	1,038 47						

Philadelphia Bank.....	1,545,100 00	128,000 00	640 00	2,898,000 00	3,622 50	88,000 00	440 00	2,822,000 00	3,527 50
Pittston Bank.....	200,000 00	514,232 00	4,342 32	.....	.....	398,096 00	3,180 96	.....	.....
Petroleum Bank.....	100,000 00	120,095 00	750 94	32,782 00	40 98	286,640 00	2,416 40	.....	.....
Southwark Bank.....	241,650 00	15,410 00	77 05	1,002,000 00	1,252 50	13,385 00	66 93	1,063,796 00	1,329 74
Stroudsburg Bank.....	100,000 00	235,309 00	1,903 09	.....	.....	200,334 00	1,553 34	.....	.....
Tioga County Bank.....	56,610 00	152,411 00	1,269 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tradesmen's Bank.....	150,000 00	75,797 00	378 98	731,205 00	914 00	46,555 00	232 78	710,848 00	888 56
Union Bank.....	208,220 00	239,132 00	1,662 55	298,187 00	372 73	198,415 00	1,255 38	413,884 00	517 35
Union Bank.....	100,000 00	151,934 00	1,069 34	233,063 00	291 32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Banking Company.....	.....	.....	.....	413,592 06	516 98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venango Bank.....	100,000 00	139,167 00	941 67	.....	.....	289,500 00	2,445 00	.....	.....
Western Bank.....	500,000 00	51,615 00	258 07	2,394,044 00	2,992 55	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Branch Bank.....	100,000 00	239,553 00	1,945 53	42,007 00	52 50	203,219 00	1,582 19	117,649 00	1,729 25
Wyoming Bank.....	150,000 00	268,000 00	2,080 00	.....	.....	225,473 00	1,654 73	.....	.....
York Bank.....	482,625 00	841,800 00	6,970 50	.....	.....	920,700 00	7,759 13	.....	.....
York County Bank.....	150,000 00	241,000 00	2,310 00	.....	.....	299,526 00	2,395 26	.....	.....
R. & E. Hoopes.....	.....	.....	.....	11,689 00	14 62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drexel & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	476,000 00	595 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. F. Raley.....	.....	.....	.....	119,885 00	149 85	.....	.....	116,136 00	145 17
Brinton & Wilson.....	.....	.....	.....	109,110 00	136 39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sample & Jones.....	.....	.....	.....	80,912 00	101 14	.....	.....	135,856 00	169 82
Ferree & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	21,000 00	26 25	.....	.....	26,000 00	32 50
E. W. Clark & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	867,609 00	1,084 51	.....	.....	1,021,182 00	1,276 48
D. Meconkey.....	.....	.....	.....	110,013 00	137 51	.....	.....	83,865 00	104 82
Hanna, Hart & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	149,620 00	187 02	.....	.....	162,156 00	202 69
Ziba Bennett.....	.....	.....	.....	56,000 00	70 00	.....	.....	65,063 00	81 33
W. H. Cooper & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	44,932 00	56 16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kramer & Kahn.....	.....	.....	.....	399,344 00	499 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hill & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	68,162 00	85 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron City Trust Company.....	150,000 00	.....	.....	280,000 00	350 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Jones & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	83,532 00	104 42	.....	.....	57,481 00	71 85
Achre, Wick & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	19,083 00	23 85	.....	.....	23,780 00	29 73
A. H. Meylert & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	62,384 69	77 98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gillespie, Pierce & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	32,000 00	40 00	.....	.....	58,000 00	72 50
W. G. Sterling.....	.....	.....	.....	36,200 00	45 25	.....	.....	35,954 00	44 94
J. E. McFarland.....	.....	.....	.....	26,053 00	32 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. Skiles, jr.....	.....	.....	.....	41,427 00	51 79	.....	.....	11,458 00	14 32
Farmers & Mechanics' Saving Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	9,700 00	12 12	.....	.....	1,500 00	18 75
Pomeroy Brothers.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	18 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. Patrick & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	65,654 00	82 07	.....	.....	62,929 00	78 66
Sutton & Stewart.....	.....	.....	.....	82,906 00	103 63	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Smith & Son.....	.....	.....	.....	80,000 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reed & Schell.....	.....	.....	.....	28,134 00	35 86	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Hazlett & Son.....	.....	.....	.....	36,629 00	45 78	.....	.....	17,167 27	21 46
Tho. J. Barclay.....	.....	.....	.....	34,444 69	43 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leonard, Finney & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	12 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tredwell & Schell.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000 00	20 00	.....	.....	20,000 00	25 00
M. T. Miller & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	780 00	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Trust and Savings Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	192,163 00	240 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cameron, Colder, Ely & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	244,608 00	305 76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humes, McAllister, H., & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	125,646 00	157 05	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Patterson.....	.....	.....	.....	90,108 00	112 63	.....	.....	.....	.....

Laport, Mason & Co.	Towanda	111,790 00	69 87	28,000 00	35 00
Kountz & Mertz	Pittsburg	22,000 00	27 50	7,230 00	9 03
Neller & Warren	Erie	35,200 00	44 00	100,000 00	125 00
Wright & Co.	Tunkhannock	5,370 49	6 72	16,289 00	20 36
R. Lambertson & Co.	Oil City	100,000 00	104 17	12,000 00	15 00
R. Lambertson & Co.	Franklin	14,503 00	18 13	87,577 00	109 47
R. Westcott & Co.	Philadelphia			1,886,053 00	2,357 56
First National Bank	Meadville	1,898,522 00	2,373 15	23,534 00	4 90
First National Bank	Pittsburg			64,694 00	80 87
First National Bank	Wrightsville			\$7,902 00	\$39 51
First National Bank	Towanda				
First National Bank	York				
First National Bank	Brownsville				
First National Bank	Allentown				
First National Bank	Morristown				
First National Bank	West Chester				
First National Bank	Strausburg	12,052 00	15 07	6,529 00	32 65
First National Bank	Bethlehem				
First National Bank	Conneautville				
First National Bank	Bloomsburg				
Second National Bank	Scranton	14,742 00	2 13		
Second National Bank	Wilkesbarre				
Second National Bank	Philadelphia				
Third National Bank	Pittsburg	105,799 00	132 25		
Birmingham Deposit Banking Co.	Birmingham				
First National Bank	Wilkesbarre	70,350 00	87 93		
First National Bank	Philadelphia				
First National Bank	Hollaysburg				
First National Bank	Carlisle	52,485 00	10 95		
First National Bank	Marietta	35,609 00	44 51		
First National Bank	Johnstown	40,583 08	50 73		
First National Bank	Erie	28,989 00	36 24		
First National Bank	Cumberland	11,343 00	14 18		
OHIO.					
Armstrong's Bank	Urbana	92,971 42	116 21	106,980 00	133 73
Bank of Fremont	Fremont	93,849 00	117 31	105,000 00	131 25
Bank of Commerce	Cleveland				
Bank of Delaware	Delaware	7,200 00	9 00		
Bank of Geauga	Painesville				
Bank of Tiffin	Tiffin	201,000 00	251 25		
Bank of Marion	Marion			195,500 00	244 37
Bank of Marysville	Marysville	56,315 00	70 39	62,865 00	413 03
Bank of the Ohio Valley	Cincinnati	1,690,464 00	2,113 08		
Champaign County Bank	Urbana	81,783 00	102 23		
City Bank	Cleveland	14,000 00	17 50	105,660 00	528 38
City Bank	Columbus				
Clinton Bank	do	114,860 94	143 58	24,114 00	120 57
Commercial Bank	Cincinnati	1,305,960 18	1,636 29		
Dayton Bank	Dayton				
Franklin Bank of Portage County	Franklin				

OHIO.

Armstrong's Bank	Urbana	.....	.....	.....	92,971 42	116 21	.....	.....	106,980 00	133 73
Bank of Fremont	Fremont	.....	.....	.....	93,849 00	117 31	.....	.....	105,000 00	131 25
Bank of Commerce	Cleveland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Delaware	Delaware	.....	\$23,800 00	\$61,732 00	7,200 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Geauga	Painesville	.....	200,000 00	116,208 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Tiffin	Tiffin	.....	.....	.....	201,000 00	251 25	.....	.....	195,500 00	244 37
Bank of Marion	Marion	.....	50,000 00	80,797 00	.....	.....	62,865 00	413 03	.....	.....
Bank of Marysville	Marysville	.....	.....	.....	56,315 00	70 39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of the Ohio Valley	Cincinnati	.....	500,000 00	59,632 00	1,690,464 00	2,113 08	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champaign County Bank	Urbana	.....	73,100 00	52,346 00	81,783 00	102 23	.....	.....	.....	.....
City Bank	Cleveland	.....	132,900 00	105,660 00	14,000 00	17 50	105,660 00	528 38	12,000 00	15 00
City Bank	Columbus	.....	71,253 00	32,240 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton Bank	do	.....	60,000 00	.....	114,860 94	143 58	24,114 00	120 57	.....	.....
Commercial Bank	Cincinnati	.....	50,000 00	760 00	1,305,960 18	1,636 29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton Bank	Dayton	.....	50,000 00	127,654 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Bank of Portage County	Franklin	.....	93,600 00	18,078 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
Franklin Banking Co	Zanesville	\$32,000 00			\$192,674 00	\$240 84				
Granite Bank	Mount Gilead				11,363 00	14 20				
Iron Bank	Ironton	100,000 00	\$76,697 00	\$383 48	11,384 67	14 24				
Lafayette Bank	Cincinnati	100,000 00			788,305 00	985 38				
Mahoning County Bank	Youngstown	136,263 74	84,550 00	422 75	40,503 33	50 63				
Marine Bank	Toledo	95,940 00	55,530 00	277 65	8,884 00	11 10				
Marion County Bank	Marion				6,421 91	8 02				
Marion Deposit Bank	do				113,076 00	141 34			\$143,321 00	\$179 15
Merchants' Bank	Massillon	80,000 00	109,864 00	738 64						
Mount Vernon Bank	Mount Vernon	25,000 00	68,576 00	573 25	3,397 00	4 25				
People's Deposit Bank	Bucyrus									
Pickaway Bank	Circleville	225,100 00	30,544 00	152 72	101,925 00	127 41				
Sandusky City Bank	Sandusky									
Springfield Bank	Springfield	150,000 00	81,184 00	405 92	192,139 00	240 17	\$40,197 00	\$200 99	159,368 00	199 21
Stark County Bank	Canton	25,000 00	45,601 00	231 01			52,106 00	296 06		
State Bank of Ohio	Columbus									
Athens Branch	Athens	100,000 00	169,577 00	1,245 77						
Belmont Branch	Bridgeport	100,000 00	153,864 00	1,088 64	27,372 00	34 22	119,007 00	740 07	83,656 00	104 57
Chillicothe Branch	Chillicothe	213,000 00	274,000 00	1,994 50			213,744 00	1,391 94		
Commercial Branch	Cleveland	175,000 00	247,902 00	1,779 02	298,421 00	373 02	271,608 00	2,016 08	273,787 00	342 23
Dayton Branch	Dayton	107,000 00	84,398 00	421 99	309,054 00	386 32	71,817 00	359 09	253,171 00	316 46
Delaware County Branch	Delaware	94,500 00	136,789 00	942 64	48,373 00	60 45				
Exchange Branch	Columbus	125,000 00	164,955 00	1,149 55	72,634 00	90 79	147,750 00	977 50	82,236 00	102 79
Farmers' Branch	Salem	100,000 00	152,963 00	1,079 63			140,964 00	959 64		
Farmers' Branch	Mansfield	100,000 00	187,589 00	1,425 89			200,000 00	1,460 00		
Farmers' Branch	Ripley	100,000 00	155,462 00	1,104 62						
Farmers' Branch	Ashtabula	100,000 00	155,769 00	1,107 69						
Franklin Branch	Columbus	175,000 00	238,867 00	1,688 67	113,921 00	142 40				
Guernsey Branch	Washington	100,000 00	164,949 00	1,199 49			146,697 00	1,016 97		
Harrison Branch	Cadiz	100,000 00	154,898 00	1,098 98						
Hocking Valley Branch	Lancaster	100,000 00	155,403 00	1,104 03						
Jefferson Branch	Steubenville	100,000 00	148,193 00	1,031 93	143,048 00	178 81	125,849 00	808 50	152,847 00	191 06
Knox County Branch	Mount Vernon	100,000 00	175,025 00	1,300 25			181,913 00	1,369 13		
Lorain Branch	Elyria	75,000 00	101,046 00	772 96			91,445 00	576 95		
Logan Branch	Logan									
Mad River Valley Branch	Springfield	100,000 00	156,327 00	1,113 00	53,786 00	67 23				
Marietta Branch	Marietta	80,000 00	162,000 00	1,256 40	4,816 00	6 02				
Merchants' Branch	Cleveland	125,000 00	195,083 00	1,450 83	261,182 00	326 48	179,929 00	1,299 39	274,077 00	342 60
Miami County Branch	Troy	90,000 00	141,600 00	1,011 00	5,744 00	7 18	100,659 00	759 09		
Mount Pleasant Branch	Mount Pleasant	100,000 00	182,853 00	1,378 53			152,468 00	1,074 00		

Muskingum Branch	100,000 00	165,487 00	1,204 87	143,829 00	179 78	251,794 00	2,017 94	104,719 40	130 90
Norwalk Branch	125,000 00	233,637 00	1,836 37			173,679 00	1,286 79		
Piqua Branch	100,000 00	179,261 00	1,342 61						
Portsmouth Branch	100,000 00	163,509 00	1,185 09						
Portage County Branch	103,000 00	139,794 00	980 94			117,607 00	726 07		
Preble County Branch	100,000 00	144,566 00	995 66			190,085 00	1,450 85		
Ross County Branch	150,000 00	225,441 00	1,654 41	3,440 00	4 30				
Summit County Branch	100,000 00	142,284 00	972 84			274,613 00	2,146 13		
Toledo Branch	150,000 00	257,620 00	1,976 20			209,664 00	1,547 84		
Union Branch	137,200 00	189,178 00	1,342 98			134,019 00	1,070 19		
Wayne County Branch	100,000 00	132,763 00	877 63						
Xenia Branch									
Western Reserve Bank									
Wool Growers' Bank									
Exchange Bank				63,833 00	79 79				
Exchange Bank				11,442 00	14 31				
Clinton County Bank									
Hamilton Banking Co.				380,000 00	475 00			152,942 00	191 18
Mansfield Bank				10,000 00	12 50			405,992 00	507 50
Madison County Bank				83,983 10	104 97			10,000 00	12 50
Savings Deposit Bank				132,293 00	165 37			113,739 00	142 17
First National Bank	125,000 00			123,890 00	77 43			150,747 00	188 43
First National Bank	100,000 00			10,692 00	13 37			94,029 00	117 54
First National Bank	50,000 00			2,755 00	3 44				
First National Bank	50,000 00			2,626 00	3 30			22,238 00	27 80
First National Bank				27,528 00	34 41			86,768 00	108 46
First National Bank	112,500 00			106,199 00	66 38			384,088 00	480 11
First National Bank	50,000 00			2,134 00	2 67	4,199 00	19 38	18,829 00	23 53
First National Bank	75,000 00			14,843 40	18 56				
First National Bank	50,000 00			50 00	6			23,188 00	29 00
First National Bank				102,176 00	127 72				
First National Bank				4,441 00	5 55			32,369 00	40 46
First National Bank	100,000 00			113,868 00	71 17	238,793 00	198 99	216,870 00	90 36
First National Bank	108,190 00			24,047 00	30 06				
First National Bank				20,765 00	25 71				
First National Bank				1,129 00	1 41			61,407 00	76 76
First National Bank				43,530 00	9 07				
First National Bank								47,219 00	59 02
First National Bank								22,459 00	18 72
First National Bank								35,390 00	44 24
First National Bank								78,576 00	49 11
First National Bank								14,747 00	5 13
First National Bank								121,942 00	152 43
First National Bank						19,075 00	95 38	90,592 00	113 24
First National Bank								148,855 00	155 06
First National Bank								299,446 00	374 30
First National Bank								71,023 00	9 86
First National Bank								234 00	29
First National Bank								26,000 00	6 45
First National Bank								9,000 00	11 25
First National Bank								70,532 00	22 04
First National Bank								40,853 00	51 06

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
First National Bank	Ashland								\$101,408 00	\$52 82
First National Bank	Delphas								3,097 00	3 86
First National Bank	Marietta								32,664 00	40 83
First National Bank	Columbus								126,858 00	97 58
First National Bank	St. Clairsville									
First National Bank	Beverly								17,828 00	14 88
First National Bank	Chillicothe								306,061 00	276 62
First National Bank	South Charleston								11,148 00	13 94
Second National Bank	Dayton			\$53 81						
Second National Bank	Cincinnati			28 75	\$22,999 00				177,843 00	222 30
Second National Bank	Akron			22 64	18,111 00					
Second National Bank	Cleveland			316 68	506,696 00	\$208 81	\$41,762 00			
Second National Bank	Zanesville								830,409 00	1,038 01
Second National Bank	Circleville								247,057 00	180 15
Second National Bank	Springfield								114,802 00	23 92
Second National Bank	Ironton								7,641 00	9 55
Second National Bank	Sandusky								51,630 00	64 54
Second National Bank	Xenia								225,204 00	93 83
Third National Bank	Cincinnati								36,769 00	7 66
W. A. Collard & Co.	do			144 43	115,550 00					
W. T. Perkins & Co.	do			8 92	7,138 00					
Wick, Brother & Co.	Youngstown			24 84	19,870 00				161,537 00	201 92
T. J. McLain & Son	Warren			176 84	141,477 00				2,286 00	2 86
Thomas McCracken & Son	Cambridge			1 50	1,180 00					
S. S. Davis & Co.	Cincinnati			32 60	26,085 00					
Robinson, King & Co.	Ravenna			35 17	28,136 00				34,462 00	43 02
R. Ellis, jr., & Co.	Cincinnati			37 21	29,772 00				64,932 00	81 17
Hannemaker & Allen	Xenia			84 45	67,561 00					
Martin & Co.	Lancaster			85 48	68,383 00				47,383 00	59 23
Larkin, Fox & Co.	Cincinnati			242 50	194,000 00					
Luther, Crall & Co.	Ashland			190 32	152,258 00					
J. R. Morton & Co.	Cincinnati			227 77	182,911 00					
Johnson Brothers & Co.	do			146 25	117,000 00					
J. S. Tremble's Bank	Mount Gilead			1 49	1,191 00					
H. O. Gilbert & Co.	Cincinnati			49 63	39,699 00				39,419 00	47 27
Henry Wick & Co.	Cleveland			75 05	60,044 00					
Homans & Co.	Cincinnati			14 00	11,200 00				12,023 00	15 05
Hawson, White & Co.	do			249 20	199,356 00				188,521 00	235 65
Hubbard & Co.	Sandusky			75 00	60,000 00					
Gilmore, Dunlap & Co.	Cincinnati			170 79	136,632 00					
				1,076 54	861,239 00				792,119 00	990 15

Foos & Brother.....	Springfield.....	57, 680 00	71 35	251, 677 00	314 60
Fallis, Young & Co.....	Cincinnati.....	283, 681 00	354 60		
Freeman, Hunt & Co.....	Warren.....	40, 000 00	50 00		
Evans & Co.....	Cincinnati.....	762, 000 00	932 50		
E. Kinney & Co.....	do.....	424, 000 00	530 00		
Espy, Heidelberg & Co.....	do.....	267, 423 00	334 28	788, 654 00	985 82
E. G. Burkam & Co.....	do.....	155, 510 00	194 29		
C. Emerson.....	Van Wert.....	4, 000 00	5 00	20, 000 00	25 00
Beatty Brothers.....	Cardington.....	18, 000 00	22 50	5, 000 00	6 25
Culbertson, Kilgour & Co.....	Cincinnati.....	727, 445 00	909 30		
C. F. Adae & Co.....	do.....	313, 800 00	392 25		
A. H. Brown & Co.....	Zanesville.....	62, 743 00	78 43	57, 017 00	196 27
E. Sturges, sen., & Co.....	Mansfield.....	251, 647 00	314 56	209, 025 00	261 28
A. L. Moury & Co.....	Cincinnati.....	107, 032 00	133 79		
Ayers & Murray.....	Chardon.....	5, 000 00	6 25		
Stibb, Hanna & Co.....	Wooster.....	83, 912 00	104 90	77, 056 00	96 43
People's Deposit Bank.....	Bucyrus.....	100, 000 00	12 50		
Kinney & Chapman.....	Portsmouth.....	40, 250 00	50 32		
John Ellison.....	Winchester.....	32, 000 00	40 00		
Harshman & Gorman.....	Dayton.....	229, 500 00	286 91		
Rutan & Riddle.....	Bell Fontaine.....	63, 200 00	79 00		
Barney, Hubbard & Durbin.....	Sandusky.....	186, 644 00	63 92		
E. B. Hale.....	Cleveland.....	55, 737 00	69 67		
P. Kinney & Co.....	Portsmouth.....	108, 171 00	135 21		82 46
Miller, Donaldson & Co.....	Columbus.....	89, 817 00	112 27	65, 969 00	
S. W. Crittenden & Co.....	Cleveland.....	73, 649 00	46 03		
Henry Converse.....	Sandusky.....	8, 731 00	10 91		
Bartlit & Smith.....	Columbus.....	320, 451 00	400 57	391, 373 00	489 22
W. C. Fife & Co.....	Wilmington.....	128, 145 00	160 18		
S. Watson.....	Sandusky.....	30, 000 00	37 50		
W. A. Stearns.....	Bryan.....	20, 000 00	25 00	22, 000 00	27 50
E. R. Wells.....	Van Wert.....	21, 379 00	26 72		
Davis & Bailey.....	Lima.....	7, 608 00	9 51		
Richard Miller & Co.....	Fremont.....	110, 000 00	114 59		
Stokes & Harris.....	Waynesville.....	49, 000 00	61 25		
Martin & Co.....	Lancaster.....	200, 000 00	250 00		
V. Winter & Son.....	Dayton.....	414, 675 00	518 34	328, 903 00	411 13
Enos, Brown & Co.....	Millersburg.....	21, 413 00	26 78	30, 006 00	37 50
Charles Henking.....	Gallipolis.....	23, 346 00	29 18		
Joshua P. Watson.....	Harrisville.....	4, 000 00	5 00	4, 800 00	6 00
Adams, Carlins & Co.....	Findlay.....	52, 196 00	65 25	68, 065 00	85 08
C. V. Culver & Co.....	Logan.....	21, 294 00	26 62		
Daniel & Rathburne.....	Pomeroy.....	83, 193 00	103 99		
W. D. Kelly.....	Ironton.....	43, 348 00	54 18	41, 622 00	52 02
R. McDonough.....	Plymouth.....	8, 000 00	10 00	6, 000 00	7 50
Thomas McCay & Son.....	New Lisbon.....	6, 258 00	7 82	8, 263 00	10 33
George C. Glass & Co.....	Cincinnati.....	71, 112 00	88 89		
W. K. Johnson & Co.....	Coshocton.....	56, 023 00	70 03		
G. B. Grimes.....	West Union.....	9, 000 00	9 37	10, 000 00	12 50
A. G. Burt & Co.....	Cincinnati.....	60, 000 00	75 00		
G. H. Bussing.....	do.....	156, 166 00	195 21		
W. F. Parshall.....	Lebanon.....	26, 250 00	32 81		

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
R. Ellis, jr., & Co.	Cincinnati				\$91,645 00	\$114 56				
J. Reynolds & Co.	Ripley				40,000 00	50 00				
Cobb & Squire	Defiance				10,000 00	12 50			\$8,000 00	\$10 00
R. Sherrard & Co.	Steubenville				67,021 00	83 77			98,854 00	123 57
Lody Pritchard	New Lisbon				45,000 00	56 25				
Blair & Masters	Wilmingon				20,000 00	25 00			20,000 00	25 00
Kraus & Smith	Toledo				148,000 00	185 00				
D. M. Harkness	Bellevue				10,000 00	12 50				
B. W. Allen, Exchange Bank.	Springfield								20,000 00	25 00
H. Davis	Lima								5,000 00	6 25
John Ellison	Manchester								7,403 00	9 25
R. R. McKee & Co.	Upper Sandusky								40,000 00	50 00
									20,000 00	25 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.										
Bank of Commerce	Georgetown	\$72,000 00	\$48,368 00	\$241 84	44,514 50	55 64	\$22,238 00	\$111 19	95,355 48	119 20
Bank of the Metropolis	Washington				601,801 10	752 25				
Bank of Washington	do	158,890 00			544,421 00	680 55				
Patriotic Bank	do	100,000 00	2,500 00	12 50	90,000 00	112 50				
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank.	Georgetown	286,855 00	3,840 00	19 20	428,373 00	535 46	3,760 00	18 80	380,426 00	475 53
First National Bank.	Washington	500,000 00			120 00	15			284,741 74	355 93
Jay Cooke & Co.	do				200,000 00	250 00				
Riggs & Co.	do				914,399 82	1,143 00				
Lewis Johnson & Co.	do				277,620 86	347 03			225,544 35	281 93
Rittenhouse, Fant & Co.	do				240,787 69	301 00			253,273 03	316 59
Barrow, McKelden & Co.	do				3,685 39	4 60			5,412 00	6 77
J. B. Hutchinson & Co.	do				10,000 00	12 50				
Maury & Co.	do								30,000 00	37 50
VIRGINIA.										
Bank of Wheeling	Wheeling				136,811 00	171 01				
Branch Exchange Bank.	Weston	150,000 00	138,692 00	788 92						
Fairmont Bank	Fairmont	107,950 00	82,701 00	413 50			81,534 00	407 97		
Manufacturers & Mechanics' Bank.	Wheeling	490,200 00	758,643 00	6,115 83	19,981 64	24 97				
Branch at	Morgantown	110,000 00	127,244 00	832 44			117,510 00	735 10		
Branch at	Point Pleasant	186,000 00	148,162 00	740 81			145,735 00	728 68		
Branch at	Clarksburg	79,435 00	78,384 00	426 39			75,594 00	298 90	160 00	20
Northwestern Bank	Wheeling	488,800 00	176,832 00	884 14			165,684 00	828 42	97,485 00	34 36
Branch at	Wellsburg	100,000 00	115,041 00	700 41			124,544 00	795 44		

Branch at	Parkersburg	100,000 00	130,000 00	481 25		87,907 00	439 53	55,500 77	69 38
Bank of the West	Charleston							36,943 01	46 18
First National Bank	Norfolk								
TENNESSEE.									
Jackson Insurance Company Bank	Memphis				325,000 00	406 25		990,000 00	1,237 50
Bolling & Co	do				15,000 00	18 75		30,000 00	37 50
Gayoso Savings Institution	do				200,000 00	250 00		200,000 00	250 00
S. D. McClure & Co	do				1,800 00	22 50			
Daniel Farnsworth & Co	do					35 47			
Elder, Farnsworth & Co	do								179 10
First National Bank	Nashville							275,234 26	172 04
LOUISIANA.									
Bank of America	New Orleans	507,800 00			50,122 29	62 65		109,325 68	136 65
Louisiana State Bank	do	2,000,000 00	3,317,085 00	30,170 85					
New Orleans Canal & Banking Com- pany	do	3,164,000 00	492,030 00	2,460 15			2,227 26	192,575 06	240 72
Southern Bank	do	1,000,000 00	19,795 00	98 97					
Citizens' Bank	do	6,930,666 66	2,017,947 77	11,516 14			7,232 40		
Union Bank	do	1,500,000 00	356,247 50	1,781 23			1,797 77		
City Bank	do				100,000 00	125 00		70,026 62	87 55
Newman & Murphy	do							400,000 00	500 00
ILLINOIS.									
Alton Bank	Alton	100,000 00	2,717 00	13 58	417,192 00	521 49			
Alton Mutual Insurance Company and Savings Bank	do				104,721 00	130 90			
Bank of Ashland	Golconda								
Bank of Bloomington	Bloomington	81,000 00	14,164 00	70 82	165,705 00	207 13	43 69	194,167 00	242 71
Bank of Montreal	Chicago				373,563 00	466 95		306,917 00	383 64
Bank of Galena	Galena	57,000 00	14,358 00	71 79	118,165 00	147 70			
Bank of Illinois	New Haven								
Bank of Kewanee	Kewanee	31,000 00	41,943 00	279 93					
Bank of Sparta	Sparta	25,000 00	26,568 00	153 18					
Chicago Bank	Chicago								
City Bank	Ottawa	47,000 00	33,948 00	169 74	107,450 00	134 31			
Cumberland County Bank	Greenup	34,200 00	26,650 00	133 25					
Exchange Bank	Albion	25,000 00	51,000 00	356 10					
Grundy County Bank	Morris	25,000 00	5,400 00	27 00	13,400 00	16 75	31 32	20,950 00	26 25
Home Bank	Elgin	25,000 00	10,200 00	51 00	8,298 00	10 37	88 50	7,567 00	9 46
Mechanics' Savings Bank	Chicago				8,000 00	10 00			
Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company	Chicago				854,300 00	1,067 87		1,048,455 00	1,310 57
Mahaiwe Bank	Marion	500,000 00	6,687 00	33 44			254 46		
McLean County Bank	Bloomington	64,926 00	64,618 00	384 93			322 51		
Mechanics' Bank	Hardin	90,000 00	144,389 00	1,038 89			1,035 76		
Marine Bank	Chicago	500,000 00	15,333 00	76 67			496 54		

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
Marine and Fire Insurance Com- pany's Bank.....	Springfield.....				\$164,760 00	\$205 95				
Merchants, Farmers, and Mechanics' Bank.....	Chicago.....				26,665 00	33 33				
Panet Bank.....	Griggsville.....	\$25,000 00	\$16,760 00	\$83 80			\$16,622 00	\$83 11		
Producers' Bank.....	McLeansboro'.....	50,000 00	26,500 00	132 50					\$345,500 00	\$431 88
Quincy Savings Bank.....	Quincy.....				312,000 00	390 00				
Reapers' Bank.....	Fairfield.....	50,000 00	34,000 00	170 00						
Sycamore Bank.....	Sycamore.....	25,000 00	5,000 00	25 00	15,000 00	18 75				
Traders' Bank.....	Chicago.....	50,000 00	5,444 00	27 22						
Treasury Bank.....	Griggsville.....	50,000 00	46,800 00	243 00			57,360 00	348 60		
Union Bank.....	Benton.....	25,000 00	53,459 00	422 09						
United States Stock Bank.....	Sparta.....	25,000 00	14,842 00	74 21			41,412 00	301 61		
First National Bank.....	Aurora.....				15,305 00	19 14			69,604 00	87 00
First National Bank.....	Chicago.....				86,250 00	107 81				
First National Bank.....	Cairo.....				3,750 00	4 68				
Second National Bank.....	Chicago.....									
Third National Bank.....	do.....								39,603 00	49 50
Fourth National Bank.....	do.....								96,655 00	30 20
First National Bank.....	Danville.....								3,278 00	4 10
First National Bank.....	Moline.....								17,061 00	21 32
First National Bank.....	Peoria.....								28,139 00	17 58
First National Bank.....	Rock Island.....								58,763 00	73 45
City Bank.....	Cairo.....				168,200 00	210 25			29,726 00	37 16
Illinois Savings Institution.....	Chicago.....		144,947 00	181 18					197,666 00	247 10
Marine Company.....	do.....				51,187 00	63 98			109,102 00	136 38
W. & E. W. Brown.....	Jacksonville.....				148,990 00	186 24				
W. F. Coolbaugh & Co.....	Chicago.....				800,000 00	1,000 00			849,000 00	1,061 25
W. B. West.....	Geneva.....				8,783 00	10 98				
Wiley Brothers & Co.....	Chicago.....				8,000 00	10 00				
W. F. Thornton & Son.....	Shelbyville.....				99,610 00	124 50			96,541 00	120 68
A. C. Badger & Co.....	Chicago.....				112,082 00	140 10			150,023 00	187 53
Alonzo Wood & Co.....	Rockford.....		160 00	8 00						
Ayres & Lombard.....	Griggsville.....				30,000 00	37 50			39,500 00	49 37
Brady, Hawkins & Allen.....	Aurora.....				13,702 00	17 13				
Coffin & Paddock.....	do.....				33,189 00	41 49				
C. T. Heald.....	Canton.....				13,000 00	16 25				
C. B. Blair.....	Chicago.....	50,000 00	132,000 00	1,100 00						
Chestnut & Dubois.....	Carlisle.....				247,100 00	308 88				
Claudius Jones.....	Solon.....				123,645 00	155 80			191,652 00	239 56
					8,000 00	10 00				

C. O. Parks & Co.	Chicago	116,382 00	145 47			55,200 00	69 00
Chas. B. Steele	Waukegan	22,475 00	28 09				
David Pierson	Carrollton	40,000 00	50 00				
Dills, Kern & Co.	Atlanta	12,000 00	15 00			12,000 00	15 00
Davis, Haskell & Co.	Hillsboro'	22,438 00	28 05				
D. T. Bonnell	Jerseyville	3,000 00	3 75			2,000 00	2 50
De Forest & Co.	Freeport	52,511 00	65 65			90,360 00	112 95
E. G. Miner	Winchester	50,000 00	62 50			92,000 00	115 00
E. A. d'Arcy & Cheney	Jerseyville	49,739 00	62 17			67,196 00	84 00
F. Granger Adams	Chicago	298,896 00	373 62				
Fuller & Lawrence	Belvidere	25,496 00	31 87			73,460 00	91 82
Ellis & Coleman	Dixon	20,496 00	25 62			56,000 00	70 00
Hopkins, Hunt & Co.	De Kalb	4,418 00	5 52				
H. Doolittle	Chicago	50,000 00	62 50			20,000 00	25 00
Haskell, Davis & Co.	Litchfield	11,332 00	14 16				
H. Greenebaum	Chicago	60,000 00	75 00				
J. F. Dunn & Co.	Galesburg	50,000 00	62 50				
Jas. Mitchell & Co.	Freeport	39,223 00	49 03				
J. Young Scammon	Chicago	420,241 00	525 30			464,464 00	580 58
J. C. Leonard	Beardstown	20,000 00	25 00				
J. Bunn	Springfield	639,149 00	798 93			784,752 00	980 94
J. A. Ellis & Son	Chicago	74,226 45	92 78			79,639 00	58 79
Jno. P. Campbell	do	3,470 00	4 34				
Lane, Sanford & Co.	Rockford	82,515 00	103 15			175,681 00	219 60
L. & C. H. Bull	Quincy	92,611 00	115 76			108,142 00	135 18
Lazarus Silverman	Chicago	40,000 00	50 00				
L. Mayer & Co.	do	38,246 00	47 81				
Marc & Hertel	do	5,000 00	6 25				
McClure, Holder & Co.	Bloomington	152,754 00	190 94			202,176 00	252 72
Mix & Miller	Aurora	30,927 00	38 66			45,709 00	57 14
Mitchell & Lynde	Rock Island	167,559 00	209 45			160,451 00	200 57
M. P. Ayres & Co.	Jacksonville	465,000 00	581 25			541,341 00	676 67
Preston, Willard & Kean	Chicago	47,324 00	59 15				
Perry, Spaulding & Co.	Geneseo	22,044 00	27 55				
Paddock & Barrows	Decatur	148,467 00	185 58				
Rutter, Endicut & Co.	Chicago	94,107 00	117 52				
Ruxton & Co.	do	90,000 00	112 50				
Robertson & Starr	Rockford	92,250 00	115 31				
Russell Hinkley	Belleville	51,972 00	64 97			40,144 00	50 18
Geo. C. Smith & Brother	Chicago	163,184 00	204 00				
Spafford & Penfield	Rockford	40,000 00	50 00			55,000 00	68 75
Tyler, Ullman & Co.	Chicago	6,148 00	770 00			10,110 00	12 62
Tincher & English	Danville	20,000 00	25 00			35,000 00	16 40
Thompson & Co.	Rockford	26,077 00	32 59			59,490 00	74 36
Fisher Brothers & Co.	Princeton	37,651 00	47 06				
Fuller, Johnson & Co.	Woodstock	30,000 00	37 50			34,000 00	42 50
Pettes & Ingalls	Fremont	22,500 00	28 12				
John H. Daniels	Washington	16,000 00	20 00				
Pearson, Wellen & Co.	Warsaw	16,000 00	20 00			30,500 00	38 12
Geo. Greigg & Co.	Pekin	40,228 00	50 28			67,596 00	84 49
Barber, Holbrook & Co.	Polo	4,000 00	5 00				
Jas. M. Adsit	Chicago	144,000 00	180 00				

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
Chas. Chandler & Co	Macomb				\$60,000 00	\$75 00				
M. B. Castle	Sandwich				9,000 00	11 25				
Geo. Woodruff	Joliet				72,000 00	90 00				
Stiles & Co.	Morrison				20,000 00	25 00				
Jas. Milliken	Decatur				51,000 00	63 88				
Ira Minard	St. Charles				9,000 00	11 25				
Jas. L. Waterman	Sycamore				10,000 00	12 50			\$10,000 00	\$12 50
Jno. W. Proctor & Co	Lewistown				18,000 00	22 50				
E. T. Hunt & Co	Lane				4,500 00	5 63			4,400 00	5 50
S. Pulsifer & Co.	Peoria				257,811 00	322 66			245,756 00	307 20
H. A. Mills & Co	Mt. Carroll				19,305 00	24 13			30,171 00	37 71
Smith, Bitts & Co	Fulton				3,000 00	375 00				
N. H. Ridgely & Co.	Springfield				140,315 00	175 39			194,695 00	243 37
M. P. Stone	Peoria				45,000 00	56 25				
A. D. Reed & Co	Galesburg				77,000 00	96 25			54,500 00	68 13
C. L. Nichoff & Co	Chicago				5,211 00	6 51			4,669 00	5 84
W. A. Sanborn	Sterling				3,000 00	3 75			5,000 00	6 25
Kelsey & Price	Mendota				6,551 00	1 36			19,657 00	24 57
Dustin & Musick	Lincoln				52,167 00	65 21			98,352 00	122 94
Lawrence, Pease & Town	Elgin				10,548 00	13 18			41,211 00	51 51
E. R. Fay & Co	Ottawa				13,000 00	12 26				
W. H. & H. W. Cushman	do				52,470 00	65 59				
E. L. Chapman	Monmouth				15,000 00	18 50				
Springfield Marine Fire and Insur- ance Company	Springfield								49,193 00	61 50
Sydney, Meyers & Co.	Galesburg				95,638 00	119 55			78,835 00	98 54
I. M. Mallory	Lane				1,840 00	2 30			7,920 00	9 90
Robert Meadowcroft	Chicago				40,000 00	50 00			60,000 00	75 00
B. S. Ferris & Co.	Princeton				10,000 00	12 50			15,000 00	18 75
INDIANA.										
Bank of Corydon	Corydon	\$58,157 00	\$58,157 00	\$356 57			\$59,453 00	\$369 53		
Bank of Elkhart	Elkhart	35,000 00	31,000 00	155 00			35,856 00	179 28		
Bank of Goshen	Goshen	50,000 00	80,000 00	575 00			83,253 00	607 53		
Bank of Mount Vernon	Mount Vernon	50,000 00	55,375 00	328 75						
Bank of Paoli	Paoli	50,000 00	22,069 00	110 35						
Bank of the State of Indiana	Indianapolis				750,872 00	938 59				
Branch at	Bedford	150,000 00	157,000 00	1,170 00			140,000 00	600 00		
Branch at	Connorsville	100,000 00	86,838 00	434 19			59,606 00	298 03	10,038 00	12 55

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
Chas. Chandler & Co	Macomb				\$60,000 00	\$75 00				
M. B. Castle	Sandwich				9,000 00	11 25				
Geo. Woodruff	Joliet				72,000 00	90 00				
Stiles & Co	Morrison				20,000 00	25 00				
Jas. Milliken	Decatur				51,000 00	63 88				
Ira Minard	St. Charles				9,000 00	11 25				
Jas. L. Waterman	Sycamore				10,000 00	12 50			\$10,000 00	\$12 50
Jno. W. Proctor & Co	Lewistown				18,000 00	22 50				
E. T. Hunt & Co	Lane				4,500 00	5 63			4,400 00	5 50
S. Pulsifer & Co	Peoria				257,811 00	322 66			245,756 00	307 20
H. A. Mills & Co	Mt. Carroll				19,305 00	24 13			30,171 00	37 71
Smith, Bitts & Co	Fulton				3,000 00	375 00				
N. H. Ridgely & Co	Springfield				140,315 00	175 39			194,695 00	243 37
M. P. Stone	Peoria				45,000 00	56 25				
A. D. Reed & Co	Galesburg				77,000 00	96 25			54,500 00	68 13
C. L. Nichoff & Co	Chicago				5,211 00	6 51			4,669 00	5 84
W. A. Sanborn	Sterling				3,000 00	3 75			5,000 00	6 25
Kelsey & Price	Mendota				6,551 00	1 36			19,657 00	24 57
Dustin & Musick	Lincoln				52,167 00	65 21			98,352 00	122 94
Lawrence, Pease & Town	Elgin				10,548 00	13 18			41,211 00	51 51
E. R. Fay & Co	Ottawa				13,000 00	12 26				
W. H. & H. W. Cushman	do				52,470 00	65 59				
E. L. Chapman	Monmouth				15,000 00	18 50				
Springfield Marine Fire and Insur- ance Company	Springfield								49,193 00	61 50
Sydney, Meyers & Co	Galesburg				95,638 00	119 55			78,835 00	98 54
I. M. Mallory	Lane				1,840 00	2 30			7,920 00	9 90
Robert Meadowcroft	Chicago				40,000 00	50 00			60,000 00	75 00
B. S. Ferris & Co	Princeton				10,000 00	12 50			15,000 00	18 75
INDIANA.										
Bank of Corydon	Corydon	\$58,157 00	\$58,157 00	\$356 57			\$59,453 00	\$369 53		
Bank of Elkhart	Elkhart	35,000 00	31,000 00	155 00			35,856 00	179 28		
Bank of Goshen	Goshen	50,000 00	80,000 00	575 00			83,253 00	607 53		
Bank of Mount Vernon	Mount Vernon	50,000 00	55,375 00	328 75						
Bank of Paoli	Paoli	50,000 00	22,069 00	110 35						
Bank of the State of Indiana	Indianapolis				750,872 00	938 59				
Branch at	Bedford	150,000 00	157,000 00	1,170 00			140,000 00	600 00		
Branch at	Connersville	100,000 00	86,838 00	434 19			59,606 00	298 03	10,038 00	12 55

Branch at	200,000 00	208,739 00	1,287 39	36,399 00	45 49	145,895 00	729 48	106,172 00	132 71
Branch at	125,000 00	119,843 00	698 43	16,901 40	21 13	87,105 00	435 53	55,389 00	69 24
Branch at	250,000 00	194,579 00	1,099 68	2,137 00	2 67				
Branch at	100,000 00	89,325 00	446 63	60,000 00	75 00	165,782 00	857 82	91,654 00	114 57
Branch at	200,000 00	201,565 00	1,215 65	12,183 00	15 23	86,416 00	432 08	64,713 00	80 89
Branch at	100,000 00	117,795 00	727 95	30,675 00	38 35				
Branch at	200,000 00	47,010 00	235 05						
Branch at	100,000 00	135,498 00	905 00						
Branch at	100,000 00	57,826 00	289 13			31,593 00	157 97		
Branch at	200,000 00	280,601 00	2,006 01			302,116 00	2,221 16		
Branch at	150,000 00	223,775 00	1,637 75			186,074 00	1,260 74		
Branch at	200,000 00	173,732 00	937 32	177,532 00	221 91				
Branch at	100,000 00	114,064 00	690 64			93,880 00	488 80		
Branch at	139,917 65	222,010 00	1,660 43			159,995 00	1,149 95		
Branch at	100,000 00	150,103 00	1,051 03			113,496 00	684 96		
Branch at	150,000 00	142,488 00	824 88			90,203 00	451 01		
Branch at	250,000 00	179,450 00	919 50	71,832 00	89 80				
Branch at	150,000 00	122,000 00	620 00	70,800 00	88 50				
Branch at	138,085 35	93,430 00	467 15	146,910 00	183 63				
Bank of Salem	50,000 00	56,900 00	354 00			49,885 00	273 85		
Bank of Salem	70,500 00	60,700 00	303 50	70,982 00	88 73				
Cambridge City Bank	50,350 00	173,135 00	1,504 77						
Exchange Bank	50,000 00	47,887 00	263 37			54,122 00	306 72		
Indiana Bank	114,000 00	196,682 00	1,510 82	77,143 93	96 43	197,836 00	1,510 36	87,797 00	109 74
Indiana Farmers' Bank	50,000 00	115,000 00	925 00			198,000 00	1,755 00		
Kentucky Stock Bank	50,000 00	50,000 00	275 00			34,480 00	172 40	20,000 00	25 00
La Grange Bank	50,000 00	34,757 00	173 78						
Madison Insurance Company Bank				128,905 00	161 13			143,092 00	178 86
New Albany Insurance Co. Bank				1,209 00	1 51				
Parke County Bank	100,000 00	64,562 00	322 81						
Prairie City Bank	76,600 00	25,393 00	127 00						
Salem Bank	50,000 00	56,387 00	338 87			57,098 00	345 98	39,000 00	48 75
Southern Bank of Indiana	100,000 00	72,469 00	362 35	2,664 56	3 33	56,328 00	281 64		
First National Bank	100,000 00			250,000 00	312 50				
First National Bank	150,000 00			17,227 00	21 53			41,129 00	51 41
First National Bank	67,740 00			7,355 00	9 20				
First National Bank				40,104 00	50 13				
First National Bank	100,000 00			19,647 00	24 56				
First National Bank								123,314 00	154 14
First National Bank								15,299 00	19 12
First National Bank								21,024 00	26 28
First National Bank	150,000 00							55,585 00	69 48
First National Bank								3,520 00	4 40
Greensburg Bank				101,000 00	126 25			90,300 00	112 87

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
Samuel Hamilton.....	Shelbyville .....	.....	.....	.....	\$12,000 00	\$15 00	.....	.....	\$10,000 00	\$12 50
Thomas McCoy & Co.....	Rensselaer .....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	12 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
William R. McKeen	Terre Haute .....	.....	.....	.....	406,688 00	508 36	.....	.....	.....	.....
William M. Mitchell & Sons.....	Kendalville .....	.....	.....	.....	35,628 00	44 54	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. S. Reynolds & Co.....	Lafayette .....	.....	.....	.....	161,467 10	201 83	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKeen & Deming	Terre Haute .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412,227 00	515 28
P. M. Parks & Co	Martinsville .....	.....	.....	.....	18,379 00	22 97	.....	.....	34,388 00	42 98
Parker & Co	Attica .....	.....	.....	.....	31,499 93	39 37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isaac Rector	Bedford .....	.....	.....	.....	24,500 00	30 63	.....	.....	27,500 00	34 37
A. L. Wheeler	Plymouth .....	.....	.....	.....	28,060 00	35 08	.....	.....	35,876 00	44 85
City Bank of P. M. & Co	Indianapolis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,728 00	24 66
Bank of Indiana of C. B. Blair.....	Michigan City	\$50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$168,125 00	\$1,456 25	270,556 00	338 20
IOWA.										
State Bank of Iowa, branch at	Burlington	150,000 00	\$206,799 00	\$1,547 99	159,323 00	199 15	261,926 00	2,019 26	90,541 00	113 17
Branch at	Des Moines	78,000 00	130,597 00	954 97	.....	.....	141,700 00	1,066 00	.....	.....
Branch at	Fort Madison	77,000 00	34,432 00	172 16	.....	.....	41,170 00	205 85	.....	.....
Branch at	Iowa City	50,000 00	49,269 00	267 69	43,595 00	54 49	56,964 00	344 64	77,470 00	96 84
Branch at	Council Bluffs	50,000 00	100,000 00	775 00	.....	.....	99,037 00	765 37	.....	.....
Branch at	Dubuque	70,000 00	99,160 00	676 50	122,275 00	152 83	.....	.....	.....	.....
Branch at	Keokuk	80,000 00	93,642 00	576 42	3,411 00	4 27	130,253 00	942 53	.....	.....
Branch at	Lyons	50,000 00	68,132 00	456 32	28,340 00	35 43	88,309 00	658 09	13,660 00	17 08
Branch at	McGregor	50,000 00	29,544 00	147 72	70,530 00	88 16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Branch at	Davenport	50,600 00	11,975 00	59 88	373,719 00	467 15	5,275 00	26 38	380,071 00	475 09
Branch at	Mount Pleasant	50,000 00	91,016 00	685 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Branch at	Muscatine	42,280 00	44,565 00	255 39	38,539 00	48 17	39,165 00	201 39	44,008 00	55 01
Branch at	Oskaloosa	50,000 00	90,020 00	675 20	.....	.....	92,932 00	704 32	.....	.....
Branch at	Washington	50,000 00	45,510 00	230 10	60,000 00	75 00	.....	.....	23,429 00	29 29
Pella Savings Institution.....	Pella .....	.....	.....	.....	17,386 00	21 73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co.	Dubuque .....	.....	12,000 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,570 00	30 71
First National Bank	Lyons	60,000 00	.....	.....	4,880 00	6 10	2,075 00	10 38	318,216 00	397 77
First National Bank	Davenport .....	.....	.....	.....	77,460 00	96 70	.....	.....	30,458 00	38 07
First National Bank	Iowa City .....	.....	.....	.....	7,566 00	9 46	.....	.....	.....	.....
First National Bank	Keokuk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,010 00	10 05	.....	.....
First National Bank	Ottumwa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	25 00
First National Bank	Mount Pleasant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,673 00	14 59
Saunders, Klbben & Co.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	112,228 00	140 27	.....	.....	.....	.....

Bank Name	Capital	Surplus	Reserve	Assets	Liabilities	Total
S. C. Berro & Son	21,000 00	26 25				26 25
McMurphy & Johnston & Bacon	10,000 00	12 50				12 50
Hubbard & Goodrich	3,281 00	4 10				4 10
E. B. Budd	21,437 00	26 79				26 79
William Thompson & Co	40,372 00	50 46				50 46
B. F. Allen	50,000 00	62 50				62 50
G. W. Gray & Co	6,000 00	7 50				7 50
Sam'l C. Farmer	5,000 00	6 15				6 15
George W. Jones & Co.	15,182 00	18 98				18 98
George C. Anderson & Co	60,000 00	75 00				75 00
John H. Leavitt	10,000 00	12 50				12 50
H. K. Lode & Co	62,756 00	78 45				78 45
Rensselaer Russell	29,962 00	37 95				37 95
Samuel H. Watson	10,000 00	12 50				12 50
Isett & Brewster	68,226 00	85 29				85 29
Nathan P. Dodge	10,000 00	12 50				12 50
Townsend & Knapp	17,500 00	21 87				21 87
W. P. Chase	2,400 00	3 00				3 00
William H. Tuthill	5,000 00	6 25				6 25
J. W. Ellis						
Woodbury & Abell	8,000 00	10 00				10 00
Nulander & Schierholtz	4,000 00	5 00				5 00
WISCONSIN.						
Batavian Bank	25,000 00	25 00				25 00
Bank of Beloit	25,000 00	25 00				25 00
Bank of Fox Lake	75,000 00	73 139 00				73 139 00
Bank of Grant County	30,000 00	30 000 00				30 000 00
Bank of Green Bay	50,000 00	49 000 00				49 000 00
Bank of the Interior	40,000 00	40 000 00				40 000 00
Bank of Jefferson	50,000 00	48 079 00				48 079 00
Bank of La Crosse	50,000 00	275 00				275 00
Bank of Madison	25,000 00	137 50				137 50
Bank of Manitowoc	150,000 00	424 89				424 89
Bank of Milwaukee	65,000 00	362 50				362 50
Bank of Moneka	25,000 00	50 31				50 31
Bank of Monroe	50,000 00	214 06				214 06
Bank of the Northwest	30,000 00	6 74				6 74
Bank of Oshkosh	30,000 00	162 60				162 60
Bank of Prairie du Chien	50,000 00	275 00				275 00
Bank of Prescott	25,000 00	9 99				9 99
Bank of Racine	25,000 00	9 37				9 37
Bank of Ripon	25,000 00	112 25				112 25
Bank of Sheboygan	50,000 00	275 00				275 00
Bank of Stevens's Point	25,000 00	91 60				91 60
Bank of Sparta	25,000 00	97 77				97 77
Bank of Watertown	50,000 00	274 28				274 28
Bank of Whitewater	30,000 00	63 08				63 08
Bank of Wisconsin	35,000 00	192 50				192 50
Bank of Weyauwega						
Bank of Neenah						

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....	Janesville.....	\$125,000 00	\$80,154 00	\$400 77	\$40,737 00	\$55 92	\$50,429 00	\$252 15	.....	.....
City Bank.....	Green Bay.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	137 50	.....	.....	25,000 00	137 50	\$5,770 00	\$7 21
Columbia County Bank.....	Portage City.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	275 00	2,092 00	2 61	50,000 00	275 00	9,011 00	11 26
City Bank.....	Kenosha.....	35,000 00	25,000 00	125 00	16,766 00	20 96	33,934 00	181 84	28,146 00	35 18
Corn Exchange Bank.....	Waupun.....	50,000 00	41,847 00	209 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane County Bank.....	Madison.....	50,000 00	39,804 00	199 02	98,085 00	122 61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elkhorn Bank.....	Elkhorn.....	25,000 00	20,650 00	103 25	.....	.....	20,650 00	103 25	.....	.....
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.....	Fond du Lac.....	25,000 00	24,187 00	133 03	.....	.....	22,000 00	110 00	6,241 00	7 80
Farmers' Bank.....	Beaver Dam.....	50,000 00	49,996 00	274 96	.....	.....	49,996 00	274 98	.....	.....
Frontier Bank.....	Stevens' Point.....	30,000 00	29,990 00	164 90	.....	.....	30,000 00	165 00	.....	.....
Forest City Bank.....	Waukesha.....	40,000 00	38,600 00	206 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmers and Millers' Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	250,000 00	61,946 00	309 73	247,068 00	308 83	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Bank.....	Sheboygan.....	25,000 00	21,758 00	119 67	90,023 00	113 78	24,690 00	134 40	107,551 00	134 44
Green Bay Bank.....	La Crosse.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	550 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juneau Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	200,000 00	52,360 00	261 80	61,341 00	76 68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson County Bank.....	Watertown.....	25,000 00	17,000 00	85 00	.....	.....	25,000 00	137 50	.....	.....
Kenosha County Bank.....	Kenosha.....	50,000 00	10,860 00	54 30	18,740 00	23 42	45,500 00	230 00	3,700 00	4 62
Lumberman's Bank.....	Beloit.....	30,000 00	13,881 00	76 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchant's Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	275 00	45,912 00	57 39	50,000 00	275 00	116,242 00	145 30
Milwaukee County Bank.....	do.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	275 00	50,260 00	62 82	50,000 00	275 00	60,350 00	75 44
Northern Bank.....	Green Bay.....	25,000 00	16,510 00	82 55	.....	.....	16,500 00	82 50	.....	.....
Oshkosh Commercial Bank.....	Oshkosh.....	30,000 00	26,614 00	133 07	35,697 00	44 62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie City Bank.....	do.....	25,000 00	20,000 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockwell & Co.'s Bank.....	Elkhorn.....	25,000 00	24,996 00	137 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine County Bank.....	Racine.....	100,000 00	25,735 00	128 67	105,123 00	131 40	22,912 00	114 56	158,690 00	198 36
Rock County Bank.....	Janesville.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	275 00	3,602 00	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sauk County Bank.....	Baraboo.....	40,000 00	39,941 00	219 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sauk City Bank.....	Sauk City.....	50,000 00	48,938 00	264 38	.....	.....	48,939 00	264 39	.....	.....
Second Ward Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	25,000 00	130 00	65	69,661 00	87 08	12,962 00	68 88	71,182 00	88 98
Shawano Bank.....	Sheboygan.....	35,000 00	33,425 00	176 75	.....	.....	33,250 00	175 00	.....	.....
State Bank.....	Madison.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	275 00	73,000 00	91 25	50,000 00	275 60	87,432 00	109 29
State Bank of Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	250,000 00	102,670 00	513 35	209,109 00	261 39	104,200 00	521 00	198,900 00	248 50
St. Croix Valley Bank.....	Hudson.....	25,000 00	24,800 00	135 50	.....	.....	24,800 00	135 50	.....	.....
Summit Bank.....	Oconomowoc.....	25,000 00	4,702 00	23 51	24,990 00	31 23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank.....	Columbus.....	40,000 00	52,333 00	271 67	.....	.....	40,000 00	210 00	.....	.....
Walworth County Bank.....	Delavan.....	30,000 00	29,000 00	155 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukesha County Bank.....	Waukesha.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	275 00	24,000 00	30 00	50,000 00	275 00	60,000 00	75 00
Wheat Growers' Bank.....	Sun Prairie.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	137 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co.'s Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	100,000 00	29,135 00	145 67	608,576 00	760 72	33,854 00	169 27	935,974 00	1,169 97

[illegible]

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
Deposit Bank	Lancaster	\$ 33,000 00			\$105,115 70	\$131 39			\$128,051 74	\$160 06
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky	Frankfort	300,000 00	\$354,244 00	\$2,492 44			\$224,800 00	\$1,198 00		
Branch at	Covington	500,000 00	299,441 00	1,497 21			294,559 00	1,472 79	12,841 00	16 05
Branch at	Georgetown	200,000 00	160,000 00	800 00	29,583 00	36 98				
Branch at	Henderson	125,000 00	100,000 00	500 00	80,000 00	100 00				
Branch at	Maysville	300,000 00	210,000 00	1,050 00						
Branch at	Mount Sterling	100,000 00	90,000 00	450 00			87,950 00	439 75	59,108 00	73 89
Branch at	Princeton	100,000 00	90,000 00	450 00						
Branch at	Somerseset	75,000 00	67,500 00	337 50			67,500 00	337 50		
Franklin Bank of Kentucky	Louisville				70,448 81	88 06				
German Insurance Co.'s Bank	do	40,000 00			236,793 00	296 00				
Louisville Savings Institution	do	100,000 00			447,868 30	559 83			399,219 05	499 02
Mechanics' Bank	do	100,000 00			236,543 25	295 68			260,088 08	325 11
Merchants' Bank of Kentucky	do				240,655 51	300 82			418,249 79	522 81
Northern Bank of Kentucky	Lexington	500,000 00	254,187 00	1,270 93	583,619 00	729 52	202,872 00	1,014 36	605,761 00	757 20
Branch at	Covington	450,000 00	119,056 00	595 28	304,103 00	380 13	106,576 00	532 48	491,881 31	614 85
Branch at	Louisville	630,000 00	254,215 00	1,271 07	62,589 00	78 23	234,951 00	1,174 75	259,375 00	324 22
Branch at	Paris	370,000 00	193,885 00	969 42	67,408 00	84 26	145,016 00	725 08	182,907 00	228 63
Branch at	Richmond	150,000 00	107,036 00	535 18	12,795 00	15 99	77,325 00	386 63	36,675 00	45 84
Branch at	Glasgow	150,000 00	91,672 00	458 35			73,200 00	366 00		
People's Bank of Kentucky	Louisville	150,000 00	187,420 00	1,274 20			110,000 00	550 00		
Branch at	Hartford	100,000 00	100,000 00	550 00						
Southern Bank of Kentucky	Russellville	300,000 00	326,753 00	2,217 53						
Branch at	Carrollton	200,000 00	172,454 00	924 54						
Branch at	Louisville	600,000 00	517,362 00	3,673 62						
Branch at	Owensboro'	200,000 00	172,454 00	924 54						
Branch at	Smithland	200,000 00	172,454 00	924 54						
Branch Bank of Ashland	Mayfield	69,680 00	21,260 00	106 30						
Branch Bank of Ashland	Paducah									
Grünstead & Bradley	Lexington	70,114 00					5,252 00	26 26		
Boyd, Cogleton & Co.	Sharpsburg				128,800 00	161 00			130,864 00	163 58
D. A. Sayre & Co.	Lexington				62,389 56	77 98				
John B. Tilford	do				164,418 00	205 52			164,418 00	205 52
Hord & George	Versailles				105,000 00	131 25			115,000 00	143 75
Barnee, White & Co.	Mount Sterling				50,000 00	62 50			50,000 00	62 50
C. N. Warren & Co.	Louisville				75,637 00	94 54			98,305 00	125 38
Watts, Given & Co.	Paducah				120,000 00	150 00			160,000 00	200 90
Tucker & Co.	Louisville				149,788 88	187 24			110,538 44	138 17
John Smidt & Co.	do				150,000 00	187 50			170,000 00	212 50
Pearce & Wallingford	Maysville				277,884 80	347 35			348,725 72	435 90
					57,833 00	72 29				

[illegible]

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
Third National Bank.....	St. Louis.....	\$1,049,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$24,540 00	\$61 35	\$602,940 20	\$376 83
First National Bank.....	St. Charles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,339 98	52 92
No. St. Louis Savings Association...	St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....	\$315,917 00	\$394 89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmers and Mechanics' Savings In- stitute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis Building and Savings Asso- ciation.....	St. Joseph.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000 00	37 50	.....	.....	33,000 00	41 25
States Savings Association.....	St. Louis.....	200,000 00	.....	.....	540,480 00	675 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buchanan L. & G. I. Bank Co.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	1,260,122 00	1,575 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tesson & Danjen.....	St. Joseph.....	.....	.....	.....	65,634 11	82 04	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark Brothers & Co.....	St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....	115,683 24	144 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. M. Runyan.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	39,479 00	49 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gates, Atwater & Co.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	331,763 92	414 70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dwight Durkee.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	64,000 00	80 00	.....	.....	72,000 00	90 00
G. H. Loker & Bro.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	195,530 00	244 41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haskell & Co.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	254,000 00	317 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
John M. Taylor.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	113,766 85	142 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. Beattie & Co.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	56,182 00	70 23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northrup & Co.....	St. Joseph.....	.....	.....	.....	80,000 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ladac, Toucey & Co.....	Kansas City.....	.....	.....	.....	113,288 00	141 61	.....	.....	105,230 00	131 54
Allen, Copp & Nisbet.....	St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....	141,600 00	177 00	.....	.....	142,512 00	178 17
E. Mittenberger.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	108,130 00	135 16	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. Gaylord & Sons.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,500 00	33 12
J. F. Darby & Co.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	45,775 37	57 21	.....	.....	104,705 00	130 88
.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	51,600 00	64 50	.....	.....	101,950 00	127 43
NEBRASKA.										
Kountze Brothers.....	Omaha.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrows, Millard & Co.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jaspar A. Ware.....	Nebraska City.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	12 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLORADO.										
Geo. W. Brown.....	Denver.....	.....	.....	.....	7,071 00	8 84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren Hussey & Co.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	12 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. L. Bartlett & Co.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. A. Cook & Co.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	970 00	1 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarke, Gruber & Co.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	25 00	.....	.....	8,000 00	10 00
Rogers & Wilcox.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	5 00	.....	.....	15,000 00	18 50
Cass, Eaton & Co.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	12 50	.....	.....	40,000 00	50 00
Kountze Brothers.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000 00	37 50	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALIFORNIA.

M. Brumagin & Co	San Francisco	40,000 00	50 00	196,600 00	245 75
B. F. Hastings & Co	Sacramento	167,325 00	209 15		
B. Davidson & Berri	San Francisco	400,000 00	500 00		
Donohoe, Ralston & Co	do	1,055,943 00	1,319 93		
Banks & Co	do	75,000 00	93 75		
Abel Guy	do	120,000 00	150 00		
Rideout & Smith	Marysville	74,680 00	93 35		
Hentech & Berton	San Francisco	83,826 07	104 78		
Sather & Co	do	400,000 00	500 00		
Tallant & Co	do	500,000 00	625 00		
D. O. Mills & Co	Sacramento	200,000 00	250 00		
T. Robinson, Bours & Co	Stockton	52,697 79	65 87		

MICHIGAN.

Comstock & Stout	Pontiac	25,421 03	31 78		
Stone & Witholen	Flint	24,807 39	31 01		
E. H. Sheldon	Constantine	1,500 00	1 88	2,500 00	3 12
B. Follett & Co	Ypsilanti	40,120 00	50 15		
C. H. Kingsbury	Cupapolis	5,600 00	7 00	6,200 00	7 75
T. P. Sheldon & Co	Kalamazoo	33,453 15	41 81		
Donald McIntyre	Ann Arbor	29,956 43	37 44		
W. H. Stone & Co	Adrian	69,000 00	86 25		
P. M. Everett	Marquette	2,000 00	2 50		
Vincent J. Scott	Detroit	70,851 84	88 57		
Martin L. Stout	Grand Rapids	61,244 10	76 40		
Peter White	Marquette	10,000 00	12 50		
Musgrave & Lacey	Charlotte	13,269 63	16 59		
R. C. Paine	Niles	45,343 38	56 68		
Bank of Michigan	Marshall	39,720 00	198 60		
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	Detroit	50,000 00	250 00	50,000 00	250 00
Michigan Insurance Bank	do	200,010 00	175 00		
Peninsular Bank	do	106,600 00	145 00	30,000 00	150 00
State Bank of Michigan	do				
Miller, Davis & Wetter	Ann Arbor	29,499 00	36 87	20,900 00	26 13
W. H. Waldby & Co	Adrian	38,156 62	47 75	36,140 00	45 17
Grosvenor & Co	Jonesville	14,764 89	18 45		
Cooper, Thompson & Co	Jackson	115,716 83	144 73		
D. Gould & Co	Owasso	4,432 25	5 54	4,703 35	5 88
A. W. Brockway & Co	Flint	2,779 81	3 47		
H. S. P. Little & Co	East Saginaw	175,138 73	218 92	163,140 08	203 93
J. O. Seeley	Kalamazoo	6,000 00	7 50		
E. & F. P. Bogardus	Ypsilanti	46,300 00	57 88		
James Kennedy	Ionia	8,000 00	10 00		
W. P. Burhans	do	2,000 00	2 50	2,000 00	2 50
Waldron & Baldy	Hillsdale	24,143 00	30 18	40,000 00	50 00
Dennis & Starr	Coldwater	34,940 14	43 67		
Ledyard & Fralick	Grand Rapids	64,455 96	80 57	71,043 88	88 80
Bois, Rude & Co	Hudson	76,423 00	95 53	71,194 00	88 99
D. L. Latourette	Penton	7,500 00	9 37	9,000 00	11 25

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
Frink & Co	Battle Creek .....	.....	.....	.....	\$20,000 00	\$25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawyer & Young	Coldwater .....	.....	.....	.....	50,000 00	62 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
First National Bank	Ann Arbor	\$75,000 00	.....	.....	29,812 77	37 26	.....	.....	.....	.....
First National Bank	Fenton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,600 00	\$3 25
First National Bank	Detroit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,744 00	91 26
First National Bank	Hillsdale .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,871 00	4 84
First National Bank	Ionia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	4 17
Second National Bank	Detroit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159,055 00	161 29
Woodbury, P., & Worth	Kalamazoo .....	.....	.....	.....	48,980 44	61 22	.....	.....	58,612 80	73 27
Geo. L. Burrows	Saginaw .....	.....	.....	.....	34,877 00	43 60	.....	.....	44,901 00	56 13
MINNESOTA.										
Bank of Red Wing	Red Wing	55,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$31,610 00	\$158 05	.....	.....
Bank of Stillwater	Stillwater	25,000 00	.....	.....	20,000 00	25 00	25,000 00	125 00	.....	.....
Bank of Hastings	Hastings .....	.....	.....	.....	14,147 45	17 68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Chatfield	Chatfield	50,000 00	\$30,000 00	\$165 00	.....	.....	47,350 00	248 50	.....	.....
Bank of Minnesota	St. Paul's	100,000 00	80,000 00	400 00	20,000 00	25 00	80,000 00	400 00	.....	.....
Bank of Southern Minnesota	Winona	44,000 00	26,470 00	132 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse and La Crescent Bank	Hookak	50,000 00	27,960 00	139 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marine Bank	St. Paul's	25,000 00	25,750 00	143 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
H. Wilson & Co	Faribault .....	.....	.....	.....	12,000 00	15 00	.....	.....	15,000 00	18 75
J. C. Easton	Chatfield .....	.....	.....	.....	5,601 72	7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith & Dickinson	Red Wing .....	.....	.....	.....	24,123 00	30 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chadbowen & Whitney	Rochester .....	.....	.....	.....	7,796 26	9 75	.....	.....	5,697 59	7 12
E. H. Smith & Co	Mankato .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	3 75
Edgerton & Donahower	St. Peter's .....	.....	.....	.....	9,710 50	12 15	.....	.....	14,160 11	17 71
Parker Paine	St. Paul's .....	.....	.....	.....	5,121 00	6 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thompson Brothers	do .....	.....	.....	.....	40,000 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. Chamberlain & Co	Lake City .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,383 89	1 73
Berry, Dawson & Co	St. Paul's .....	.....	.....	.....	14,639 12	18 29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willins, Brothers & Dunbar	do .....	.....	.....	.....	20,087 79	25 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
KANSAS.										
J. W. Morris	Leavenworth .....	.....	.....	.....	18,000 00	22 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott, Kerr & Co	do .....	.....	.....	.....	173,566 75	216 95	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. H. R. Lykens	Lawrence .....	.....	.....	.....	5,600 00	7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 14th of April, information concerning the papers in the case of William Yokum, now confined in the penitentiary at Albany, New York.

JUNE 14, 1864.—Read.

JUNE 20, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 13, 1864.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the Senate, passed on the 14th of April, 1864, calling on me for the papers in the case of William Yokum, now confined in the penitentiary at Albany, New York, together with the record of the court before which said Yokum was tried, I have the honor to state that at the time that resolution was received the papers and record were not in this department, but were in the hands of the Attorney General, and have but recently been obtained from him by an order of the President, and that a copy of the record has been transmitted by this department to the President, to be forwarded to the Senate, in pursuance of its resolution, if he deems proper to do so. The delay in transmitting the papers was occasioned by the fact that the record was not in the possession or control of this department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Hon. DANIEL CLARK,

President pro tempore, United States Senate.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 4th March, 1864, I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of War in the case of William Yokum, with accompanying papers.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1864.

Abstract of reports made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by banks, associations, &c.—Continued.

Banking-house.	Location.	Capital.	October, 1863.				April, 1864.			
			Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.	Average cir- culation.	Tax.	Taxable de- posits.	Tax.
Frink & Co	Battle Creek				\$20,000 00	\$25 00				
Lawyer & Young	Coldwater				50,000 00	62 50				
First National Bank	Ann Arbor	\$75,000 00			29,812 77	37 26			\$2,600 00	\$3 25
First National Bank	Fenton								103,744 00	91 26
First National Bank	Detroit								3,871 00	4 84
First National Bank	Hillsdale								20,000 00	4 17
First National Bank	Ionia								159,055 00	161 29
Second National Bank	Detroit				48,980 44	61 22			58,612 80	73 27
Woodbury, P., & Worth	Kalamazoo				34,877 00	43 60			44,901 00	56 13
Geo. L. Burrows	Saginaw									
MINNESOTA.										
Bank of Red Wing	Red Wing	55,000 00					\$31,610 00	\$158 05		
Bank of Stillwater	Stillwater	25,000 00			20,000 00	25 00	25,000 00	125 00		
Bank of Hastings	Hastings				14,147 45	17 68				
Bank of Chatfield	Chatfield	50,000 00	\$30,000 00	\$165 00			47,350 00	248 50		
Bank of Minnesota	St. Paul's	100,000 00	80,000 00	400 00	20,000 00	25 00	80,000 00	400 00		
Bank of Southern Minnesota	Winona	44,000 00	26,470 00	132 25						
La Crosse and La Crescent Bank	Hookak	50,000 00	27,960 00	139 80						
Marine Bank	St. Paul's	25,000 00	25,750 00	143 75						
H. Wilson & Co	Faribault				12,000 00	15 00			15,000 00	18 75
J. C. Easton	Chatfield				5,601 72	7 00				
Smith & Dickinson	Red Wing				24,123 00	30 15				
Chadbowen & Whitney	Rochester				7,796 26	9 75			5,697 59	7 12
E. H. Smith & Co	Mankato								3,000 00	3 75
Edgerton & Donahower	St. Peter's				9,710 50	12 15			14,160 11	17 71
Parker Paine	St. Paul's				5,121 00	6 40				
Thompson Brothers	do				40,000 00	50 00				
E. Chamberlain & Co	Lake City								1,383 89	1 73
Berry, Dawson & Co	St. Paul's				14,639 12	18 29				
Willins, Brothers & Dunbar	do				20,087 79	25 11				
KANSAS.										
J. W. Morris	Leavenworth				18,000 00	22 50				
Scott, Kerr & Co	do				173,566 75	216 95				
W. H. R. Lykens	Lawrence				5,600 00	7 00				

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 14th of April, information concerning the papers in the case of William Yokum, now confined in the penitentiary at Albany, New York.

JUNE 14, 1864.—Read.

JUNE 20, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 13, 1864.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the Senate, passed on the 14th of April, 1864, calling on me for the papers in the case of William Yokum, now confined in the penitentiary at Albany, New York, together with the record of the court before which said Yokum was tried, I have the honor to state that at the time that resolution was received the papers and record were not in this department, but were in the hands of the Attorney General, and have but recently been obtained from him by an order of the President, and that a copy of the record has been transmitted by this department to the President, to be forwarded to the Senate, in pursuance of its resolution, if he deems proper to do so. The delay in transmitting the papers was occasioned by the fact that the record was not in the possession or control of this department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

HON. DANIEL CLARK,

President pro tempore, United States Senate.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 4th March, 1864, I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of War in the case of William Yokum, with accompanying papers.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1864.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 13, 1864.

SIR: In answer to the accompanying resolution of the Senate, referred by you to this department, I have the honor to return herewith a copy of the record containing the charges, sentence, judgment, and proceedings in the case of William Yokum.

In reply to the latter part of the resolution, inquiring whether Yokum is now in prison, I have the honor to state that he is in the penitentiary at Albany, under and for the term of the sentence of the commission that tried him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.

Case of William Yokum.

General Orders, }
No. 31. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, January 25, 1864.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

II.. Before a military commission, which convened at Washington, D. C., December 31, 1863, pursuant to Special Orders No. 390, dated August 31, 1863; Special Orders No. 399, dated September 5, 1863; Special Orders No. 422, dated September 21, 1863; Special Orders No. 434, dated September 28, 1863; Special Orders No. 487, dated November 2, 1863; Special Orders No. 489, dated November 3, 1863; and Special Orders No. 497, dated November 9, 1863, War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, and of which Major General S. P. Heintzelman is president, was arraigned and tried—

1. *William Yokum.*

CHARGE I.—“Aiding in kidnapping and abstracting an employé of the United States from the military service thereof, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.”

Specification.—“In this: that *William Yokum*, being an employé of the United States in charge of contrabands at the military post of Cairo, Illinois, and serving with the army of the United States in the field, did induce one Morris McComb, a contraband under his charge, and an employé of the United States in the quartermaster's department at said post, to accompany him, under a false pretence, to a point on the Ohio river, near said Cairo, and did there deliver him to one Joseph K. Gant, who then and there, by force of arms, and in the presence and with the consent of him, the said *Yokum*, seized and confined with ropes the said McComb, and conveyed him from said post and service, and from the charge of him, the said *Yokum*. This in pursuance of a previous agreement between the said Gant and the said *Yokum*, and with the view of having the said McComb conveyed to the State of Kentucky and reduced to slavery. All this at or near Cairo, Illinois, on or about the 14th day of August, 1863.”

CHARGE II.—“Violation of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.”

Specification.—“In this: that *William Yokum*, being an employé of the United States in the charge of the contrabands at the military post of Cairo, Illinois, and serving with the army of the United States in the field, did agree with one Joseph K. Gant to deliver up to him, for the purpose of being forcibly conveyed from said post and reduced to slavery, one Morris McComb, a contraband negro in his charge, and an employé of the United States quartermaster's department at said post; and did so deliver up the said McComb to said Gant against the will of said McComb, and did accept and receive from said Gant, as a compensation for his services in so doing, the sum of fifty dollars, (\$50.) This in violation of orders and of the trust committed to him, the said *Yokum*, and with a knowledge on his part that the said Gant had no right or property in or to said McComb as a slave. All this at or near Cairo, Illinois, on or about the 14th day of August, 1863.”

To which charges and specifications the accused, *William Yokum*, pleaded “Not Guilty.”

FINDING.

The Court, after mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, finds the accused, *William Yokum*, as follows:

CHARGE I.

Of the *Specification*, “Guilty.”
Of the CHARGE, “Guilty.”

CHARGE II.

Of the *Specification*, “Guilty.”
Of the CHARGE, “Guilty.”

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, the said *William Yokum*, “*To be confined at hard labor for the term of five years in the penitentiary at Albany, New York, or in such other place as the Secretary of War may direct.*”

IV.. The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of *William Yokum* are approved. He will be sent by the military governor of the District of Columbia, under proper guard, to Albany, N. Y., and delivered to the warden of the penitentiary there.

By order of the Secretary of War.

Official.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Proceedings of a general court-martial convened at Washington, D. C., December, 1863, and January, 1864, by virtue of Special Orders Nos. 390 and 434.

Major General S. P. Heintzelman, president, Major G. G. Hastings, judge advocate.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM YOKUM.

Special Orders, }
No. 390. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, August 31, 1863.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

5. A military commission will convene in this city at 11 o'clock a. m., September 6, 1863, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it by the proper authority. It will continue its sessions until further orders.

Detail for the commission: Major General C. C. Augur, United States volunteers; Brigadier General J. W. Ripley, United States army; Brigadier General W. S. Ketchum, United States volunteers; Brigadier General H. E. Paine, United States volunteers; Brigadier General James Barnes, United States volunteers; Major George G. Hastings, 1st United States sharpshooters, judge advocate.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Special Orders, }
No. 399. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, September 5, 1863.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

17. Brigadier General J. W. Ripley, United States army, is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the military commission convened by virtue of Special Orders No. 390, August 31, 1863, from this office, and Colonel George Thom, additional aide-de-camp, is detailed as a member of said commission in his place.

The commission will commence its sessions on the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Special Orders, }
No. 422. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, September 21, 1863.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

12. Brigadier General Barnes, United States volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the military commission convened by Special Orders

No. 390, August 31, 1863, from this office, and Colonel T. Ingraham, 38th Massachusetts volunteers, is detailed as a member of said commission in his place.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Special Orders, }
No. 434. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, September 28, 1863.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

28. The military commission of which Major General Augur, United States volunteers, is president, instituted in Special Orders No. 390, of August 31, 1863, from this office, is hereby resolved into a general court-martial. Colonel J. H. Potter, 12th New Hampshire volunteers, is hereby added to the detail for the court.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Special Orders, }
No. 487. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, November 2, 1863.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

15. Brigadier General W. S. Ketchum, United States volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the general court-martial convened by Special Orders No. 390, August 31, 1863, from this office, to take effect when the case of Smithson, now pending, shall be concluded.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Special Orders, }
No. 489. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, November 3, 1863.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

12. Brigadier General Charles Griffin, United States volunteers, is hereby detailed for duty as a member of the general court-martial convened by Special Orders No. 390, August 31, 1863, from this office, and of which Major General C. C. Augur, United States volunteers, is president, now in session in this city.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Special Orders, }
No. 497. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, November 9, 1863.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

40. Major General C. C. Auger, United States volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the general court-martial convened by Special Orders No. 390, August 31, 1863, from this office, and Major General S. P. Heintzelman, United States volunteers, is hereby detailed for duty as a member in his place.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Special Orders, }
No. 554. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, December 15, 1863.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

36. The following officers are hereby detailed for duty as members of the general court-martial convened by virtue of Special Orders No. 390, August 31, 1863, from this office:

Colonel Ira C. Abbott, 1st Michigan volunteers.

Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Thompson, 107th Pennsylvania volunteers.

Major B. C. Ludlow, aide-de-camp to General Meade.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 31, 1863.*

The court met pursuant to the foregoing orders and to adjournment at 10 o'clock a. m.

Present:

1. Major General S. P. Heintzelman, United States volunteers.
 2. Brigadier General Charles Griffin, United States volunteers.
 3. Brigadier General H. E. Paine, United States volunteers.
 4. Colonel George Thom, additional aide-de-camp.
 5. Colonel T. Ingraham, 38th Massachusetts volunteers.
 6. Colonel J. H. Potter, 12th New Hampshire volunteers.
 7. Colonel Ira C. Abbott, 1st Michigan volunteers.
 8. Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Thompson, 107th Pennsylvania volunteers.
 9. Major B. C. Ludlow, aide-de-camp to General Meade.
- Major George G. Hastings, 1st United States sharpshooters, judge advocate.

The court then proceeded to the trial of William Yokum, who was called before the court, and having heard the orders appointing the court, and the orders changing the detail read, (viz: Special Orders 390, 399, 422, 434, 487, 489, 497, and 554, hereto annexed,) was asked if he had any objection to any member of the detail. He replied, I have no objection.

The court was then duly sworn by the judge advocate, and the judge advocate by the president of the court, in presence of the accused.

Sergeant S. L. Gerould was then duly sworn by the judge advocate as recorder to the court in presence of the accused.

The accused, William Yokum, was then arraigned on the following charges and specifications:

Charges and specifications against William Yokum.

CHARGE I.—Aiding in kidnapping and abstracting an employé of the United States from the military service thereof, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification.—In this: that *William Yokum*, being an employé of the United States in charge of contrabands at the military post of Cairo, Illinois, and serving with the army of the United States in the field, did induce one Morris McComb, a contraband under his charge, and an employé of the United States in the quartermaster's department at said post, to accompany him, under a false pretence, to a point on the Ohio river near said Cairo, and did there deliver him to one Joseph K. Gant, who then and there, by force of arms, and in the presence and with the consent of him, the said *Yokum*, seized and confined with ropes the said McComb, and conveyed him from said post and service, and from the charge of him, the said *Yokum*. This in pursuance of a previous agreement between the said Gant and the said *Yokum*, and with the view of having the said McComb conveyed to the State of Kentucky and reduced to slavery. All this at or near Cairo, Illinois, on or about the 14th day of August, 1863.

CHARGE II.—Violation of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification.—In this: that *William Yokum*, being an employé of the United States in the charge of the contrabands at the military post of Cairo, Illinois, and serving with the army of the United States in the field, did agree with one Joseph K. Gant to deliver up to him, for the purpose of being forcibly conveyed from said post and reduced to slavery, one Morris McComb, a contraband negro in his charge, and an employé of the United States quartermaster's department at said post, and did so deliver up the said McComb to said Gant against the will of said McComb, and did accept and receive from said Gant, as a compensation for his services in so doing, the sum of fifty dollars (\$50.) This in violation of orders and of the trust committed to him, the said *Yokum*, and with a knowledge on his part that the said Gant had no right or property in or to said McComb as a slave. All this at or near Cairo, Illinois, on or about the 14th day of August, 1863.

GEORGE G. HASTINGS,

Major and Judge Advocate, G. C. M.

Witnesses: Lieutenant Gilbert, Lieutenant Cunningham, Morris McComb, Joseph K. Gant.

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the specification of the first charge, not guilty.

To the first charge, not guilty.

To the specification of the second charge, not guilty.

To the second charge, not guilty.

Morris McComb, a witness for the prosecution, was then called, and, being duly sworn by the judge advocate, testified as follows:

Direct examination.

Question by the judge advocate. Where did you live before you came to Washington?

Answer. In Cairo, Illinois.

Question by the judge advocate. Do you know the accused, William Yokum?

Answer. Yes.

Question by the judge advocate. Were you a slave or free before you went to Cairo?

Answer. I was a slave of Jesse McComb, or his son, of Kentucky.

Question by the judge advocate. When did you leave your master and go to Cairo?

Answer. I think I left him some time last May. I then went to Fort Donelson. I worked there on the fortifications, in the government employ. I ran away from my master. About the middle of the summer I was sent to Cairo; remained in Cairo till Mr. Gant took me away in the steamboat, which was in the summer. I worked in Cairo, in government employ, under Mr. Yokum. He put my name down in a book when I first went there. He had charge of the colored men at Cairo.

Question by the judge advocate. State all the circumstances of your leaving Cairo, and what connexion the accused had with your leaving.

Answer. Mr. Yokum came out to the barracks and called me. Then he says, "That is McComb, is it." I says, "Yes." Then he said, "Get into the wagon with Jim;" and then I got in the wagon and rode to Mr. Yokum's house. That was outside the camp. He then told me to get on a mule. I got on. Then he got on his horse; then told me, "Come go with me and hunt for some secesh cows." Then he says, a man at Mound City gave him a couple of secesh cows, and wanted I should drive them in in the evening. By and by when we rid on, and I saw a lot of cows, and I says, "Mr. Yokum, mebbe them's your cows." Then he says, "No, we'll ride on further, and if we don't find them, then we'll come back to them cows." Then we rid on all through the woods and high weeds, every which way, and then come on out to the river, and Mr. Gant was on the river bank. We found him there, and when I saw him he was pretty nigh to me. He had a pistol drawn on me, and told me if I run he would shoot me; and then Mr. Gant catches hold of me and pulls me off the mule, and handed Mr. Yokum something in a white paper over the horse's neck, and then Mr. Gant takes me down on the river bank, and ties my hands behind me. Mr. Yokum, saw Mr. Gant pull me off the horse. He did not see him tie me. He saw him draw a pistol. Mr. Gant said, "This is my boy," and said he would report Mr. Yokum at Washington city. I said, and Mr. Yokum heard me, "Mr. Yokum you have just brought me up here for Mr. Gant to catch me." And he said, "No, he didn't." And then when Mr. Gant took me down to the river bank and tied me, he took off my hat and waved it. I had on a white hat, and he had a black hat. He waved it as a signal for the boat to come ashore. It was a steamboat. And then the boat came ashore and run out a plank, and he (Mr. Gant) pushed me on board, cut the rope loose behind me, and ran off towards the cabin, and the boat went up the river. I don't think Mr. Yokum was gone then. Mr. Yokum went away after Mr. Gant gave him the piece of paper. I was taken away against my will. Then, after that, the deck hands got around me and commenced talking to me, and before I could say anything Mr. Gant called me up on deck into the cabin, and put me in the cabin. Mr. Gant was in there, and Mr. McComb, one or the other, all of the time. They

took me on to Paducah, and the provost guard took me off. Mr. McComb was my former master.

Question by the judge advocate. Did you get any cows?

Answer. No, sir.

Cross-examination.

Question by the accused. Did I not plead with Mr. Gant not to treat you harshly?

Answer. No, sir. I don't remember it.

Question by the accused. Do you not recollect of my saying anything?

Answer. No, sir; not anything more than I have stated to these gentlemen.

Question by the accused. How many days were you under my charge?

Answer. I think four weeks, lacking one day. One day I was sick.

Question by the accused. How did you come to leave Fort Donelson?

Answer. We boys heard that they was going to send us up to Clarksville so that our masters could get us. Then I went to the provost marshal and got a pass, and went down to Cairo. The cook sergeant said I had better go down there.

Question by the accused. How many days before you left Fort Donelson did you see your master there?

Answer. I don't know how many days. I saw my master there, and talked with him.

Question by the accused. Did he take any of his servants away from Fort Donelson?

Answer. He did; some of them. They went with him.

Question by the accused. How many did he take from there?

Answer. I think, five or six.

Question by the accused. Did he say anything to you about going with him?

Answer. Yes, sir. He tried to get me to go home with him, but I wouldn't go.

Question by the accused. How many days do you think this was before you left Fort Donelson?

Answer. I don't know. I don't recollect.

Question by the court. How far did your master live from Fort Donelson, and where did he live?

Answer. I don't know how far he lived. He started on Saturday night, and got there Sunday night about 2 o'clock. It was on the other side of the river from Fort Donelson. He lives six miles this side of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. That is the nearest town I know of.

Richard D. Cunningham, a witness for the prosecution, was then called, and, being duly sworn by the judge advocate, testified as follows:

Direct examination.

Question by the judge advocate. What is your rank and position in the army, and what was it on the 14th August last, and immediately before and after that time?

Answer. Second lieutenant, 2d Illinois artillery, acting ordnance officer of the post of Paducah.

Question by the judge advocate. Were you on a steamboat near Cairo on that day?

Answer. I was on the steamboat near Cairo on or about that day. I can't be positive of the date.

Question by the judge advocate. Do you know the colored boy, Morris McComb?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Morris McComb, a witness for the prosecution, was then called, and, being duly sworn by the judge advocate, testified as follows:

Direct examination.

Question by the judge advocate. Where did you live before you came to Washington?

Answer. In Cairo, Illinois.

Question by the judge advocate. Do you know the accused, William Yokum?

Answer. Yes.

Question by the judge advocate. Were you a slave or free before you went to Cairo?

Answer. I was a slave of Jesse McComb, or his son, of Kentucky.

Question by the judge advocate. When did you leave your master and go to Cairo?

Answer. I think I left him some time last May. I then went to Fort Donelson. I worked there on the fortifications, in the government employ. I ran away from my master. About the middle of the summer I was sent to Cairo; remained in Cairo till Mr. Gant took me away in the steamboat, which was in the summer. I worked in Cairo, in government employ, under Mr. Yokum. He put my name down in a book when I first went there. He had charge of the colored men at Cairo.

Question by the judge advocate. State all the circumstances of your leaving Cairo, and what connexion the accused had with your leaving.

Answer. Mr. Yokum came out to the barracks and called me. Then he says, "That is McComb, is it." I says, "Yes." Then he said, "Get into the wagon with Jim;" and then I got in the wagon and rode to Mr. Yokum's house. That was outside the camp. He then told me to get on a mule. I got on. Then he got on his horse; then told me, "Come go with me and hunt for some secesh cows." Then he says, a man at Mound City gave him a couple of secesh cows, and wanted I should drive them in in the evening. By and by when we rid on, and I saw a lot of cows, and I says, "Mr. Yokum, mebbe them's your cows." Then he says, "No, we'll ride on further, and if we don't find them, then we'll come back to them cows." Then we rid on all through the woods and high weeds, every which way, and then come on out to the river, and Mr. Gant was on the river bank. We found him there, and when I saw him he was pretty nigh to me. He had a pistol drawn on me, and told me if I run he would shoot me; and then Mr. Gant catches hold of me and pulls me off the mule, and handed Mr. Yokum something in a white paper over the horse's neck, and then Mr. Gant takes me down on the river bank, and ties my hands behind me. Mr. Yokum, saw Mr. Gant pull me off the horse. He did not see him tie me. He saw him draw a pistol. Mr. Gant said, "This is my boy," and said he would report Mr. Yokum at Washington city. I said, and Mr. Yokum heard me, "Mr. Yokum you have just brought me up here for Mr. Gant to catch me." And he said, "No, he didn't." And then when Mr. Gant took me down to the river bank and tied me, he took off my hat and waved it. I had on a white hat, and he had a black hat. He waved it as a signal for the boat to come ashore. It was a steamboat. And then the boat came ashore and run out a plank, and he (Mr. Gant) pushed me on board, cut the rope loose behind me, and ran off towards the cabin, and the boat went up the river. I don't think Mr. Yokum was gone then. Mr. Yokum went away after Mr. Gant gave him the piece of paper. I was taken away against my will. Then, after that, the deck hands got around me and commenced talking to me, and before I could say anything Mr. Gant called me up on deck into the cabin, and put me in the cabin. Mr. Gant was in there, and Mr. McComb, one or the other, all of the time. They

took me on to Paducah, and the provost guard took me off. Mr. McComb was my former master.

Question by the judge advocate. Did you get any cows?

Answer. No, sir.

Cross-examination.

Question by the accused. Did I not plead with Mr. Gant not to treat you harshly?

Answer. No, sir. I don't remember it.

Question by the accused. Do you not recollect of my saying anything?

Answer. No, sir; not anything more than I have stated to these gentlemen.

Question by the accused. How many days were you under my charge?

Answer. I think four weeks, lacking one day. One day I was sick.

Question by the accused. How did you come to leave Fort Donelson?

Answer. We boys heard that they was going to send us up to Clarksville so that our masters could get us. Then I went to the provost marshal and got a pass, and went down to Cairo. The cook sergeant said I had better go down there.

Question by the accused. How many days before you left Fort Donelson did you see your master there?

Answer. I don't know how many days. I saw my master there, and talked with him.

Question by the accused. Did he take any of his servants away from Fort Donelson?

Answer. He did; some of them. They went with him.

Question by the accused. How many did he take from there?

Answer. I think, five or six.

Question by the accused. Did he say anything to you about going with him?

Answer. Yes, sir. He tried to get me to go home with him, but I wouldn't go.

Question by the accused. How many days do you think this was before you left Fort Donelson?

Answer. I don't know. I don't recollect.

Question by the court. How far did your master live from Fort Donelson, and where did he live?

Answer. I don't know how far he lived. He started on Saturday night, and got there Sunday night about 2 o'clock. It was on the other side of the river from Fort Donelson. He lives six miles this side of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. That is the nearest town I know of.

Richard D. Cunningham, a witness for the prosecution, was then called, and, being duly sworn by the judge advocate, testified as follows:

Direct examination.

Question by the judge advocate. What is your rank and position in the army, and what was it on the 14th August last, and immediately before and after that time?

Answer. Second lieutenant, 2d Illinois artillery, acting ordnance officer of the post of Paducah.

Question by the judge advocate. Were you on a steamboat near Cairo on that day?

Answer. I was on the steamboat near Cairo on or about that day. I can't be positive of the date.

Question by the judge advocate. Do you know the colored boy, Morris McComb?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Morris McComb, a witness for the prosecution, was then called, and, being duly sworn by the judge advocate, testified as follows:

Direct examination.

Question by the judge advocate. Where did you live before you came to Washington?

Answer. In Cairo, Illinois.

Question by the judge advocate. Do you know the accused, William Yokum?

Answer. Yes.

Question by the judge advocate. Were you a slave or free before you went to Cairo?

Answer. I was a slave of Jesse McComb, or his son, of Kentucky.

Question by the judge advocate. When did you leave your master and go to Cairo?

Answer. I think I left him some time last May. I then went to Fort Donelson. I worked there on the fortifications, in the government employ. I ran away from my master. About the middle of the summer I was sent to Cairo; remained in Cairo till Mr. Gant took me away in the steamboat, which was in the summer. I worked in Cairo, in government employ, under Mr. Yokum. He put my name down in a book when I first went there. He had charge of the colored men at Cairo.

Question by the judge advocate. State all the circumstances of your leaving Cairo, and what connexion the accused had with your leaving.

Answer. Mr. Yokum came out to the barracks and called me. Then he says, "That is McComb, is it." I says, "Yes." Then he said, "Get into the wagon with Jim;" and then I got in the wagon and rode to Mr. Yokum's house. That was outside the camp. He then told me to get on a mule. I got on. Then he got on his horse; then told me, "Come go with me and hunt for some secesh cows." Then he says, a man at Mound City gave him a couple of secesh cows, and wanted I should drive them in in the evening. By and by when we rid on, and I saw a lot of cows, and I says, "Mr. Yokum, mebbe them's your cows." Then he says, "No, we'll ride on further, and if we don't find them, then we'll come back to them cows." Then we rid on all through the woods and high weeds, every which way, and then come on out to the river, and Mr. Gant was on the river bank. We found him there, and when I saw him he was pretty nigh to me. He had a pistol drawn on me, and told me if I run he would shoot me; and then Mr. Gant catches hold of me and pulls me off the mule, and handed Mr. Yokum something in a white paper over the horse's neck, and then Mr. Gant takes me down on the river bank, and ties my hands behind me. Mr. Yokum, saw Mr. Gant pull me off the horse. He did not see him tie me. He saw him draw a pistol. Mr. Gant said, "This is my boy," and said he would report Mr. Yokum at Washington city. I said, and Mr. Yokum heard me, "Mr. Yokum you have just brought me up here for Mr. Gant to catch me." And he said, "No, he didn't." And then when Mr. Gant took me down to the river bank and tied me, he took off my hat and waved it. I had on a white hat, and he had a black hat. He waved it as a signal for the boat to come ashore. It was a steamboat. And then the boat came ashore and run out a plank, and he (Mr. Gant) pushed me on board, cut the rope loose behind me, and ran off towards the cabin, and the boat went up the river. I don't think Mr. Yokum was gone then. Mr. Yokum went away after Mr. Gant gave him the piece of paper. I was taken away against my will. Then, after that, the deck hands got around me and commenced talking to me, and before I could say anything Mr. Gant called me up on deck into the cabin, and put me in the cabin. Mr. Gant was in there, and Mr. McComb, one or the other, all of the time. They

took me on to Paducah, and the provost guard took me off. Mr. McComb was my former master.

Question by the judge advocate. Did you get any cows?

Answer. No, sir.

Cross-examination.

Question by the accused. Did I not plead with Mr. Gant not to treat you harshly?

Answer. No, sir. I don't remember it.

Question by the accused. Do you not recollect of my saying anything?

Answer. No, sir; not anything more than I have stated to these gentlemen.

Question by the accused. How many days were you under my charge?

Answer. I think four weeks, lacking one day. One day I was sick.

Question by the accused. How did you come to leave Fort Donelson?

Answer. We boys heard that they was going to send us up to Clarksville so that our masters could get us. Then I went to the provost marshal and got a pass, and went down to Cairo. The cook sergeant said I had better go down there.

Question by the accused. How many days before you left Fort Donelson did you see your master there?

Answer. I don't know how many days. I saw my master there, and talked with him.

Question by the accused. Did he take any of his servants away from Fort Donelson?

Answer. He did; some of them. They went with him.

Question by the accused. How many did he take from there?

Answer. I think, five or six.

Question by the accused. Did he say anything to you about going with him?

Answer. Yes, sir. He tried to get me to go home with him, but I wouldn't go.

Question by the accused. How many days do you think this was before you left Fort Donelson?

Answer. I don't know. I don't recollect.

Question by the court. How far did your master live from Fort Donelson, and where did he live?

Answer. I don't know how far he lived. He started on Saturday night, and got there Sunday night about 2 o'clock. It was on the other side of the river from Fort Donelson. He lives six miles this side of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. That is the nearest town I know of.

Richard D. Cunningham, a witness for the prosecution, was then called, and, being duly sworn by the judge advocate, testified as follows:

Direct examination.

Question by the judge advocate. What is your rank and position in the army, and what was it on the 14th August last, and immediately before and after that time?

Answer. Second lieutenant, 2d Illinois artillery, acting ordnance officer of the post of Paducah.

Question by the judge advocate. Were you on a steamboat near Cairo on that day?

Answer. I was on the steamboat near Cairo on or about that day. I can't be positive of the date.

Question by the judge advocate. Do you know the colored boy, Morris McComb?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Morris McComb, a witness for the prosecution, was then called, and, being duly sworn by the judge advocate, testified as follows:

Direct examination.

Question by the judge advocate. Where did you live before you came to Washington?

Answer. In Cairo, Illinois.

Question by the judge advocate. Do you know the accused, William Yokum?

Answer. Yes.

Question by the judge advocate. Were you a slave or free before you went to Cairo?

Answer. I was a slave of Jesse McComb, or his son, of Kentucky.

Question by the judge advocate. When did you leave your master and go to Cairo?

Answer. I think I left him some time last May. I then went to Fort Donelson. I worked there on the fortifications, in the government employ. I ran away from my master. About the middle of the summer I was sent to Cairo; remained in Cairo till Mr. Gant took me away in the steamboat, which was in the summer. I worked in Cairo, in government employ, under Mr. Yokum. He put my name down in a book when I first went there. He had charge of the colored men at Cairo.

Question by the judge advocate. State all the circumstances of your leaving Cairo, and what connexion the accused had with your leaving.

Answer. Mr. Yokum came out to the barracks and called me. Then he says, "That is McComb, is it." I says, "Yes." Then he said, "Get into the wagon with Jim;" and then I got in the wagon and rode to Mr. Yokum's house. That was outside the camp. He then told me to get on a mule. I got on. Then he got on his horse; then told me, "Come go with me and hunt for some secesh cows." Then he says, a man at Mound City gave him a couple of secesh cows, and wanted I should drive them in in the evening. By and by when we rid on, and I saw a lot of cows, and I says, "Mr. Yokum, mebbe them's your cows." Then he says, "No, we'll ride on further, and if we don't find them, then we'll come back to them cows." Then we rid on all through the woods and high weeds, every which way, and then come on out to the river, and Mr. Gant was on the river bank. We found him there, and when I saw him he was pretty nigh to me. He had a pistol drawn on me, and told me if I run he would shoot me; and then Mr. Gant catches hold of me and pulls me off the mule, and handed Mr. Yokum something in a white paper over the horse's neck, and then Mr. Gant takes me down on the river bank, and ties my hands behind me. Mr. Yokum, saw Mr. Gant pull me off the horse. He did not see him tie me. He saw him draw a pistol. Mr. Gant said, "This is my boy," and said he would report Mr. Yokum at Washington city. I said, and Mr. Yokum heard me, "Mr. Yokum you have just brought me up here for Mr. Gant to catch me." And he said, "No, he didn't." And then when Mr. Gant took me down to the river bank and tied me, he took off my hat and waved it. I had on a white hat, and he had a black hat. He waved it as a signal for the boat to come ashore. It was a steamboat. And then the boat came ashore and run out a plank, and he (Mr. Gant) pushed me on board, cut the rope loose behind me, and ran off towards the cabin, and the boat went up the river. I don't think Mr. Yokum was gone then. Mr. Yokum went away after Mr. Gant gave him the piece of paper. I was taken away against my will. Then, after that, the deck hands got around me and commenced talking to me, and before I could say anything Mr. Gant called me up on deck into the cabin, and put me in the cabin. Mr. Gant was in there, and Mr. McComb, one or the other, all of the time. They

took me on to Paducah, and the provost guard took me off. Mr. McComb was my former master.

Question by the judge advocate. Did you get any cows?

Answer. No, sir.

Cross-examination.

Question by the accused. Did I not plead with Mr. Gant not to treat you harshly?

Answer. No, sir. I don't remember it.

Question by the accused. Do you not recollect of my saying anything?

Answer. No, sir; not anything more than I have stated to these gentlemen.

Question by the accused. How many days were you under my charge?

Answer. I think four weeks, lacking one day. One day I was sick.

Question by the accused. How did you come to leave Fort Donelson?

Answer. We boys heard that they was going to send us up to Clarksville so that our masters could get us. Then I went to the provost marshal and got a pass, and went down to Cairo. The cook sergeant said I had better go down there.

Question by the accused. How many days before you left Fort Donelson did you see your master there?

Answer. I don't know how many days. I saw my master there, and talked with him.

Question by the accused. Did he take any of his servants away from Fort Donelson?

Answer. He did; some of them. They went with him.

Question by the accused. How many did he take from there?

Answer. I think, five or six.

Question by the accused. Did he say anything to you about going with him?

Answer. Yes, sir. He tried to get me to go home with him, but I wouldn't go.

Question by the accused. How many days do you think this was before you left Fort Donelson?

Answer. I don't know. I don't recollect.

Question by the court. How far did your master live from Fort Donelson, and where did he live?

Answer. I don't know how far he lived. He started on Saturday night, and got there Sunday night about 2 o'clock. It was on the other side of the river from Fort Donelson. He lives six miles this side of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. That is the nearest town I know of.

Richard D. Cunningham, a witness for the prosecution, was then called, and, being duly sworn by the judge advocate, testified as follows:

Direct examination.

Question by the judge advocate. What is your rank and position in the army, and what was it on the 14th August last, and immediately before and after that time?

Answer. Second lieutenant, 2d Illinois artillery, acting ordnance officer of the post of Paducah.

Question by the judge advocate. Were you on a steamboat near Cairo on that day?

Answer. I was on the steamboat near Cairo on or about that day. I can't be positive of the date.

Question by the judge advocate. Do you know the colored boy, Morris McComb?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question by the judge advocate. Did you see him on that boat at that time? If so, state all that you know about his coming on board, and what afterwards took place.

Answer. About a mile above Cairo I was standing on the upper deck. I discovered some one on the bank; saw some one waving a hat or something. The boat run into the shore, and I saw Joseph K. Gant, and this boy, McComb, tied there with a rope. Gant brought the boy on board ahead of him—pushed him on board tied. Then I asked some one what this man's name was, and they told me his name was Gant. I followed back and watched him, and saw him put him in a state-room in the cabin. I went in the clerk's office of the boat, and wrote a telegraphic despatch to General Buford, then in command at Cairo. A colored boy took the despatch to the telegraph office, on shore, at Mound City. I then took my seat back of the state-room where the boy was for fear he would land somewhere and get off. I watched the state-room until we got to Paducah. When we got to Paducah, the sergeant of the guard came aboard and handed me a despatch from General Buford. I pointed these men out to the sergeant of the guard, and he arrested Gant, McComb, and this boy, Morris McComb, and put them in the guard-house. That is the last I had to do with the boy.

Question by the judge advocate. Have you had any conversation with the accused, William Yokum, in relation to his alleged connexion with the removal of the colored boy, McComb, from Cairo? If so, state such conversations as nearly as you can remember them.

Answer. I have. He has acknowledged that he done so, and was sorry for it. He said that Gant and McComb were good loyal men, and had worked upon his feelings; that he turned the boy over to him; that he was sorry he done so; that the boy belonged to McComb. He said that Mr. Gant gave him fifty dollars afterwards; that he handed him a roll; that he didn't know what was in it, but afterwards discovered it was fifty dollars. He admitted that he had had a conversation with Gant and McComb about the boy before he was given up, and that they claimed him as McComb's boy. That is the substance of what he said.

Question by the judge advocate. Do you know what the orders in force at Cairo at the time in respect to contrabands were?

Answer. No, sir; I do not. There were so many conflicting orders I couldn't keep the run of them. I was not at Cairo, but at Paducah.

Question by the judge advocate. Did the accused ever say in your presence whether he had charge of the contrabands at Cairo at the time referred to.

Answer. Yes; he was in the quartermaster's employ, in charge of the contrabands.

Cross-examination.

Question by the accused. You and I never had any acquaintance?

Answer. No, sir. I never saw you until the day I started to come to Washington.

Question by the accused. Did you see me at the landing at the time the boy was taken aboard?

Answer. I did not.

Question by the court. Did the accused state whether this roll containing fifty dollars was given to him by Gant at the time that the boy was taken on board, or when?

Answer. He said it was given to him at the time he handed the boy over to Gant.

Joseph B. Gilbert, a witness for the prosecution, was then called, and, being duly sworn by the judge advocate, testified as follows :

Direct examination.

Question by the judge advocate. What is your rank and position in the army ?

Answer. Second lieutenant, 14th Iowa infantry.

Question by the judge advocate. Have you been recently on duty at Cairo as provost marshal ? If so, during what period ?

Answer. I have been assistant provost marshal there since the 1st of June.

Question by the judge advocate. Do you know the colored boy, Morris McComb ?

Answer. I saw him at Cairo, and came here with him.

Question by the judge advocate. Did you receive him into your charge ? If so, when, where, and from whom ?

Answer. I did receive him ; I don't remember from whom ; I think by order of General Buford. It was the latter part of July, or possibly as late as the middle of August. It was immediately after McComb and Mr. Gant were arrested for taking him away.

Question by the judge advocate. Do you know for what purpose he was brought to Washington ?

Answer. I understood it to be as a witness against Mr. Yokum. It was so stated in the order I had.

Question by the judge advocate. Do you know the accused, William Yokum ?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question by the judge advocate. What was his position at Cairo in August last ?

Answer. He had charge of the laborers in the quartermaster's department at Cairo—the contrabands, and, I presume, the white laborers.

Question by the judge advocate. Can you state what were the orders then in force at Cairo respecting the delivering up of contrabands ?

Answer. I don't know that I could. I was superintendent of the contrabands at the post. The contrabands which were working for Mr. Yokum were under me, as superintendent. General Buford's instructions to me were, that if a loyal man came after a negro, and the negro was willing to go with him, to let him take him ; but if the negro was not willing, not to allow any force to be used. Proof satisfactory to me of loyalty was required. If they were known to be disloyal, I was instructed not to entertain his application. I was the proper person to whom such applications were to be made. Mr. Yokum had no authority to act in the delivery up of contrabands, unless the general gave him special instructions in some special case.

Question by the judge advocate. Was the boy Morris McComb delivered up to your authority, or with your consent or knowledge ?

Answer. No, sir.

Question by the judge advocate. Did Mr. McComb or Mr. Gant, or any other person, apply to you to have the boy delivered up ?

Answer. No, sir.

Question by the judge advocate. Have you had any conversation with the accused in relation to his alleged connexion with the removal of the boy from Cairo ? If so, state them as fully as you can.

Answer. I don't know that I ever had any conversation with him, except some casual remarks, since we started from Cairo to come here. The substance of it was, he justified his act because others had acted in a similar way. I think he admitted connexion with it. I think he admitted that he had delivered the negro up to Gant. I do not remember anything else that he said.

Cross-examination.

Question by the accused. Do you know anything of my general character when in the employ of the quartermaster's department at Cairo? If so, state what was my general character.

Answer. His general character, as far as my knowledge extends, was very good. He had the reputation of being efficient in his department. I never heard anything derogatory to his honesty.

The prosecution here rested.

The accused asked leave to read, in evidence for the defence, the depositions of Jesse McComb, Joseph K. Gant, Samuel B. Halliday, George D. Williamson, and John C. White, made at Cairo, Illinois, on the 17th day of August, 1863, hereto annexed, to which the judge advocate made no objection. The said depositions, hereto annexed and marked, respectively, exhibits A, B, C, D, and E, were then read in evidence for the defence.

The accused then asked leave to read the annexed depositions of A. C. Woolfolk, J. S. Lower, and E. R. Knickerbocker, marked Exhibit F, which leave was granted, and said depositions were read in evidence for the defence.

The judge advocate admitted that Gant and McComb were reputed loyal men, and were released from arrest on that ground.

The testimony was here closed. The accused asked until the 2d January next to submit his written statement of defence, which was granted, and the court adjourned to January 2, at 11 o'clock a. m.

WASHINGTON, *January 2, 1864.*

The court met pursuant to adjournment, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Present: All the members, the judge advocate, the recorder, and the accused.

The record of the proceedings of the last session was read and approved.

The accused then read to the court the annexed statement of defence, marked Exhibit H.

The court was then cleared; and after mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, the court finds the accused as follows:

Of the specification of the first charge, guilty.

Of the first charge, guilty.

Of the specification of the second charge, guilty.

Of the second charge, guilty.

And does therefore sentence him, the said William Yokum, to be confined at hard labor for the term of five years in the penitentiary at Albany, New York, or in such other place as the Secretary of War may direct.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,

Major General of Volunteers, President of Court.

GEO. G. HASTINGS,

Major and Judge Advocate.

The court then adjourned to the 4th instant, at 11 a. m.

GEO. G. HASTINGS,

Major and Judge Advocate.

Copy of the deposition of Jesse McComb, made before a military commission convened at Cairo, Illinois, by order of Brigadier General Buford, commanding that post, on the 17th August, 1863, for the trial of William Yokum, the proceedings of which commission were set aside for want of jurisdiction.

The deposition was read to this court from the original record of the commission at the request of the accused, the judge advocate not objecting.

GEO. G. HASTINGS,
Major and Judge Advocate.

EXHIBIT A.

Jesse McComb, a witness on the part of the prosecution, was duly sworn.

Question by the judge advocate. What is your name, business, and place of residence?

Answer. My name is Jesse McComb, my business is that of a farmer, and I am a resident of the State of Kentucky.

Question. Do you know the prisoner, Mr. William Yokum, and did you have a conversation with him on the 14th instant? If so, state what that conversation was.

Answer. I do know the prisoner, and did have a conversation with him on the 14th instant. I said to Mr. Yokum that I would compensate him if he would deliver the boy to me out of General Buford's lines.

Question. What reply, if any, did Mr. Yokum make to your proposition?

Answer. I have no recollection that he made any reply.

Question. Had you any other conversation or agreement with Mr. Yokum?

Answer. I do not recollect of any other conversation with Mr. Yokum; if I had any it was to the same purport.

Question by Captain Healy. Where did the conversation referred to take place?

Answer. At Mr. Yokum's office, in the city of Cairo.

Question. Was there any intimation given by the prisoner during your conversation with him in answer to your proposition; and if so, what was that intimation, and in what way was it given?

Answer. The intimation was that he could deliver the boy, which intimation was given in words, or something to that effect.

Question by the president of the court. Did you know that the boy Morris was to be delivered to yourself or your agent; and if so, how did you know it?

Answer. From the conversation which had taken place between Mr. Yokum and myself, I had every reason to believe that the boy would be there.

Copy of the deposition of Joseph K. Gant, made before a military commission convened at Cairo, Illinois, by order of Brigadier General Buford, commanding that post, on the 17th August, 1863, for the trial of William Yokum, the proceedings of which commission were set aside for want of jurisdiction.

The deposition was read to this court from the original record of the commission at the request of the accused, the judge advocate not objecting.

GEO. G. HASTINGS,
Major and Judge Advocate.

EXHIBIT B.

Joseph K. Gant, a witness on the part of the prosecution, was duly sworn.

Question by the judge advocate. What is your name and business, and where do you reside?

Answer. My name is Joseph K. Gant, my business is that of a farmer, and I reside in Christian county, Kentucky.

Question. Do you know the prisoner, Mr. Yokum, and did you ever have any conversation or agreement with him in regard to the delivery of a slave boy; and if so, what was that conversation or agreement?

Answer. I know Mr. Yokum, and did have some conversation with him to the effect that I would be in waiting for the boy at or near the Truss bridge, about 2½ miles above Cairo.

Question. Were you in waiting there for the boy, and did you give Mr. Yokum any compensation for bringing him; if so, what compensation?

Answer. I was in waiting, and did there receive the boy from Mr. Yokum, and handed him as a compensation the sum of fifty dollars.

Question by Captain Healy. Did you do all this as the agent of Mr. Jesse McComb, and by his direction?

Answer. I did.

Copy of the deposition of Samuel B. Halliday, made before a military commission convened at Cairo, Illinois, by order of Brigadier General Buford, commanding that post, on the 17th August, 1863, for the trial of William Yokum, the proceedings of which commission were set aside for want of jurisdiction.

The deposition was read to this court from the original record of the commission at the request of the accused, the judge advocate not objecting.

GEO. G. HASTINGS,

Major and Judge Advocate.

EXHIBIT C.

Samuel B. Halliday, a witness for the defence, was duly sworn.

Question by the judge advocate. What is your name, occupation, and place of residence?

Answer. My name is Samuel B. Halliday, my occupation that of a commission merchant, and my residence Cairo, Illinois.

Question by the accused. What do you know of my general character and faithfulness in official duties?

Answer. I was directly connected in the quartermaster's department, for about six months, with Mr. Yokum, and was in a position to be pretty cognizant of his actions. During that time, so far as I know, he was capable, honest, and faithful in the discharge of his duties.

Question by the judge advocate. Do you know anything as to the charges now made against Mr. Yokum?

Answer. I do not.

Copy of the deposition of George D. Williamson, made before a military commission convened at Cairo, Illinois, by order of Brigadier General Buford, commanding that post, on the 17th August, 1863, for the trial of William Yokum, the proceedings of which commission were set aside for want of jurisdiction.

The deposition was read to this court from the original record of the commission at the request of the accused, the judge advocate not objecting.

GEO. G. HASTINGS,

Major and Judge Advocate.

EXHIBIT D.

George D. Williamson, a witness for the defence, was duly sworn.

Question by the judge advocate. What is your name, occupation, and place of residence?

Answer. My name is George D. Williamson, my occupation that of a commission and grocery merchant, and my place of residence Cairo, Illinois.

Question by the accused. What do you know of my general character and of my faithfulness in official duties?

Answer. I have known Mr. Yokum for fifteen years. His general character, so far as I know, has always been good. I have known him as being in the employ of the government, and know of no dereliction of duty on his part.

Question by the judge advocate. Do you know anything of the charges for which Mr. Yokum is now under trial?

Answer. I do not.

Copy of the deposition of John C. White, made before a military commission convened at Cairo, Illinois, by order of Brigadier General Buford, commanding that post, on the 17th August, 1863, for the trial of William Yokum, the proceedings of which commission were set aside for want of jurisdiction.

The deposition was read to this court from the original record of the commission at the request of the accused, the judge advocate not objecting.

GEO. G. HASTINGS,

Major and Judge Advocate.

EXHIBIT E.

John C. White, a witness for the defence, was duly sworn.

Question by the judge advocate. What is your name, occupation, and place of residence?

Answer. My name is John C. White; occupation, that of quartermaster's clerk; and place of residence, Cairo, Illinois.

Question by the accused. What do you know of my general character and my faithfulness or otherwise while in the employ of the government?

Answer. I have known Mr. Yokum about five years. His general character has been good. Until the present charges were brought against Mr. Yokum I have known of no unfaithfulness in the performance of his duties as connected with the government service.

EXHIBIT F.

Depositions of A. C. Woolfolk, J. S. Lower, and E. R. Knickerbocker, taken before D. Edmundson, lieutenant and judge advocate of the military commission now in session at Columbus, Ky., to be read by consent of parties on the trial of a certain cause, to be tried before said commission, wherein the United States is plaintiff and William Yokum is defendant, on the part of the defendant.

A. C. Woolfolk being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Question 1. What is your name and occupation?

Answer. My name is A. C. Woolfolk. I am assistant quartermaster at the post of Cairo, Illinois.

Question 2. Are you acquainted with the defendant? If yea, how long have you known him?

Answer. I am acquainted with him. I have known him for the last thirteen months.

Question 3. What has been defendant's occupation since you have known him, and at what place?

Answer. Up to the time of his arrest he has been in command of the contraband laborers at the post of Cairo, Illinois, under my direction.

Question 4. What were the particular duties of defendant?

Answer. He had the direction of the labor and issuing rations of the contrabands of the post, and general superintendence of all the contrabands at the post.

Question 5. What power had defendant with reference to the disposition of contrabands not needed on the government works?

Answer. Outside of my own department I don't know what powers Mr. Yokum had, as I had no control of any contrabands not directly employed in my department.

Question 6. Was the defendant in the habit of disposing of the negroes at the post of Cairo, who were not needed in the government employ, to different loyal persons who might desire to take charge of them? State all that you know about it.

Answer. As far as my knowledge extends in co-operation with the post commandant, he was in the habit of finding places among loyal citizens, and in loyal States, for those who were incapacitated for government service, by reason of age or other unfitness for hard labor.

Question 7. In whose employ was defendant?

Answer. He was in the employ of the government, under my direction as quartermaster.

Question 8. Was he ever enlisted or sworn into the military service of the government?

Answer. To my knowledge he never was.

Question 9. State in what manner defendant discharged his duties.

Answer. Until the commission of the offence charged as against him, I had every reason to believe him a faithful and efficient employé of the government, and did so regard him.

A. C. WOOLFOLK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of October, 1863.

D. EDMUNDSON,

First Lt. Co. D, 40th R. Iowa Vol., Judge Advocate Mil. Com.

J. S. Lower, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Question 1. What is your name and occupation?

Answer. My name is J. S. Lower. I am surgeon in charge of the contraband hospital at Cairo, Illinois.

Question 2. Are you acquainted with defendant? If yea, how long have you known him?

Answer. I have been acquainted with him for over two years and a half.

Question 3. What has been defendant's occupation since you have known him, and at what place?

Answer. He has been in government employ since the commencement of the war. He was in the employ of the quartermaster's department under Quartermaster Hatch, at Cairo, in furnishing water to the soldiers. He was afterwards put in charge of the contraband camp at the post.

Question 4. Was defendant in the habit of disposing of negroes not needed in the government employ to loyal persons from loyal States, when applied for

by them, and this with the knowledge and approval of the military officers in command at the post?

Answer. He was.

Question 5. When loyal masters of slaves, or their agents, from the State of Kentucky or Missouri, came to the post for their slaves, was it the custom to let them have them? Do you know of any instance, or instances, of the kind?

Answer. I do not know of any instance of the kind except in one case: a widow lady from Missouri, who was administratrix of an estate, obtained the possession of six or eight that she claimed as belonging to the estate, on the order of the provost marshal. I do not know anything about her loyalty. This I think was in January last. The same lady came back in the month of March and got five more. She had no order from any one that I am aware of. General Buford, the commander of the post, was standing by at the time she took them away. Defendant at this time only had charge of the working hands of the camp.

Question 6. State in what manner defendant discharged his duties as superintendent of contrabands while in charge.

Answer. Until his arrest for the offence with which he is charged, I had every reason to suppose he was discharging his duties in the most faithful and efficient manner, and I think did discharge his duties faithfully.

J. S. LOWER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of October, 1863.

D. EDMUNDSON,

*First Lt. Co. D, 40th Regiment Iowa Infantry,
Judge Advocate Military Commission.*

E. R. Knickerbocker, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Question 1. What is your name, place of residence, and occupation?

Answer. My name is E. R. Knickerbocker; I reside at Cairo, Illinois; I am pass clerk in the quartermaster's department.

Question 2. Are you acquainted with the defendant? If yea, how long have you known him?

Answer. I have known him three years and upwards.

Question 3. What has been the occupation of defendant since you have known him?

Answer. Most of the time since I have known him he has been in the employment of the military authorities at the post of Cairo. For the last year he has had charge of the contrabands at said post.

Question 4. What was the practice at the post of Cairo in regard to the disposition of negroes not needed in the government employ?

Answer. When they first came there it was the practice to allow persons from loyal States to take them and their families to loyal States north—at least those unfit for service at the post.

Question 5. State the manner in which defendant discharged his duties while in the employment of the government.

Answer. Faithfully, I think. I never heard anything to the contrary until his arrest for the offence with which he is charged.

E. R. KNICKERBOCKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of October, 1863.

D. EDMUNDSON,

*First Lt. Co. D, 40th Regiment Iowa Volunteers,
Judge Advocate Military Commission.*

Question 2. Are you acquainted with the defendant? If yea, how long have you known him?

Answer. I am acquainted with him. I have known him for the last thirteen months.

Question 3. What has been defendant's occupation since you have known him, and at what place?

Answer. Up to the time of his arrest he has been in command of the contraband laborers at the post of Cairo, Illinois, under my direction.

Question 4. What were the particular duties of defendant?

Answer. He had the direction of the labor and issuing rations of the contrabands of the post, and general superintendence of all the contrabands at the post.

Question 5. What power had defendant with reference to the disposition of contrabands not needed on the government works?

Answer. Outside of my own department I don't know what powers Mr. Yokum had, as I had no control of any contrabands not directly employed in my department.

Question 6. Was the defendant in the habit of disposing of the negroes at the post of Cairo, who were not needed in the government employ, to different loyal persons who might desire to take charge of them? State all that you know about it.

Answer. As far as my knowledge extends in co-operation with the post commandant, he was in the habit of finding places among loyal citizens, and in loyal States, for those who were incapacitated for government service, by reason of age or other unfitness for hard labor.

Question 7. In whose employ was defendant?

Answer. He was in the employ of the government, under my direction as quartermaster.

Question 8. Was he ever enlisted or sworn into the military service of the government?

Answer. To my knowledge he never was.

Question 9. State in what manner defendant discharged his duties.

Answer. Until the commission of the offence charged as against him, I had every reason to believe him a faithful and efficient employé of the government, and did so regard him.

A. C. WOOLFOLK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of October, 1863.

D. EDMUNDSON,

First Lt. Co. D, 40th R. Iowa Vol., Judge Advocate Mil. Com.

J. S. Lower, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Question 1. What is your name and occupation?

Answer. My name is J. S. Lower. I am surgeon in charge of the contraband hospital at Cairo, Illinois.

Question 2. Are you acquainted with defendant? If yea, how long have you known him?

Answer. I have been acquainted with him for over two years and a half.

Question 3. What has been defendant's occupation since you have known him, and at what place?

Answer. He has been in government employ since the commencement of the war. He was in the employ of the quartermaster's department under Quartermaster Hatch, at Cairo, in furnishing water to the soldiers. He was afterwards put in charge of the contraband camp at the post.

Question 4. Was defendant in the habit of disposing of negroes not needed in the government employ to loyal persons from loyal States, when applied for

by them, and this with the knowledge and approval of the military officers in command at the post?

Answer. He was.

Question 5. When loyal masters of slaves, or their agents, from the State of Kentucky or Missouri, came to the post for their slaves, was it the custom to let them have them? Do you know of any instance, or instances, of the kind?

Answer. I do not know of any instance of the kind except in one case: a widow lady from Missouri, who was administratrix of an estate, obtained the possession of six or eight that she claimed as belonging to the estate, on the order of the provost marshal. I do not know anything about her loyalty. This I think was in January last. The same lady came back in the month of March and got five more. She had no order from any one that I am aware of. General Buford, the commander of the post, was standing by at the time she took them away. Defendant at this time only had charge of the working hands of the camp.

Question 6. State in what manner defendant discharged his duties as superintendent of contrabands while in charge.

Answer. Until his arrest for the offence with which he is charged, I had every reason to suppose he was discharging his duties in the most faithful and efficient manner, and I think did discharge his duties faithfully.

J. S. LOWER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of October, 1863.

D. EDMUNDSON,

*First Lt. Co. D, 40th Regiment Iowa Infantry,
Judge Advocate Military Commission.*

E. R. Knickerbocker, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Question 1. What is your name, place of residence, and occupation?

Answer. My name is E. R. Knickerbocker; I reside at Cairo, Illinois; I am pass clerk in the quartermaster's department.

Question 2. Are you acquainted with the defendant? If yea, how long have you known him?

Answer. I have known him three years and upwards.

Question 3. What has been the occupation of defendant since you have known him?

Answer. Most of the time since I have known him he has been in the employment of the military authorities at the post of Cairo. For the last year he has had charge of the contrabands at said post.

Question 4. What was the practice at the post of Cairo in regard to the disposition of negroes not needed in the government employ?

Answer. When they first came there it was the practice to allow persons from loyal States to take them and their families to loyal States north—at least those unfit for service at the post.

Question 5. State the manner in which defendant discharged his duties while in the employment of the government.

Answer. Faithfully, I think. I never heard anything to the contrary until his arrest for the offence with which he is charged.

E. R. KNICKERBOCKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of October, 1863.

D. EDMUNDSON,

*First Lt. Co. D, 40th Regiment Iowa Volunteers,
Judge Advocate Military Commission.*

Question 2. Are you acquainted with the defendant? If yea, how long have you known him?

Answer. I am acquainted with him. I have known him for the last thirteen months.

Question 3. What has been defendant's occupation since you have known him, and at what place?

Answer. Up to the time of his arrest he has been in command of the contraband laborers at the post of Cairo, Illinois, under my direction.

Question 4. What were the particular duties of defendant?

Answer. He had the direction of the labor and issuing rations of the contrabands of the post, and general superintendence of all the contrabands at the post.

Question 5. What power had defendant with reference to the disposition of contrabands not needed on the government works?

Answer. Outside of my own department I don't know what powers Mr. Yokum had, as I had no control of any contrabands not directly employed in my department.

Question 6. Was the defendant in the habit of disposing of the negroes at the post of Cairo, who were not needed in the government employ, to different loyal persons who might desire to take charge of them? State all that you know about it.

Answer. As far as my knowledge extends in co-operation with the post commandant, he was in the habit of finding places among loyal citizens, and in loyal States, for those who were incapacitated for government service, by reason of age or other unfitness for hard labor.

Question 7. In whose employ was defendant?

Answer. He was in the employ of the government, under my direction as quartermaster.

Question 8. Was he ever enlisted or sworn into the military service of the government?

Answer. To my knowledge he never was.

Question 9. State in what manner defendant discharged his duties.

Answer. Until the commission of the offence charged as against him, I had every reason to believe him a faithful and efficient employé of the government, and did so regard him.

A. C. WOOLFOLK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of October, 1863.

D. EDMUNDSON,

First Lt. Co. D, 40th R. Iowa Vol., Judge Advocate Mil. Com.

J. S. Lower, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Question 1. What is your name and occupation?

Answer. My name is J. S. Lower. I am surgeon in charge of the contraband hospital at Cairo, Illinois.

Question 2. Are you acquainted with defendant? If yea, how long have you known him?

Answer. I have been acquainted with him for over two years and a half.

Question 3. What has been defendant's occupation since you have known him, and at what place?

Answer. He has been in government employ since the commencement of the war. He was in the employ of the quartermaster's department under Quartermaster Hatch, at Cairo, in furnishing water to the soldiers. He was afterwards put in charge of the contraband camp at the post.

Question 4. Was defendant in the habit of disposing of negroes not needed in the government employ to loyal persons from loyal States, when applied for

by them, and this with the knowledge and approval of the military officers in command at the post?

Answer. He was.

Question 5. When loyal masters of slaves, or their agents, from the State of Kentucky or Missouri, came to the post for their slaves, was it the custom to let them have them? Do you know of any instance, or instances, of the kind?

Answer. I do not know of any instance of the kind except in one case: a widow lady from Missouri, who was administratrix of an estate, obtained the possession of six or eight that she claimed as belonging to the estate, on the order of the provost marshal. I do not know anything about her loyalty. This I think was in January last. The same lady came back in the month of March and got five more. She had no order from any one that I am aware of. General Buford, the commander of the post, was standing by at the time she took them away. Defendant at this time only had charge of the working hands of the camp.

Question 6. State in what manner defendant discharged his duties as superintendent of contrabands while in charge.

Answer. Until his arrest for the offence with which he is charged, I had every reason to suppose he was discharging his duties in the most faithful and efficient manner, and I think did discharge his duties faithfully.

J. S. LOWER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of October, 1863.

D. EDMUNDSON,

*First Lt. Co. D, 40th Regiment Iowa Infantry,
Judge Advocate Military Commission.*

E. R. Knickerbocker, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Question 1. What is your name, place of residence, and occupation?

Answer. My name is E. R. Knickerbocker; I reside at Cairo, Illinois; I am pass clerk in the quartermaster's department.

Question 2. Are you acquainted with the defendant? If yea, how long have you known him?

Answer. I have known him three years and upwards.

Question 3. What has been the occupation of defendant since you have known him?

Answer. Most of the time since I have known him he has been in the employment of the military authorities at the post of Cairo. For the last year he has had charge of the contrabands at said post.

Question 4. What was the practice at the post of Cairo in regard to the disposition of negroes not needed in the government employ?

Answer. When they first came there it was the practice to allow persons from loyal States to take them and their families to loyal States north—at least those unfit for service at the post.

Question 5. State the manner in which defendant discharged his duties while in the employment of the government.

Answer. Faithfully, I think. I never heard anything to the contrary until his arrest for the offence with which he is charged.

E. R. KNICKERBOCKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of October, 1863.

D. EDMUNDSON,

*First Lt. Co. D, 40th Regiment Iowa Volunteers,
Judge Advocate Military Commission.*

EXHIBIT H.

Statement of William Yocum, late an employé of the quartermaster's department at Cairo, Illinois, made January 1, 1863.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COURT: I reside at Cairo, Illinois; am 52 years of age the 25th day of March next, and a native of the State of Pennsylvania; have resided in Cairo for the last four years. On the 10th day of September, 1862, I was employed by Captain A. C. Woolfolk, assistant quartermaster, superintendent of labor at that post, and remained in that position until I was arrested, on the 15th day of August last. The labor force under my control was composed of colored men, most of whom were contrabands. On or about the first of August, 1863, a colored boy named Morris McComb came into my camp, and I took him into service on the same footing as others. He represented himself as did others who came with him—as fugitives from their masters.

The boy above named stated that he dad [had] belonged to one Jesse McComb. On or about the 13th day of August the said Jesse McComb, accompanied by J. K. Gant, presented themselves and claimed and demanded the boy. I had known Mr. McComb for to be a man of respectability and of staunch loyalty to the federal government. Having entire confidence in his representation, and being under the belief that loyal citizens were entitled, under the existing laws and the President's proclamation, to recover their slave property, I delivered up the boy Morris to his lawful owner.

This I did without any bargain or arrangement for reward, and which I told Mr. McComb; I wanted nothing; that I would accommodate him solely in the belief that I was doing what was right and just in the premises, without any intention or idea of committing any infraction of law or military order.

After J. K. Gant had possession of the boy, I entreated of him to treat said boy kindly, and started to leave him, said Gant. He called me back, and as I approached him he said, Here is a present Mr. McComb told me to give you. I told him I did not want it. In reply, You must take it. It being a small roll of newspaper; subsequently I opened the roll, and found that it contained fifty dollars.

This brief account is a correct statement of the whole transaction. I was not conscious at the time of doing anything amiss. I had had frequent applications to deliver up fugitive slaves, but this was the only instance when the application was made by persons known to me to be loyal, and where the slave was given up. I had also on several occasions been offered money by those whom I thought to be disloyal, as an inducement to me to turn over their slaves, but such propositions were uniformly declined.

I am, and have always been, a loyal man; I have never owned slaves.

In this transaction, as in my other dealings connected with the government, I have aimed to perform my duties faithfully and efficiently.

And I present these brief and simple statements of my case to the honorable court, before which I am arraigned, in the confident hope and belief that it will receive their candid consideration, and with the respectful request that I may be discharged from arrest and returned to my employment, as not having been found guilty of any corruption or intent to break the laws.

I have the following letter from Mr. J. C. White, superintendent of government labor for Capt. A. C. Woolfolk, assistant quartermaster, which I present to the honorable court for examination.

CAIRO, December 8, 1863.

To whom it may concern:

I certify that I have known Mr. Wm. Yokum, of Cairo, for more than five years, and that during that time, (until the unfortunate event of August last,)

he has been considered an industrious, honorable and worthy man. He has been for more than a year employed in the quartermaster department with myself, and he has to my certain knowledge been a very useful man, and has given, so far as I know, satisfaction to his employers. Since the contrabands came here and have been employed by the quartermaster, Mr. Yokum has had them in his charge; and I have known him oftentimes so much interested in their welfare as to put himself to much extra trouble and discomfort for their benefit. In April last, a Mr. Trabue, of Louisville, Kentucky, obtained some forty-five contrabands from the military authorities at Columbus, Kentucky, and took them to Caseyville, Kentucky, where, as was represented by one of them who escaped and returned to Cairo, they were [were] abused. This matter was represented to Mr. Yokum, who at once interested himself in their behalf, and by whose efforts they were finally brought back, and where [were] by him turned over for teamsters in the assistant quartermaster's department at St. Louis, Missouri. Many other instances of his interest in their behalf might be referred to, that have come under my especial notice, such as purchasing clothing of every description for them with his own money, very much of which has never been paid to him again, in providing fuel during the inclement weather of last winter, and in various other ways striving to promote their comfort and welfare. I have a wife and four daughters and a son residing at Cairo.

WM. YOKUM.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE,

January 4, 1864.

The within named William Yokum was convicted of "aiding in kidnapping and abstracting an employé of the United States from the military service thereof, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and of violation of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

The specifications thereto will be found on pages 6, 7 and 8 of the record.

The proceedings were regular, and the prisoner was found guilty as charged, and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for the period of five years in the penitentiary at Albany, or such other place as the Secretary of War may direct.

The proof is, that the accused was employed in the quartermaster's department, and had charge of the large number of fugitive slaves who had escaped to Cairo, or had been forwarded to that place, and there employed by government.

One of them, a man named Morris McComb, was enticed by the accused, under the pretence of hunting for "secesh cows," to go to the banks of the Ohio river, where he gave him into the possession of the agent of the former owner of McComb, receiving \$50 as a reward for his services.

When he delivered the slave up, this agent drew a pistol and threatened to shoot the negro if he attempted to escape.

This was in the presence of the accused, who then left the party. After his leaving, the negro was bound with ropes; a steamboat passing up the river was stopped, the negro forced on board, and shut up in a state-room, where he was kept until arriving at Paducah, where Lieutenant Cunningham, of the second Illinois artillery, arrested the owner, and the agent also, and sent the negro back to Cairo.

The plot appears to have been previously well arranged, and but for the vigilance and commendable action of Lieutenant Cunningham, would have been successfully carried out.

The accused proved previous good character, and efficiency in the discharge of his duties in superintending and caring for the fugitive slaves under his charge; and he denied that money was an inducement to his action; but stated that he simply returned the slave as an accommodation to the owner, (who was

proved to be a loyal man,) without intending to commit a wrong, or violate law or military orders. The court probably gave due weight to the statement.

J. HOLT, *Judge Advocate General*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 8, 1864.*

Approved by order of the Secretary of War.

ED. R. S. CANBY,

Brigadier General, Acting Assistant General.

A true copy.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 7, 1864.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 8, 1864.*

To the President of the United States:

The undersigned have learned that William Yokum, of Cairo, Illinois, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and is now in confinement for kidnapping. We are, to some extent, acquainted with the facts, as the slave said to have been kidnapped belonged to a Mr. McComb, of Christian county, Kentucky, and although Mr. Yokum no doubt did wrong in the transaction, yet we are satisfied that his intention was not wilfully criminal; he is an aged man; has a large and dependent family, who stand high and respectable. Mr. Yokum has already suffered sufficiently for the act, having been on trial and imprisonment for six months past; he is an undoubted Union man, and his longer imprisonment could do no good to the government, but bring sorrow and distress on an interesting family; therefore, we earnestly request his pardon and restoration to his family and friends.

LUCIAN ANDERSON.

BRUTUS J. CLAY.

W. H. RANDALL.

S. L. CASEY.

G. CLAY SMITH.

[Indorsements on above.]

1. William Yocum, within named, is hereby pardoned.

A. LINCOLN.

FEBRUARY 16, 1864.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 9, 1864.

A true copy.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

2. After making the above entry for pardon, upon representations made by the Secretary of War, I suspended action on the case.

A. LINCOLN.

JUNE 13, 1864.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 13, 1864.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the record in the case of William Yokum.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

LETTER
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 20th of May, a statement showing the full amount of the public debt of the United States up to the 14th instant.

JUNE 21, 1864.—Read, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 20, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the Senate, under date of May 20, 1864, as follows:

“Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate a statement showing the full amount of the public debt of the United States at the present date, and that in making said statement he cause to be arranged separately the several items of said indebtedness; under what law each item accrued; whether it bears interest; and, if so, whether in coin or lawful money; the amount of treasury notes, United States notes, fractional currency, certificates of indebtedness, temporary loans, &c., and the rate of interest, if any, paid on each of said items, with the date and title of the act under which each class was issued.”

I transmit herewith a statement furnishing the information required to the 14th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. H. HAMLIN,
President of the Senate.

Statement of the public debt of the United States, June 14, 1864.

Rate of interest.	Character of issue.	Authorizing acts.	Amount outstanding.	After what date reimbursable.	Interest.	When payable.
	<i>Debt bearing interest in coin.</i>					
6 per cent	Bonds	January 23, 1847	\$9,415,250 00	January 1, 1863	\$564,915 00	January and July.
Do.	do.	March 31, 1848	8,908,341 80	July 1, 1868	534,500 50	Do.
5 per cent	do.	June 14, 1858	20,000,000 00	January 1, 1874	1,000,000 00	Do.
Do.	do.	June 22, 1860	7,022,000 00	January 1, 1871	351,000 00	Do.
6 per cent	do.	February 8, 1861	18,415,000 00	January 1, 1881	1,104,900 00	Do.
Do.	do.	July and August 17, 1861	50,000,000 00	June 30, 1881	3,000,000 00	Do.
Do.	do.	do.	21,421,700 00	do.	1,285,302 00	Do.
Do.	Bonds exchanged for 7-30s.	do.	510,756,900 00	May 1, 1882	30,645,414 00	May and November.
Do.	Bonds, 5-20s.	February 25, 1862	70,239,250 00	March 1, 1904	3,511,962 50	March and September.
5 per cent	Bonds, 10-40s.	March 3, 1864	2,169,000 00	January 1, 1865	108,450 00	January and July.
Do.	Bonds, Texas indemnity.	September 9, 1850	1,016,000 00	July 1, 1881	60,960 00	Do.
6 per cent	Bonds, Oregon war	March 2, 1861	118,577,650 00	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864	8,656,168 45	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864.
7-30 per cent	Notes, 3 years	July 17, 1861				
	Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest		837,941,091 80	Aggregate coin interest	50,823,672 45	
	<i>Debt bearing interest in lawful money.</i>					
4 per cent	Temporary loan	July 11, 1862	\$665,420 15	10 days' notice after 30 days	\$26,616 80	One year from date.
5 per cent	do.	do.	17,158,903 86	do.	857,945 19	Do.
6 per cent	do.	do.	37,774,178 57	do.	2,266,450 71	Two years from date.
Do.	Certificates of indebtedness.	March 1, 1862	151,993,000 00	One year from date	9,119,580 00	
5 per cent	One year notes	March 3, 1863	44,520,000 00	do.	2,236,000 00	
Do.	Two years' notes	do.	16,480,000 00	do.	824,000 00	
Do.	Two years' notes with coupons	do.				
	Less, amount withdrawn and destroyed or ready to be destroyed		\$150,000,000 00			
			38,890,700 00			
	Aggregate of debt bearing lawful money interest		111,109,300 00	December 1, 1865	5,555,465 00	June and December.
			379,700,802 58	Aggregate lawful money int't.	20,876,057 70	
	<i>Debt on which interest has ceased.</i>					
	Bonds	April 15, 1842	\$203,808 45			
	Treasury notes	Acts prior to 1857	104,511 64			
	Do.	December 23, 1857	9,900 00			
	Do.	December 17, 1860	600 00			
	Do.	March 2, 1861	47,150 00			
	Temporary loan, coin	July 11, 1862	4,200 00			
			370,170 09			

Debt bearing no interest.

United States notes.....	July 17 and August 5, 1861, and February 12, 1862.....	\$60,000,000 00 59,166,212 00
Do	Less amount withdrawn	833,788 00
Do	Amount outstanding	399,166,212 00
Do	February 25 and July 11, 1862, and July 17, 1863....	\$400,000,000 00
Do	Issued in redemption of tem- porary loans	49,300,202 00
Do	Less amount withdrawn	17,258,872 00
Fractional currency.....	July 17, 1862.....	32,041,330 00
Do	March 3, 1863.....	21,031,948 85
Do		453,073,278 85
Do	Amount due for drafts on balances of disbursing of- ficers	2,433,825 56
Do	Unpaid requisitions	45,876,000 00
Do		501,383,104 41
Aggregate of debt	not bearing interest	

RECAPITULATION.

Debt bearing interest in coin	\$237,941,091 80
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	379,700,802 58
Debt on which interest has ceased	370,170 09
Debt bearing no interest	501,383,104 41
Total	1,719,395,168 88

Interest \$50,823,672 45
Interest 20,876,057 70

71,699,730 15

REPORT
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 26th of May, a copy of the preliminary report, and also of the final report of the American Freedmen's Inquiry Commission.

JUNE 22, 1864.—Referred to the Select Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

JUNE 23, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

JUNE 27, 1864.—Three thousand additional copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, June 22, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, dated May 26, 1864, I forward herewith a copy of the preliminary report, and also of the final report, of the American Freedmen's Inquiry Commission, which comprise all the papers deemed proper for publication.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT of the United States Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in compliance with your orders, a printed copy of the preliminary report and manuscript copies of the final report of the American Freedmen's Inquiry Commission. The preliminary report sent to this office was a printed pamphlet like the one submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

PRELIMINARY REPORT TOUCHING THE CONDITION AND MANAGEMENT
OF EMANCIPATED REFUGEES, MADE TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR BY
THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S INQUIRY COMMISSION, JUNE 30, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S
INQUIRY COMMISSION,
New York, June 30, 1863.

SIR: The American Freedmen's Inquiry Commission have the honor to report (preliminarily) as follows:

SECTION I.

NEGROES AS REFUGEES.

(District of Columbia, Eastern Virginia, and North Carolina.)

All the investigations and inquiries the commission have made throughout the above sections of country, all the evidence they have there collected in connexion with the character and condition of the negro population, who, from all quarters, find refuge within our lines, tend to this, that these refugees need not be, except for a very brief period, any burden whatever on the government; but that, on the contrary, they may speedily become, under a system of supervision not difficult either to arrange or to conduct, provided the proper persons be employed, auxiliaries to the government in its prosecution of the war, to the full as efficient as if the same number of loyal whites had emigrated into the northern States.

The evidence before the commission establishes beyond cavil the fact that these refugees are, with rare exceptions, loyal men, putting faith in the government, looking to it for guidance and protection, willing to work for moderate wages if promptly paid, docile and easily managed, not given to quarrelling among themselves, of temperate habits, cheerful and uncomplaining under hard labor, whenever they are treated with justice and common humanity, and (in the southern climate) able and willing, on the average, to work as long and as hard as white laborers, whether foreign or native born.

The circumstances which have thrown them, for a time, on the care of the government for support, are such as operate equally upon indigent whites arrested in their ordinary course of labor by the operations of the war, and it is a mistake to suppose that assistance has been needed or obtained exclusively by persons of color in consequence of such disturbance. In some places the number of poor whites succored has been greater than that of poor blacks. In November last Major General Butler was feeding in New Orleans thirty-two thousand whites, seventeen thousand of whom were British-born subjects, and only ten thousand negroes; these last chiefly women and children, the able-bodied negro men being usually employed on abandoned plantations.*

Nor, where relief has been required by both whites and blacks, have the latter usually applied for or received, in proportion to numbers, nearly as much as the former. Mr. Vincent Colyer, appointed by General Burnside, at Newbern, North Carolina, superintendent of the poor, white and black, reports that while seven thousand five hundred colored persons and eighteen hundred white

* General Butler's letter to the President of date November 28, 1862, of which a copy was kindly furnished to the commission.

persons received relief through his instrumentality, the average proportion dealt out in each of the staple articles of food—as flour, beef, bacon, bread, &c.—was about as one for each colored person relieved to sixteen for each white person to whom such relief was granted.* At the time this occurred, work was offered to both blacks and whites; to the whites at the rate of \$12 a month, and to the blacks at the rate of \$8 a month.

Under any circumstances, and in all large societies, even during a normal and peaceful condition of things, there will be found a certain amount of vagrancy and a certain number of indigent poor, disabled, or improvident, to whom it is a custom and a duty to extend relief. Beyond this, except as an expedient for the time being, the commission believe that the refugee freedmen need no charitable assistance. In the city of Washington, containing sixteen thousand free colored persons, these support their own poor without almshouse aid, and scarcely a beggar is found among them.†

The vices chiefly apparent in these refugees are such as appertain to their former social condition. Men who are allowed no property do not learn to respect the rights of property. Men who are subjected to despotic rule acquire the habit of shielding themselves from arbitrary punishment by subterfuges, or by a direct departure from the truth. In the case of women living under a system in which the conjugal relation is virtually set at naught, the natural result is that the instinct of chastity remains undeveloped or becomes obscured.

Thus, stealing is a common vice among these people when temptation occurs. Thus, they have the habit of lying when they deem a lie necessary to please a white superior or a defence against blame or punishment; under other circumstances, they are as truthful as the average of uneducated white people. Thus, too, many colored women think it more disgraceful to be black than to be illegitimate; for it is especially in regard to white men that their ideas and habits as to this matter are perverted. A case came to the knowledge of the commission, in which a mulatto girl deemed it beneath her to associate with her half sister, a black, and the daughter of her mother's husband, her own father being a white man. Such ideas, and the habits thereby engendered, render it highly important that freedmen's villages, particularly when they are chiefly inhabited by women and children, should be at a distance from any military encampment, and should be strictly guarded. And as there are no sentinels so strict as the negroes themselves, the commission believe, for this and other reasons, that colored guards will be found the most suitable and efficient for such service; and they recommend that in every case they be substituted for whites.

The testimony of the more intelligent among the superintendents is to the effect that the vices above referred to are not obstinately rooted, and that each one of them may be gradually eradicated by a proper appeal to the self-respect of the newly-made freedman, and by a strict recognition of his rights. He is found quite ready to copy whatever he believes are the rights and obligations of what he looks up to as the superior race, even if these prove a restraint upon the habits of license belonging to his former condition.

An officer on General Dix's staff, acting as provost judge at Fortress Monroe, related to the commission, in graphic terms, with what earnestness and conscious pride of his new position a negro, sworn as a witness for the first time in his life, stood up to take the oath and deliver his testimony.

As to the false ideas touching chastity above referred to, the commission

* The exact figures are given in a report made by Mr. Colyer to the commission.

† An intelligent lady, wife of a physician in Washington, who has interested herself about the colored population there, and seen much of them, deposed before the commission: "I have known but two instances of beggary by colored people during my residence of ten years in this city. A few are supported by charity from their own churches."—*Testimony of Mrs. Daniel Breed.*

believe that these can be in a great measure corrected by bringing practically to the notice of the refugees, as soon as they come under the care of the superintendent, the obligations of the married state in civilized life. Debarred, as slaves, from any legal union—often from any permanent connexion—unable to contract a marriage that is not liable to be broken up at the will of a master—they usually regard it as a privilege appertaining to emancipation to be married “as white folks are.” The commission think that while compulsion in regard to this matter should be avoided, a judicious superintendent will, as a general rule, find no difficulty in inducing refugees, when bringing with them those whom they acknowledge to be their wives and children, to consent to a ceremony, which, while it legitimizes these relations, imposes upon the husband and father the legal obligation to support his family. This obligation, and the duties connected with the family relation of civilized life, should be carefully explained to these people, and while they remain under our care should be strictly maintained among them. The evidence before the commission proves that, with few exceptions, they show themselves prompt to acknowledge and ready to fulfil such obligations.

If, however, cases should occur in which a refugee proves refractory, and refuses to acknowledge as his wife or to marry the woman with whom he has been living, and who is the mother of his children, he should no longer be allowed to cohabit with her or to live with the children; but if the proof of his previous relationship to them be sufficient, he should be compelled to contribute to their support from his wages in the same manner as if they were his family by legal marriage. All this is especially necessary in connexion with a proper system of allotment from wages—of which hereafter.

Some further remarks on this subject, touching on the social and family relations in the slave society of South Carolina, will be found in another part of this report.

Sufficient evidence is before the commission that colored refugees in general place a high value both on education for their children and religious instruction for themselves. In Alexandria, and in various other places, it came to the knowledge of the commission that one of the first acts of the negroes, when they found themselves free, was to establish schools at their own expense; and in every instance where schools and churches have been provided for them, they have shown lively gratitude and the greatest eagerness to avail themselves of such opportunities of improvement.

As a general rule, they are more zealously devotional than the white race; they have more resignation and more reliance on Divine Providence. They have, also, more superstitions. These, however, the commission think, should not be harshly dealt with. It is of more importance sympathizingly to meet and encourage, in these untaught people, the religious sentiment which sways them, than to endeavor, in a spirit of proselytism, to replace their simple faith in the Divine goodness and protection by dogmas of a more elaborate and polemical character. Practically, as regards the Christian graces of kindness and humility, we have as much to learn from them as they from us.

It is desirable that, as soon as possible, their schools and their churches be supported, in whole or in part, by themselves.

Medical aid they need, in the outset, and it should be provided for them; but here, too, the principle of self-support should be introduced as soon as circumstances permit. Vaccination ought to be strictly attended to.

SECTION II.

NEGROES AS REFUGEES.

(South Carolina and Florida.)

What has been stated in the foregoing pages as to the refugees that have crossed our lines from Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, though true in the main, also, of South Carolina and Florida negroes, is to be received with some modification as regards the former slave population of these two last-named States, especially South Carolina.

This is one of the States in which the system of negro slavery seems to have reached its furthest development, with the least modification from contact with external civilization. There it appears to have run out nearer to its logical consequences than in any other we have visited. There it has been darkening in its shades of inhumanity and moral degradation from year to year, exhibiting, more and more, increased cruelty, a more marked crushing out, in the case of the negro race, of the humanizing relations of civilized life, and a closer approach, in practice, to a monstrous maxim; the same which a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, perverting history, alleges to have been the sentiment of the civilized world when the United States Constitution was adopted, and in the spirit of which he assumes (in virtue of such perversion) that Constitution to have been framed; namely, that "the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect."* The evidence before the commission shows that, half a century ago, its phase was much milder than on the day when South Carolina seceded. It is the uniform testimony of all emancipated South Carolinian slaves above the age of sixty, that their youth was spent under a state of things which, compared to that of the last thirty years, was merciful and considerate. As a general rule, these old men are more bright and intelligent than the younger field hands; in many of whom a stolid, sullen despondency attests the stupefying influence of slave-driving under its more recent phase.

The disintegration of the family relation is one of the most striking and most melancholy indications of this progress of barbarism. The slave was not permitted to own a family name; instances occurred in which he was flogged for presuming to use one. He did not eat with his children or with their mother; "there was no time for that." In portions of this State, at least, a family breakfast or dinner table was a thing so little known among these people, that, ever since their enfranchisement, it has been very difficult to break them of the lifelong habit that each should clutch the dish containing his portion and skulk off into a corner, there to devour it in solitude. The entire day, until after sunset, was spent in the field; the night in huts of a single room, where all ages and both sexes herded promiscuously. Young girls of fifteen—some of an earlier age—became mothers, not only without marriage, but often without any pretence of fidelity to which even a slave could give that name. The Church, it is true, interposed her protest; but the master, save in exceptional cases, did not sustain it, tacitly sanctioning a state of morality under which ties of habitual affection could not assume a form dangerous or inconvenient to despotic rule.

The men, indeed, frequently asked from their masters the privilege of appropriating to themselves those of the other sex. Sometimes it was granted; sometimes, when the arrangement was deemed unprofitable, it was refused. Some cases there were in which a slaveholder, prompted by his own sense of morality and religion, or urged thereto by a pious wife, suffered these connexions of his slaves to have the sanction of religious ceremony. But it is evident that to connect even with such a quasi marriage the idea of sacredness or religious duty

* *Dred Scott vs. John F. A. Sandford*, December term, 1856.—23 Howard, 407.

was inconsistent with that legal policy of the slave States which forbade to render indissoluble among slaves a relation which to-morrow it might be for the interest of their owner to break up.

The maternal relation was often as little respected as the marital. On many plantations, where the system was most thoroughly carried out, pregnancy neither exempted from corporal punishment nor procured a diminution of the daily task; and it was a matter of occasional occurrence that the woman was overtaken by the pains of labor in the field, and the child born between the cotton rows. Humane masters, however, were wont to diminish the task as pregnancy advanced, and commonly gave three, occasionally four weeks' exemption from labor after childbirth. The mother was usually permitted to suckle her child during three months only; and the cases were rare in which relaxation from labor was allowed during that brief period. On the other hand, instances have occurred in which the more severe drove the negress into the field within forty-eight hours after she became a mother, there to toil until the day of the next birth.

A noble exception, among others, to such a system of inhumanity, gratefully testified to by the negroes who enjoyed it, was to be found on the plantation of ex-Governor Aiken, one of the largest and most influential planters in the State. His habitual clemency, it is said, gave umbrage to many of his neighbor planters, as endangering their authority under a severer rule.

Under such a slave system as this, where humanity is the exception, the iron enters deep into the soul. Popular songs are the expression of the inner life; and the negro songs of South Carolina are, with scarcely an exception, plaintive, despondent, and religious. When there mingles a tone of mournful exaltation, it has reference to the future glories of Zion, not to worldly hopes.

If to the above details touching slave life in this State we add the fact that, because of the unhealthy climate of the sea-islands off the South Carolinian coast, (chiefly due, it is said, to causes which may be removed,) the least valuable and intelligent slaves were usually placed there; further, that being much isolated in small communities, these slaves frequently had children of whom the father and mother were near blood relatives, producing deterioration of the race, it can excite no surprise that the negroes of South Carolina, as a class, are inferior to those from more northern States. An intelligent negro from a northern county of North Carolina, who had there learned the blacksmith's trade, and had been hired to work on a railroad in South Carolina, stated to the commission that he never knew what slavery really was until he left his native State. While there, he was comparatively contented. Within a month after he reached South Carolina, he determined to risk his life in an attempt to escape.

Yet the negro of South Carolina may be reached, and, with rare exceptions, he may, in a comparatively brief period, be in a measure reformed, by judicious management. A chief agency in effecting such reform is the regular payment of wages for work done. Captain Hooper, the acting Superintendent at Port Royal, under General Saxton, having charge of some seventeen thousand refugees, testifies as follows:

Question. "Do these persons work willingly for wages?"

Answer. "I never knew a case in which a colored man had reasonable security for getting wages—even moderate wages—that he was not ready to work."

Such cases, however, occur, as other witnesses testify; but the general rule is as Captain Hooper states it.

Mr. Frederick A. Eustis, son of General Eustis, who owned the plantation on Ladies' island, and who has returned to cultivate that plantation by hired labor, while expressing the opinion that the new system of labor in South Carolina was too lenient, and that "the negro should have no appeal, except in cases of extreme cruelty on the part of the superintendent," gave the following testimony as to the people now working on his own plantation:

"I never knew, during forty years of plantation life, so little sickness. Formerly, every man had a fever of some kind; and now the veriest old cripple, who did nothing under secesh rule, will row a boat three nights in succession to Edisto, or will pick up the corn about the corn-house. There are twenty people whom I know who were considered worn out and too old to work under the slave system, who are now working cotton, as well as their two acres of provisions; and their crops look very well. I have an old woman who has taken six tasks (that is, an acre and a half) of cotton, and last year she would do nothing."

But the great school for giving character to the race, in this State and elsewhere, is military discipline. Colonel Higginson, commanding a colored regiment at Port Royal, was asked:

Question. "Do you think that, as preparation for the life of a citizen, the organization of negroes into military bodies is important?"

Answer. "I should say, of unspeakable value."

Judge Smith, chairman of tax commissioners for the State of South Carolina, deposes:

Question. "What is your idea about enlisting negroes as soldiers?"

Answer. "It is the best school in the world. If you could have seen the men who now compose the colored regiments here as they were before, lounging about with a shuffling gait, looking sideways with suspicious manner, and could have contrasted their appearance then with their present bold, erect carriage and free bearing, I am sure you would agree with me. It makes men of them at once."

The commission bear emphatic testimony, so far as their researches have yet extended, to the truth of these remarks. The negro has a strong sense of the obligation of law and of the stringency of any duty legally imposed upon him. The law, in the shape of military rule, takes for him the place of his master, with this difference—that he submits to it heartily and cheerfully, without any sense of the degradation. The commission believe that, of all present agencies for elevating the character of the colored race, for cultivating in them self-respect and self-reliance, military training, under judicious officers, who will treat them firmly and kindly, is at once the most prompt and the most efficacious. In this respect, the war, if the negro be employed by us as a soldier, becomes a blessing to him, cheaply bought at any price.

Under proper treatment, public opinion among these people sets in in favor of military duty. No difficulty is anticipated in procuring colored men to enlist, provided those now in the field shall be regularly paid, and provided the determination of the government to protect them in all the rights of the white soldier shall be clearly made known to them; especially if this latter determination shall be signified to them by the President in his own name. Our Chief Magistrate would probably be surprised to learn with what reverence, bordering on superstition, he is regarded by these poor people. Recently, at Beaufort, a gang of colored men, in the service of the quartermaster, at work on the wharf, were discussing the qualifications of the President—his wonderful power; how he had dispersed their masters, and what he would undoubtedly do hereafter for the colored race—when an aged, white-headed negro—a "praise-man" (as the phrase is) among them—with all the solemnity and earnestness of an old prophet, broke forth: "What do you know 'bout Massa Linkum? Massa Linkum be ebrewhere. He walk de earth like de Lord."

As to reform in the matter of chastity and marriage, it requires time and patience to bring it about. Much more than half the cases of personal difficulty requiring intervention among the emancipated negroes in South Carolina have arisen out of infractions of the marital relation. In this respect, there is a marked difference between South Carolina and North Carolina. Yet, even in the former State, the old habits are speedily yielding to better teaching.

General Saxton deposed:

Question. "Were the women, under the slave system, taught chastity as a religious duty?"

Answer. "No, sir. They were taught that they must have a child once a year."

Question. "Has your observation led you to believe that the refugees pay regard to the marriage ceremony?"

Answer. "Yes, sir. Whenever it is solemnized, I think that they do."

It is here to be remarked that, in the cities, there appears to have been a nearer approach to recognized marriage and to conjugal fidelity than in the country, and that there the church succeeded better in repressing juvenile incontinence.

As a general rule, however, the religion of the South Carolinian slave was emotional, and did not necessarily connect itself with the suppression of vicious habits, but rather with church observances. It produced, indeed, submission, humility, resignation, reliance on Providence, obedience to masters; but its effect in checking lying, thieving, incontinence, and similar offences, was feeble and uncertain. A slave has seldom any distinct moral perception that he ought to speak the truth, or to respect private property, in the case of a person he dislikes; but these people are easily reached through their affections.

Whether because the race is not addicted to intemperance, or that they were here cut off from its temptation, drunkenness is an almost unknown vice. Captain Hooper testified:

"I never saw a negro drunk, and I heard of but one case, and that was of a man working on a vessel at Bay Point, who got whiskey on board."

There is no disposition in these people to go north. General Saxton offered them papers for that purpose, but no one availed himself of the offer. They are equally averse to the idea of emigrating to Africa. These feelings are universal among them. The local attachments of the negro are eminently strong, and the southern climate suits him far better than ours. If slavery be re-established in the insurrectionary States, the north will indeed be flooded with fugitives fleeing from bondage, and the fears of competition in labor sought to be excited in the minds of northern workingmen will then have some plausible foundation. But if emancipation be carried out, the stream of negro emigration will be from the north to the south, not from the south to the northern States. The only attraction which the north, with its winters of snow and ice, offers to the negro, is that it is free soil. Let the south once offer the same attraction, and the temptation of its genial climate, coupled with the fact that there the blacks almost equal the whites in number, will be irresistible. A few years will probably see half the free negro population now residing among us crossing Mason and Dixon's line to join the emancipated freedmen of the south.

The chief object of ambition among the refugees is to own property, especially to possess land, if it be only a few acres, in their own State. Colonel Higginson testified to his conviction that the effect of bounty land would be much greater on the colored than on the white soldier. They delight in the idea.

Working for wages, they soon get an idea of accumulating. Savings banks will be popular with them whenever their confidence is won.

The negro of Florida occupies an intermediate place between the slaves of North Carolina and those of South Carolina. He is more enterprising and more self-reliant than the latter. As a general rule, he enlists more willingly, and makes an excellent soldier. Many of them were employed as lumbermen, and in other vocations better calculated to call out their intelligence than the monotonous labor of the cotton field.

SECTION III.

NEGROES AS MILITARY LABORERS.

Even under the present faulty or imperfect system of management, the refugee negroes furnish to the government, in various localities, in the shape of military labor, the full equivalent of the rations and the wages which they and their wives and children receive. Major General Dix expressed to the commission his opinion that such was, at this time, the case within his military department, with the single exception, perhaps, of a few rations to dependent women and children on Craney island.*

To the same effect is the evidence obtained from Brigadier General Saxton, military governor of the department of the south, having about eighteen thousand refugees under his care. He testifies that, all things considered, they have been no expense to the government.†

So far, in all the localities visited by the commission, the demand for able-bodied negroes as laborers in the military service has greatly exceeded the supply. In many cases, the supply has not met half the demand. During the time Mr. Vincent Colyer was superintendent at Newbern, the standing requisition by Major General Burnside for colored laborers was for five thousand; and at no time was Mr. Colyer able to furnish over two thousand. Major General Dix informed the commission that he had never been able to obtain colored laborers enough, and that he had, at the time the commission visited him, an order from Washington for five hundred, which he had been unable to fill.

While military operations are continued, the services of the negro can be made effective, in the prosecution of the war, even as a laborer alone, to a much greater extent than he has been heretofore employed. An officer, now acting as quartermaster in one of the divisions of the army of the Potomac, expresses, in a letter to the commission, the opinion that at this time more than ten thousand white soldiers are detailed from the ranks for duty in the quartermaster's and commissary departments, on fatigue duty at the various headquarters, on pioneer service, &c.; and that on marches, where guards for the trains, parties for cutting roads, building bridges, and similar labor, are required, the number is much greater. If there be included the labor on intrenchments and fortifications, on garrison duty, in ambulance corps, in hospitals, as guides and spies, &c., it will, the commission believe, be found, that one-eighth might be added to the available strength of our armies by employing negroes in services other than actual warfare. If we estimate our armies at eight hundred thousand men, this would give one hundred thousand as the number of negroes who might be profitably employed in the military service, not estimating colored regiments. Nor do we hesitate in expressing the opinion, that the duties referred to would be better performed by them than by white men detailed from the ranks; for all experienced officers know how difficult it is to obtain labor from soldiers outside of the ordinary routine of their duties.

In connexion with the subject of military labor by refugees, the commission here state that a proposal recently laid before the President of the United States by the president of the Metropolitan railroad was submitted to this commission, inviting their opinion upon it. Though important, this is a matter of detail on which the commission are not prepared, at this time, to express an opinion.

* Stated in a conference which the commission had with General Dix at Fortress Monroe, May 9, 1863.

† Testimony of General Saxton, taken June, 1863. He says: "The fact is that the colored people here have been of no expense to the government. They have received a good many articles of clothing from charitable societies at the north; but the balance of credit, I think, is largely in favor of the negroes."

The organization of freedmen employed as military laborers into brigades, with badges around their hats, labelled "United States service"—the men marched regularly to and from work—has been found, in practice, to have an excellent effect. It tends to inspire them with self-reliance, and it affords them protection.

SECTION IV.

NEGROES AS SOLDIERS.

The policy of the government in organizing on a large scale colored regiments has been so distinctly announced, and is now being so rapidly reduced to action, that the commission need do no more than say, in regard to it, that all the evidence which has come before them bearing on the capacity of the negro as a soldier, including the observation, in South Carolina and elsewhere, of negro troops, has confirmed them in the conviction that if the government can, before the end of the present year, bring two hundred thousand or more colored troops into the field, to serve during the war, the result will be alike advantageous to the cause of the Union and to the race to which these troops belong. Docility, earnestness, the instinct of obedience—these are qualities of the highest value in a soldier, and these are characteristics, as a general rule, of the colored refugees who enter our lines.

Another point in which these troops, when brought under military rule, show to advantage, is in their neatness and care of their persons, uniforms, arms, and equipments, and in the police of their encampments. Moreover, they are generally skilful cooks and providers, and exhibit much resource in taking care of themselves in camp. These qualities will be apparent to any one who inspects the negro regiments under Brigadier General Wylde in North Carolina, or under Colonel Higginson at Beaufort, or under Colonel Montgomery in Florida.

The spiritual or religious sentiment also strongly characterizes the African race; developed in somewhat rude phase, it is true, among southern slaves—especially rude in the cotton States—but powerful, if appealed to by leaders who share it, as an element of enthusiasm. If the officers of colored regiments themselves feel and impart, as they readily may, to their men the feeling that they are fighting in the cause of God and liberty, there will be no portion of the army, the commission believe, more to be relied on than negro regiments.*

* This was written previously to the publication of Major General Banks's official report of the assault made upon Port Hudson on May 27, in which he bears the following testimony to the good conduct of the colored troops who formed part of the assaulting force:

"On the extreme right of our line I posted the first and third regiments of negro troops. The first regiment of Louisiana engineers, composed exclusively of colored men, excepting the officers, was also engaged in the operations of the day. The position occupied by these troops was one of importance, and called for the utmost steadiness and bravery in those to whom it was confided.

"It gives me pleasure to report that they answered every expectation. In many respects their conduct was heroic; no troops could be more determined or more daring. They made during the day three charges upon the batteries of the enemy, suffering very heavy losses, and holding their position at nightfall with the other troops on the right of our lines. The highest commendation is bestowed upon them by all the officers in command on the right.

"Whatever doubt may have existed heretofore as to the efficiency of organizations of this character, the history of this day proves conclusively to those who were in condition to observe the conduct of these regiments, that the government will find in this class of troops effective supporters and defenders. The severe test to which they were subjected, and the determined manner in which they encountered the enemy, leave upon my mind no doubt of their ultimate success. They require only good officers, commands of limited numbers, and careful discipline, to make them excellent soldiers."

But with these people, rather than with a more independent race, success depends upon whether their leaders are in sympathy with them, have gained their confidence, and can arouse their devotion. For this reason, however important a judicious choice of officers is in all cases, the commission consider that more depends upon this in the case of colored regiments than in that of white troops. It is probable enough that colored regiments badly officered would be more liable to give way than badly officered regiments of the more self-reliant white race.

Colonel Higginson testifies :

"I think they will depend more upon their officers than white troops, and be more influenced by their conduct. If their officers are intimidated, they will be; and if their officers stand their ground, so will they. If they lose their officers, the effect will be worse upon them than upon white troops; not because they are timid, but because they are less accustomed to entire self-reliance." * * * "They criticise their officers very sharply. There is as much difference here in the standing of the various officers as in any white regiment."

Major General Butler expressed to the commission, in this connexion, an opinion which they believe to be correct. He said:

"Negroes are gregarious in fright, and, in that particular, the opposite of the Yankees. If a crowd of Yankees gets frightened, it is 'every one for himself, and God for us all!' Now, the negroes have been accustomed to stand in a body against master and overseer. At a sudden alarm they aggregate—they run to each other."

In connexion with the value of the negro as a soldier, the commission earnestly invite your attention to the valuable assistance which our generals in command may obtain in exploring the enemy's country and detecting his position and plans, by the organization of companies of colored guides in connexion with each army corps. On this subject the commission herewith submit a separate report, to which they pray reference.

If, as the commission recommend, colored troops to the number of two hundred thousand be brought into the field, and negroes be employed in our armies in operations other than actual warfare to the extent of a hundred thousand more, we shall require the military services of three hundred thousand blacks. This number of able-bodied men represents a population of about a million and a half, being one-half of all the colored people in the insurrectionary States. To reach this number there is needed, besides military successes, a strict enforcement of the orders issued by the government, that all colored refugees be treated with justice and humanity. By such treatment alone can their confidence be won, and strong inducement held out to others to join us. Upon such treatment depends, in a great measure, how large shall be the re-enforcements to be obtained by our armies at the expense of the enemy. Until a million and a half of slaves shall have forsaken their masters, we shall not have the full military advantage which we ought to derive from this source. It is evident that it behooves us to hasten such a result, and otherwise to promote the disintegration of the slave-labor system of the south by every means in our power.

If the placing in the field during the war of two hundred thousand effective black troops—a measure demanded by the exigencies of a contest which was commenced by the south—should ultimately prove to be one of the chief agencies to prevent the restoration of slavery in the insurrectionary States, such a condition of things would supply evidence that the very effort to perpetuate an abuse has been the means, under Providence, of effecting its eradication. The slave States will have been doomed themselves to forge a weapon to destroy that system, for the existence and extension of which, taking up arms, they have deluged a continent with blood.

In connexion with the probabilities of our obtaining the above number of colored troops it is the duty of the commission to report the fact that in too many cases not injustice only, but robbery and other crimes have been committed against fugitives on first entering our lines. As an example, the assistant superintendent at Suffolk, Virginia, informed the commission that instances had come to his knowledge of pickets who sometimes kept refugees until their masters came for them, and sometimes sent them back, pocketing the reward; the examples, however, of this offence were not numerous. He stated further that "in hundreds of cases" the refugees had been robbed by the pickets, chiefly of money, but occasionally of other articles. Valuable horses, too, and other property were taken from them by the quartermaster, without remuneration to the refugee who brought them in.

The robbery and kidnapping by pickets occurred in the above cases, as doubtless in others it does, in spite of the efforts of the provost marshal to prevent it.

The practical effect of such crimes, of which the report soon penetrates into rebeldom, is, as regards the military service, the same as if white Union soldiers were habitually robbed by these pickets, or were, from time to time, seized by them and delivered over as prisoners to the enemy. Until such outrages are effectually suppressed, it is unreasonable to expect that disaffected slaves should desert their masters in numbers to incur the double risk of running the gauntlet, first through the enemy's pickets, and then through our own. And this the rather, inasmuch as, from the relations they have hitherto borne to white men, and from the manner in which they have been treated by them, they naturally suspect the good intentions of our race towards theirs.

The above seems to the commission so grave in its consequences as to justify a general order on the subject by the War Department.

As regards horses, wagons, and similar property brought within our lines by fugitives, it is proper, of course, that it be taken by the quartermaster when needed for the public service; but in such cases it should be paid for as other property taken from loyal men is paid for, either to the refugee, if he makes no demand on the government for support for himself or for his family, or to the freedmen's fund in the hands of the superintendent, in cases in which the refugee or his family apply for rations or other governmental aid. The capture and carrying off of such property weakens the enemy, and we ought not to discourage the practice by depriving the captors of the legitimate reward for the risks they incur.

There is no legal reason why the conscription law should not apply to fugitives from labor as it does to white citizens. We have already, probably, placed in the field since the rebellion broke out a million and a quarter of white soldiers—nearly a third of our adult population between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The investigations of the commission, however, lead them to believe that if men of the proper stamp are selected as negro superintendents, these can and will procure the voluntary enlistment of a much larger proportion of able-bodied refugees than this. The more intelligent among these people not only feel that it is their duty to fight for their own freedom, but by a proper appeal many of them can be made to understand that only by proving their manhood as soldiers—only through the baptism of blood—can they bring about such a change in public opinion as will insure for their race, from the present generation in this country, common respect and decent treatment in their social relations with whites.

In practice it has been found that by judicious treatment it is not difficult to create among these people a state of public opinion such that every able-bodied man among them who refuses to enter the public service when required is tabooed by the rest, and falls into general contempt as a mean, despicable fellow. This was especially the case at Newbern, as reported to the commission by Mr. Vincent Colyer, formerly superintendent there; and the commission believe it

may be relied on in almost every case in which the superintendent has succeeded in awakening the sympathy and winning the confidence of those under his care.

In all cases, therefore, the commission think that every expedient (short of bounties, which they do not recommend) should be employed to induce volunteering by freedmen, before resorting to conscription or other coercive measures. Such measures, though for a time they may fill the ranks, are calculated to arrest that exodus from rebeldom of freedmen there held as slaves upon which we must depend to keep up the supply of colored recruits.

The commission understand it to be your policy that to all colored soldiers of the United States shall be extended the same protection as to other United States troops, when taken prisoners by the enemy, as well as under all other circumstances. They cannot too strongly express their conviction that such a policy is demanded alike by justice and expediency, and that pains should be taken to make it officially and widely known.

SECTION V.

CHARACTER OF ORGANIZATION PROPOSED.

The researches and investigations of the commission have not yet been sufficiently extended and thorough to justify them in suggesting a definite system for the ultimate solution of one of the gravest social problems ever presented to a government. Certain measures, however, are, in the present emergency, evidently demanded, not merely from considerations of common humanity, to alleviate the sufferings caused to non-combatant laborers by the forced derangement of industry consequent upon military invasion, but also in virtue of the fact that a great and radical industrial and domestic change, every hour in progress, and ultimately involving the eradication of a labor system which has been the growth of more than two centuries, needs, for a time to which we cannot yet assign a definite limit, to be, to a certain extent, facilitated and directed by governmental assistance and control. The two labor systems—namely, that of enforced slave labor and that of free compensated labor—are, in spirit and result, so thoroughly at variance that the change from the one to the other by four millions of people cannot safely be left undirected and uncared for, to work itself out, drifting on at haphazard, according to the chance shiftings of the current of daily events. The transition has not yet so far proceeded, nor have its effects so fully developed themselves, as to supply reliable data whereupon to base a judgment as to the exact extent or duration of the guardianship which the new freedmen may require. The system of apprenticeship in the English West Indies appears to have worked badly, and was terminated before the time originally fixed by law; but the defect may have been, to a certain extent, in its details: as to all which the commission hope hereafter to be able satisfactorily to report. The question remains open, whether, and how soon, the American freedman, with the dependence engendered by the slave system still clinging to him—and what is worse, weighted down in his efforts to rise by that prejudice which prompts men to despise whoever has long been their inferior—will be able peacefully to maintain his new rights, and to protect himself against undue ascendancy and imposition from the white man. Coming into competition with another race—one among the most energetic in the world—for the first time in the history of our country, on something like equal terms, will he, if left to himself, be overborne and crushed? And if he should be, will he bear it as patiently in his capacity of freedman as he has borne it under subjection as a slave?

On one point the commission are already agreed, namely, that a scheme of guardianship or protection for one race of men against another race inhabiting

the same country cannot become a permanent institution. If the necessity for the constant operation of such a scheme could be proved, the proof would amount to this, that the two races cannot in perpetuity inhabit the same country at all, and that the one must ultimately give way to the other.

The commission, therefore, adopt the opinion that all special governmental measures, particularly those involving continuous expenditure, whether for the relief of poor southern whites or of poor refugee blacks, or for the guardianship of such refugees, should be more or less temporary in their character, and should be prepared and administered in that idea and intent.

In this view of the case, the commission state, with satisfaction, that, in the course of their inquiries, they have found unmistakable indications that the negro slave of the south, though in some respects resembling a child from the dependence in which he has been trained, and the unreasoning obedience which has been exacted from him, and therefore, in many cases, seeking and needing, for a season, encouragement and direction, is by no means devoid of practical sagacity in the common affairs of life, and usually learns, readily and quickly, to shift for himself. This, the commission think, it is just and desirable that he should be led to do at as early a period as is practicable, without further reliance, for aid or guidance, on the government.

In this view, the commission recommend that all "contraband camps" (as they are usually called) be regarded as places of reception and distribution only, and that the superintendents be informed that it is the policy of the government not to continue the aggregation of these people in military villages a day longer than is necessary to dispose of them as military laborers or on plantations, or in other self-supporting situations. A temporary exception to this may be made in cases where it is found that women and children can contribute materially to their own support by washing or other service for troops in the neighborhood. But camp life for women and children has been found by experience to be demoralizing. In a general way, when abandoned plantations can be had, it will be found more expedient and more profitable to cultivate these, even though chiefly by women and children under eighteen years old, than to leave such persons dependent on mere village employment.

Upon the same principle, the working of plantations by government should be undertaken as a temporary expedient, rendered necessary during the period of transition. But as soon as there are found loyal and respectable owners or lessees of plantations who will hire the freedmen at fair wages, this is to be preferred; or when the freedmen themselves have saved a little to start upon, or when they evince ability to manage a small farm or market garden of their own, such spots may be temporarily assigned to them, at a moderate rent, on forfeited estates, until Congress, which can alone originate a public policy in regard to such lands, shall make, if it sees fit to make, some permanent arrangement touching this matter. Ultimately, when these lands come into market, the desirable result is, that the freedmen should become owners in fee of the farms or gardens they occupy.

To the superintendent it must, in a measure, be left to select one or other of these plans, according to the varying circumstances in different places. When freedmen are hired, in the neighborhood of the superintendent station, by the owners or lessees of plantations or of manufactories, it should be made the duty of the superintendent to keep an eye over them for the time being, so as to ascertain that they have fair treatment and prompt payment of wages earned.

When refugees are employed by government in the cultivation of plantations, the commission are of opinion that it is cheaper and better to pay them wages than to supply them and their families with rations, promising them half the crop. The custom in many places has been to give full rations to adults, male or female, and half rations to children under ten years of age. Thus, a family consisting of a man and wife and four children, two over ten years old, are en-

titled to five rations; a larger amount of food than they actually need. The cost of these rations in General Dix's department is $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents each; consequently, such a family there costs the government, in rations alone, \$21 75 per month. But a white farm laborer in that vicinity can be hired for \$20 a month, he supporting himself and family. The freedman would have been entirely satisfied to be paid at the same rate and on the same conditions; while, under the ration system, though actually receiving from the government the equivalent of \$1 75 per month more, he feels as if he were receiving no wages, but barely food; and has to go in rags unless private benevolence eke out a supply of clothing. Funds to pay these wages might be obtained from the "cotton fund" and from the sale of other personal property abandoned by the rebels, and could be repaid when the crops were disposed of.

If, in any location, it was found that refugee laborers on plantations receiving wages had no opportunity to purchase, on reasonable rates or within reasonable distance, such articles of food and clothing as they required, the remedy might be—

1. Either to sell them rations at cost, and trust to their purchasing clothing elsewhere—an imperfect mode of remedying the evil—

2. Or else, that encouragement should be given to the establishment, under proper restraints for a time, of stores for the accommodation of the freedmen. The department superintendent (hereafter to be spoken of) might be instructed to enter into correspondence with Freedmen's Relief Associations in New York, New England, and elsewhere, and to suggest to them that, instead of sending clothing and other supplies for gratuitous distribution, they would more effectually and more economically attain their object by intrusting on loan to some honest, trustworthy young person, who had been trained to retail business, and upon whom they could depend for repayment, a few thousand dollars' worth of substantial food, dry goods, &c., such as are adapted to the wants of these freedmen, at moderate rates and of reliable quality. All persons establishing freedmen's stores might, on recommendation of the superintendent, receive from the general commanding a pass and permit to sell, revocable at any time in case of misconduct.

The Port Royal Relief Committee of Philadelphia established such a store last year at Port Royal, which has been eminently useful and successful.

If these stores be multiplied, it may be the means of introducing a useful class of young and enterprising settlers into portions of country abandoned by slaveholders.

It is proper for the commission here to say, that scarcely anything is more essential to the good government and improvement of these refugees than that the wages they earn should be promptly and regularly paid. Nothing so encourages their influx from rebeldom as this. And it is most desirable that a freedman should learn, as speedily as possible, that emancipation means neither idleness nor gratuitous work, but fair labor for fair wages.

If additional argument in favor of such regularity of payment were needed, it is to be found in the fact, well known to those who have had experience with these people as laborers, that where they are regularly paid, a single threat suffices, in place of all other punishment, to check laziness and other delinquency—the threat, namely, of dismissal. But if the payment of wages be uncertain, or delayed for months, such a threat has no force; and the foreman has no hold over those whose work he directs. In every case in which complaints were made to the commission of the inefficiency of freedmen's labor, they found, on inquiry, that wages had been withheld from these men for months. White laborers would not work at all under such circumstances.

In connexion with this regular payment of wages, and also with the suggestion heretofore made, that refugees acknowledging wives and children should be legally married, the commission recommend a system of allotment, under which

each married laborer or soldier shall be required, at the time his pay is received, to cede a part of it, proportioned to the size of his family, for their support, in all cases where that family is left dependent on the government. In cases where the freedman shall have provided a home and support for his own family, the amount to be allotted can properly be matter of recommendation only. Yet such recommendation will probably, in almost all cases, be as effectual as a positive requisition.

As the basis of a system of organization of freedmen—a first step, without which all subsequent steps will be attended with uncertainty and embarrassment—the commission recommend a strict and comprehensive system of registration, to take effect as each refugee enters our lines. This should include not only a description of the person, so as to insure identification, if possible, throughout life, but also all the facts bearing upon his legal claim to freedom. It should be stated to each, at the time he gives in his name, that he must not alter it hereafter, as slaves, when changing owners, are in the habit of doing. He should be made to understand that *aliases* are not permitted among freemen.

The specific forms of allotment and registration recommended will be found in instructions to be given to the department superintendents, which, if this report meet the sanction of the department, the commission will immediately prepare.

The commission believe it to be another important feature, in a plan of organization for the care of refugees, that such organization should be substantially separate from and (except when military exigencies intervene) independent of the ordinary military administration of the army; it being understood, however, that the refugees, on first entering our lines, come in charge of the provost marshal, who turns them over to the proper superintendent, and that every superintendent shall be required to meet, to the full extent of his ability, all requisitions made upon him by the proper authorities for military laborers; payments or other supplies to refugees not in military service to be directly through the department superintendents, who should be required to give bond as army paymasters do, and whose reports should be made directly to the superintendent general of freedmen.

The commission, specially desirous to propose no scheme which might endanger a conflict of authorities, have taken pains to submit this feature of their plan to generals commanding departments whenever they have had opportunity: as to General Schenck at Baltimore, to General Dix at Fortress Monroe, to General Viele at Norfolk, to General Peck at Suffolk, to General Hunter at Hilton Head, and to General Saxton at Beaufort. Each of these officers, when such a separation was suggested, approved it in unqualified terms, usually adding that it would be the greatest relief to themselves to be freed from all care and responsibility in regard to refugees. One of these officers remarked that he had rarely found military abilities and the special qualifications needed to superintend freedmen united in the same person, especially in subalterns.

SECTION VI.

DETAILS OF ORGANIZATION PROPOSED.

The commission suggest a plan of provisional organization, for the improvement, protection, and employment of refugee freedmen, extending, for the present, over those districts of country only with the condition of which they have become acquainted, chiefly by personal inspection of the various locations, in part by reliable reports and depositions, namely, the District of Columbia, Eastern Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida.

The commission have endeavored to adapt their plan not only to the immediate wants under the present condition of things, but also to meet such additional occupancy by federal troops of the four States above named as is likely to occur during the present year, and until Congress shall have had opportunity to legislate on this subject.

The commission propose—

1. That the above region of country constitute three freedmen's superintendencies or departments—the first comprising the District of Columbia and Eastern Virginia, the second extending over North Carolina, and the third embracing the States of South Carolina and Florida.

2. That there be appointed for each of these superintendencies a department superintendent, with the pay and allowances of colonel of cavalry.

3. That there be appointed as many resident superintendents in each department as there are important stations therein, with not less in each than from three to five thousand freedmen to care for; these resident superintendents to have the pay and allowances of captain of cavalry.

4. That where the number of freedmen at any station shall exceed seven or eight thousand, and it is the opinion of the department superintendent, expressed in writing, that an assistant superintendent is required, there be appointed such assistant, with the pay and allowances of lieutenant of cavalry.

In all cases necessary transportation to be allowed to such superintendents.

5. That there be appointed such clerks and foremen as may be necessary to carry out the details of this organization, with wages of from one to three dollars a day, graduated according to the character of their duties.

And, finally, that there be detailed, as superintendent general of freedmen, an officer of suitable qualifications, not under the rank of a brigadier general, to whom and to his staff be assigned an office in the War Department, his staff officers acting as secretaries, and otherwise aiding him in his duties of supervision.

It will be seen that this organization presupposes three grades of superintendents, besides a chief as central head, thus:

One superintendent general of freedmen for the United States.

Department superintendents: one for each superintendency, comprising not less than a State.

Resident superintendents: one for each residency, with not less than three thousand freedmen to care for.

Assistant superintendents: one to aid the resident superintendent when the number of freedmen within the residency exceeds seven or eight thousand.

Together with the needful clerks and foremen.

The plan will not, the commission believe, be deemed unnecessarily elaborate when the possibility is taken into account that the colored population, for whose supervision it is prepared, may reach the number of a million or a million and a half before the current year expires.

The commission further propose that to the general officer detailed as superintendent general of freedmen be committed, until Congress shall otherwise provide, the general supervision, throughout the United States, of the colored population emancipated by the President's proclamation and by acts of Congress; and the duty of seeing faithfully carried out the plan of organization which may be adopted.

That to this officer, as head of the organization, all reports of department superintendents, and all requisitions by them for money or other supplies, be addressed; and that it be his duty to lay these, with such remarks thereon as he may deem proper, before the Secretary of War.

That if, as the freedmen superintendencies shall increase in numbers and importance, the officer aforesaid shall be of opinion that it will be useful to call together from time to time the department superintendents to sit for a few days

as a board for consultation and for comparison of mutual experiences, it shall be at his option so to do, and of such a board he shall be chairman.

That each resident superintendent shall report at least once a month to the proper department superintendent, who shall communicate said reports, with such remarks thereon, and such recommendations in regard to any requisitions they may contain, as to him may seem proper, to the superintendent general.

That each assistant superintendent report to the proper resident superintendent, who shall communicate such report, with his remarks thereon, if any he deem necessary, to the proper department superintendent.

A competent surgeon and hospital steward should be appointed for each residency, and an assistant surgeon added when the number of refugees attached to the residency requires it. It may be necessary at first to give these officers the pay and allowances of officers of the same rank in the army; but it is very desirable that, as soon as possible, the proper relation between physician and patient be, in a measure, at least, established, by causing these medical men to depend, in part, for support on those whom they attend.

The importance of enlightened instruction, educational and religious, to these uneducated people cannot be overestimated. It is pleasant to the commission to be able to state their conviction, that the freedmen, in every district of country they have visited, eager to obtain for themselves, but especially for their children, those privileges of education which have hitherto been jealously withheld from them, may already be depended upon to support, in part, both teachers and pastors. The benevolent and religious societies of the north are aiding liberally in this good work; and the opinion of some of those who have taken a leading part in these philanthropic efforts (as expressed to the commission) is, that, with the aid of the freedmen themselves, they will be able, for the present, and until the number of refugee freedmen shall materially increase, to supply, in most cases, the necessary literary and religious instruction. If, in the organization of the various superintendencies, this opinion should prove to be correct, it is well. But organized efforts of private benevolence are usually uncertain in their duration, and a greatly increased immigration of refugees may so augment the number of freedmen needing instruction that the demand for school teaching and pastoral care will exceed the supply. In that case, it may be necessary, in certain locations, that government, for the time being, detail a chaplain to take the religious charge of a residency; and that it pay the salaries of the necessary teachers until the freedmen's schools become self-supporting.

As to these matters, it should be made the duty of the department superintendent specially to report.

Meanwhile, the government should afford transportation to any religious or secular teachers who are duly accredited by respectable societies, and supported, in whole or in part, from the funds of such societies.

As a general rule, the refugees will probably sooner be able to pay their clergymen than to provide the requisite number of teachers for their children. The freedmen of Newbern have recently invited a private of the forty-third Massachusetts volunteers, named Edward Fitz, of the Methodist persuasion, and having a license to preach, to become their pastor, at a salary of one thousand a year.

The organization proposed will be incomplete in those parts of the superintendencies here spoken of in which the ordinary courts of justice are suspended, unless temporary provision be made for a magistracy through whose action these people may learn the important lesson that the obedience which, as slaves, they paid to the will of a master, must now be rendered by them, as freedmen, to established law—care being taken not to encourage them to become litigious. In this view, the commission recommend that wherever, throughout the superintendencies aforesaid, justices of the peace and circuit and other judges have ceased

to hold their sessions, a provost judge, if he be not already appointed, should be. The lack of such an officer at Port Royal is very much felt.

They further recommend that the proper department superintendent be vested with authority to bring to conciliation and settlement all difficulties arising between freedmen, except where resort to a provost judge or other legal tribunal becomes necessary. Where a case of difficulty occurring between a freedman and a white man goes before a provost marshal or provost judge, or before any regularly established legal tribunal, it should be made the duty of the department superintendent so far to act as friend and adviser for the freedman as to see to it that his case is fairly presented and tried; and to this end, in important cases, where necessary, to employ legal counsel. In all these cases, the department superintendent should give such counsel and advice as shall tend to justice between the parties, acting in person when practicable; but, if necessary, he may be allowed to appoint the appropriate resident superintendent to act for him as deputy, during his absence, in the settlement of minor cases.

It should be specially recommended to the department superintendent, in the settlement of all personal difficulties between these people, to act as arbitrator rather than as formal judge, adopting the general principles governing courts of conciliation. And it is confidently believed by the commission that if he shall succeed in gaining the confidence of the freedman under his charge, he will, with rare exceptions, be able amicably and satisfactorily to adjust such difficulties without further resort to law.

As to the mode of appointment of superintendents and employés above proposed, the commission suggest as follows :

That the department superintendents be appointed by the Secretary of War.

That the resident superintendents and assistant superintendents be nominated to the superintendent general by the respective department superintendents for confirmation or rejection.

That clerks, when needed at any freedmen's station, be nominated by the resident superintendent to the department superintendent for confirmation or rejection.

That resident superintendents may, with the concurrence of the department superintendents, appoint foremen when needed.

But that the number of residencies in a department, and also the number of assistant superintendents, be determined, after a report on the subject from the department superintendent to the superintendent general aforesaid, by that officer.

In the above recommendations as to the mode of appointing subordinate officers, the commission are influenced by their conviction that it is a principle of great practical importance, in administrative organizations, that upon all officers to whom subordinates are immediately responsible should be thrown, as far as prudence permits, the responsibility, by selection of such subordinates, of having about them only men of character and of proper qualifications. When a workman has choice of tools, he cannot throw the blame of bad workmanship upon them.

The commission here desire to record their profound conviction, that upon the judicious selection of department superintendents and of superintendent general of freedmen will mainly depend the successful practical workings of the above sketched plan of organization. The African race, accustomed to shield itself by cunning and evasion, and by shirking of work, whenever it can be safely shirked, against the oppression which has been its lot for generations, is yet of genial nature, alive to gratitude, open to impressions of kindness, and more readily influenced and led by those who treat it well and gain its confidence than our race, or perhaps than any other. The wishes and recommendations of government, if they are not harshly enforced, but quietly communicated by those who understand and sympathize with the African nature, will be received and obeyed as commands in almost every instance. It is highly important, therefore, that

those who have in charge the interests of these freedmen shall be men not only of administrative ability, but also of comprehensive benevolence and humanitarian views.

On the other hand, it is equally desirable that these refugees, as readily spoiled as children, should not be treated with weak and injurious indulgence. Even-handed justice, not special favor, is what they need. Mild firmness is the proper spirit in which to control them. They should find themselves treated, not as children of preference, fostered by charity, dependent for a living on government or on benevolent associations, but as men from whom, in their new character of freedmen, self-reliance and self-support are demanded.

Superintendents imbued with this spirit and the views here recommended will, if they possess a fair amount of executive talent, find little difficulty in managing refugee freedmen, and, with infrequent exceptions, will meet with no factious opposition on their part.

In first putting into operation this plan of management, it is recommended that the present superintendents in the departments referred to be either confirmed as resident or assistant superintendents under the new organization, or at once relieved from duty.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL RESULTS.

The problem, in the solution of which the commission have been called to aid, is of a mixed character. Together with obvious and imperative considerations of humanity, it involves great questions of Christian civilization and of statesmanship. But most urgent at the present moment are its relations with the national struggle in which we are engaged, and with the issue of that struggle for good or evil.

Proposing hereafter to embody in a more maturely considered report the more complex and difficult inquiries of a general character above suggested, the commission dismiss these for the present with a single brief remark.

The observations of the commission in the sections of country visited by them, together with the evidence obtained from those having most experience among freedmen, justify the conclusion that the African race, as found among us, lacks no essential aptitude for civilization. In a general way, the negro yields willingly to its restraints, and enters upon its duties, not with alacrity only, but with evident pride and increase of self-respect. His personal rights as a freedman once recognized in law and assured in practice, there is little reason to doubt that he will become a useful member of the great industrial family of nations. Once released from the disabilities of bondage, he will somewhere find, and will maintain, his own appropriate social position.

The commission revert to the question in its relation to the existing insurrection. Its importance, in that connexion, can hardly be overestimated. If the slaves of the south are loyal to the Union, the north will have itself alone to blame if the war is not speedily and triumphantly closed. Scarcely any other question, therefore, is more intimately connected with the future destiny, prosperous or decadent, of this nation.

But, in point of fact, it admits of no reasonable doubt that the southern slaves, as a body, do desire release from bondage, from forced and often excessive labor, from arbitrary and often inhuman punishment. Their masters have sought to inspire them with a dread of "Yankee abolitionists;" but while doubtless assenting, as the habit of the slave is, to these denunciations of northern emancipationists, all facts prove that these men, as a general rule, see

through the flimsy pretence, and are willing to risk severe punishment, sometimes death itself, whenever they have good reason to hope that, in deserting their masters, they will find in us just and sincere friends, able and willing to put them in a condition in which they may enjoy the fruits of their own labor.

But we, by our policy towards these people, may encourage, or we may discourage, that hope. The point on which they are peculiarly sensitive, and chiefly need assurance, is as to the absolute and irrevocable certainty of their freedom. We cannot expect this untutored race to understand the abstract proposition, that a great nation, after having solemnly declared, through its Chief Magistrate, that three millions of its inhabitants shall be forever free, cannot, without utter degradation in the eyes of the civilized world, repudiate that declaration and recommit these millions to slavery. They must have more tangible proof of the reality and unchangeable character of their emancipation. They must feel themselves treated *as* freemen before they can fully realize the fact that they are and will forever remain such.

We, by our misconduct, may give color and force to the misrepresentations of slaveholders touching our ultimate intentions towards the negro race. We may cause doubts in the minds of this enslaved people whether, in flying from ills they know, they may not encounter worse ills by the change.

Every aggression, every act of injustice, committed by a northern man against unoffending fugitives from despotism, every insult offered by the base prejudice of our race to a colored man because of his African descent, is not only a breach of humanity, an offence against civilization, but it is also an act which gives aid and comfort to the enemy. The report of it goes abroad—penetrates into the enemy's country. So far as its influence there extends, the effect is to deter the slave from leaving his master—therefore to secure to that master a bread-producer, and, by the same act, to deprive the Union of a colored soldier, and compel the government, by conscription, to withdraw a laborer from a northern farm.

The practical effect, therefore, of abuse and injury to colored people in these days, is not alone to disgrace the authors of such acts, but to compel conscription, and to strip the north, already scant of working hands, of the laborers and the artisans that remain to her. Thousands of fields owned by white men may remain untilled; thousands of hearths owned by white men may be made desolate—all as the direct result of the ill treatment of the colored race.

Such a spirit is not treasonable in the usual sense of that term; yet its results are the same as those of treason itself. It becomes, therefore, in a military point of view, of the highest importance that all wanton acts of aggression by soldiers or civilians, whether against refugees or against free negroes heretofore settled in the north, should be promptly and resolutely repressed, and the penalties of the law in every such case rigorously enforced. A prudent regard for our own safety and welfare, if no higher motive prompt, demands the taking of such precaution.

We have imposed upon ourselves an additional obligation to see justice and humanity exercised towards these people in accepting their services as soldiers. It would be a degree of baseness of which we hope our country is incapable to treat with contumely the defenders of the Union, the men who shall have confronted death on the battle-field, side by side with the bravest of our own race, in a struggle in which the stake is the existence in peace and in their integrity of these United States.

We are unjust to our enemies if we deny that this struggle has been a hard-fought one—contested bravely, and with varying success. A people with an element of semi-barbarism in their society, giving birth to habits of violence and of lawless daring, are in some respects better prepared for war than one which stands on a higher plane of Christian civilization. Add to this, that our task is the more arduous, because, to quell the rebellion, we have had to become

those who have in charge the interests of these freedmen shall be men not only of administrative ability, but also of comprehensive benevolence and humanitarian views.

On the other hand, it is equally desirable that these refugees, as readily spoiled as children, should not be treated with weak and injurious indulgence. Even-handed justice, not special favor, is what they need. Mild firmness is the proper spirit in which to control them. They should find themselves treated, not as children of preference, fostered by charity, dependent for a living on government or on benevolent associations, but as men from whom, in their new character of freedmen, self-reliance and self-support are demanded.

Superintendents imbued with this spirit and the views here recommended will, if they possess a fair amount of executive talent, find little difficulty in managing refugee freedmen, and, with infrequent exceptions, will meet with no factious opposition on their part.

In first putting into operation this plan of management, it is recommended that the present superintendents in the departments referred to be either confirmed as resident or assistant superintendents under the new organization, or at once relieved from duty.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL RESULTS.

The problem, in the solution of which the commission have been called to aid, is of a mixed character. Together with obvious and imperative considerations of humanity, it involves great questions of Christian civilization and of statesmanship. But most urgent at the present moment are its relations with the national struggle in which we are engaged, and with the issue of that struggle for good or evil.

Proposing hereafter to embody in a more maturely considered report the more complex and difficult inquiries of a general character above suggested, the commission dismiss these for the present with a single brief remark.

The observations of the commission in the sections of country visited by them, together with the evidence obtained from those having most experience among freedmen, justify the conclusion that the African race, as found among us, lacks no essential aptitude for civilization. In a general way, the negro yields willingly to its restraints, and enters upon its duties, not with alacrity only, but with evident pride and increase of self-respect. His personal rights as a freedman once recognized in law and assured in practice, there is little reason to doubt that he will become a useful member of the great industrial family of nations. Once released from the disabilities of bondage, he will somewhere find, and will maintain, his own appropriate social position.

The commission revert to the question in its relation to the existing insurrection. Its importance, in that connexion, can hardly be overestimated. If the slaves of the south are loyal to the Union, the north will have itself alone to blame if the war is not speedily and triumphantly closed. Scarcely any other question, therefore, is more intimately connected with the future destiny, prosperous or decadent, of this nation.

But, in point of fact, it admits of no reasonable doubt that the southern slaves, as a body, do desire release from bondage, from forced and often excessive labor, from arbitrary and often inhuman punishment. Their masters have sought to inspire them with a dread of "Yankee abolitionists;" but while doubtless assenting, as the habit of the slave is, to these denunciations of northern emancipationists, all facts prove that these men, as a general rule, see

through the flimsy pretence, and are willing to risk severe punishment, sometimes death itself, whenever they have good reason to hope that, in deserting their masters, they will find in us just and sincere friends, able and willing to put them in a condition in which they may enjoy the fruits of their own labor.

But we, by our policy towards these people, may encourage, or we may discourage, that hope. The point on which they are peculiarly sensitive, and chiefly need assurance, is as to the absolute and irrevocable certainty of their freedom. We cannot expect this untutored race to understand the abstract proposition, that a great nation, after having solemnly declared, through its Chief Magistrate, that three millions of its inhabitants shall be forever free, cannot, without utter degradation in the eyes of the civilized world, repudiate that declaration and recommit these millions to slavery. They must have more tangible proof of the reality and unchangeable character of their emancipation. They must feel themselves treated *as* freemen before they can fully realize the fact that they are and will forever remain such.

We, by our misconduct, may give color and force to the misrepresentations of slaveholders touching our ultimate intentions towards the negro race. We may cause doubts in the minds of this enslaved people whether, in flying from ills they know, they may not encounter worse ills by the change.

Every aggression, every act of injustice, committed by a northern man against unoffending fugitives from despotism, every insult offered by the base prejudice of our race to a colored man because of his African descent, is not only a breach of humanity, an offence against civilization, but it is also an act which gives aid and comfort to the enemy. The report of it goes abroad—penetrates into the enemy's country. So far as its influence there extends, the effect is to deter the slave from leaving his master—therefore to secure to that master a bread-producer, and, by the same act, to deprive the Union of a colored soldier, and compel the government, by conscription, to withdraw a laborer from a northern farm.

The practical effect, therefore, of abuse and injury to colored people in these days, is not alone to disgrace the authors of such acts, but to compel conscription, and to strip the north, already scant of working hands, of the laborers and the artisans that remain to her. Thousands of fields owned by white men may remain untilled; thousands of hearths owned by white men may be made desolate—all as the direct result of the ill treatment of the colored race.

Such a spirit is not treasonable in the usual sense of that term; yet its results are the same as those of treason itself. It becomes, therefore, in a military point of view, of the highest importance that all wanton acts of aggression by soldiers or civilians, whether against refugees or against free negroes heretofore settled in the north, should be promptly and resolutely repressed, and the penalties of the law in every such case rigorously enforced. A prudent regard for our own safety and welfare, if no higher motive prompt, demands the taking of such precaution.

We have imposed upon ourselves an additional obligation to see justice and humanity exercised towards these people in accepting their services as soldiers. It would be a degree of baseness of which we hope our country is incapable to treat with contumely the defenders of the Union, the men who shall have confronted death on the battle-field, side by side with the bravest of our own race, in a struggle in which the stake is the existence in peace and in their integrity of these United States.

We are unjust to our enemies if we deny that this struggle has been a hard-fought one—contested bravely, and with varying success. A people with an element of semi-barbarism in their society, giving birth to habits of violence and of lawless daring, are in some respects better prepared for war than one which stands on a higher plane of Christian civilization. Add to this, that our task is the more arduous, because, to quell the rebellion, we have had to become

those who have in charge the interests of these freedmen shall be men not only of administrative ability, but also of comprehensive benevolence and humanitarian views.

On the other hand, it is equally desirable that these refugees, as readily spoiled as children, should not be treated with weak and injurious indulgence. Even-handed justice, not special favor, is what they need. Mild firmness is the proper spirit in which to control them. They should find themselves treated, not as children of preference, fostered by charity, dependent for a living on government or on benevolent associations, but as men from whom, in their new character of freedmen, self-reliance and self-support are demanded.

Superintendents imbued with this spirit and the views here recommended will, if they possess a fair amount of executive talent, find little difficulty in managing refugee freedmen, and, with infrequent exceptions, will meet with no factious opposition on their part.

In first putting into operation this plan of management, it is recommended that the present superintendents in the departments referred to be either confirmed as resident or assistant superintendents under the new organization, or at once relieved from duty.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL RESULTS.

The problem, in the solution of which the commission have been called to aid, is of a mixed character. Together with obvious and imperative considerations of humanity, it involves great questions of Christian civilization and of statesmanship. But most urgent at the present moment are its relations with the national struggle in which we are engaged, and with the issue of that struggle for good or evil.

Proposing hereafter to embody in a more maturely considered report the more complex and difficult inquiries of a general character above suggested, the commission dismiss these for the present with a single brief remark.

The observations of the commission in the sections of country visited by them, together with the evidence obtained from those having most experience among freedmen, justify the conclusion that the African race, as found among us, lacks no essential aptitude for civilization. In a general way, the negro yields willingly to its restraints, and enters upon its duties, not with alacrity only, but with evident pride and increase of self-respect. His personal rights as a freedman once recognized in law and assured in practice, there is little reason to doubt that he will become a useful member of the great industrial family of nations. Once released from the disabilities of bondage, he will somewhere find, and will maintain, his own appropriate social position.

The commission revert to the question in its relation to the existing insurrection. Its importance, in that connexion, can hardly be overestimated. If the slaves of the south are loyal to the Union, the north will have itself alone to blame if the war is not speedily and triumphantly closed. Scarcely any other question, therefore, is more intimately connected with the future destiny, prosperous or decadent, of this nation.

But, in point of fact, it admits of no reasonable doubt that the southern slaves, as a body, do desire release from bondage, from forced and often excessive labor, from arbitrary and often inhuman punishment. Their masters have sought to inspire them with a dread of "Yankee abolitionists;" but while doubtless assenting, as the habit of the slave is, to these denunciations of northern emancipationists, all facts prove that these men, as a general rule, see

through the flimsy pretence, and are willing to risk severe punishment, sometimes death itself, whenever they have good reason to hope that, in deserting their masters, they will find in us just and sincere friends, able and willing to put them in a condition in which they may enjoy the fruits of their own labor.

But we, by our policy towards these people, may encourage, or we may discourage, that hope. The point on which they are peculiarly sensitive, and chiefly need assurance, is as to the absolute and irrevocable certainty of their freedom. We cannot expect this untutored race to understand the abstract proposition, that a great nation, after having solemnly declared, through its Chief Magistrate, that three millions of its inhabitants shall be forever free, cannot, without utter degradation in the eyes of the civilized world, repudiate that declaration and recommit these millions to slavery. They must have more tangible proof of the reality and unchangeable character of their emancipation. They must feel themselves treated *as* freemen before they can fully realize the fact that they are and will forever remain such.

We, by our misconduct, may give color and force to the misrepresentations of slaveholders touching our ultimate intentions towards the negro race. We may cause doubts in the minds of this enslaved people whether, in flying from ills they know, they may not encounter worse ills by the change.

Every aggression, every act of injustice, committed by a northern man against unoffending fugitives from despotism, every insult offered by the base prejudice of our race to a colored man because of his African descent, is not only a breach of humanity, an offence against civilization, but it is also an act which gives aid and comfort to the enemy. The report of it goes abroad—penetrates into the enemy's country. So far as its influence there extends, the effect is to deter the slave from leaving his master—therefore to secure to that master a bread-producer, and, by the same act, to deprive the Union of a colored soldier, and compel the government, by conscription, to withdraw a laborer from a northern farm.

The practical effect, therefore, of abuse and injury to colored people in these days, is not alone to disgrace the authors of such acts, but to compel conscription, and to strip the north, already scant of working hands, of the laborers and the artisans that remain to her. Thousands of fields owned by white men may remain untilled; thousands of hearths owned by white men may be made desolate—all as the direct result of the ill treatment of the colored race.

Such a spirit is not treasonable in the usual sense of that term; yet its results are the same as those of treason itself. It becomes, therefore, in a military point of view, of the highest importance that all wanton acts of aggression by soldiers or civilians, whether against refugees or against free negroes heretofore settled in the north, should be promptly and resolutely repressed, and the penalties of the law in every such case rigorously enforced. A prudent regard for our own safety and welfare, if no higher motive prompt, demands the taking of such precaution.

We have imposed upon ourselves an additional obligation to see justice and humanity exercised towards these people in accepting their services as soldiers. It would be a degree of baseness of which we hope our country is incapable to treat with contumely the defenders of the Union, the men who shall have confronted death on the battle-field, side by side with the bravest of our own race, in a struggle in which the stake is the existence in peace and in their integrity of these United States.

We are unjust to our enemies if we deny that this struggle has been a hard-fought one—contested bravely, and with varying success. A people with an element of semi-barbarism in their society, giving birth to habits of violence and of lawless daring, are in some respects better prepared for war than one which stands on a higher plane of Christian civilization. Add to this, that our task is the more arduous, because, to quell the rebellion, we have had to become

those who have in charge the interests of these freedmen shall be men not only of administrative ability, but also of comprehensive benevolence and humanitarian views.

On the other hand, it is equally desirable that these refugees, as readily spoiled as children, should not be treated with weak and injurious indulgence. Even-handed justice, not special favor, is what they need. Mild firmness is the proper spirit in which to control them. They should find themselves treated, not as children of preference, fostered by charity, dependent for a living on government or on benevolent associations, but as men from whom, in their new character of freedmen, self-reliance and self-support are demanded.

Superintendents imbued with this spirit and the views here recommended will, if they possess a fair amount of executive talent, find little difficulty in managing refugee freedmen, and, with infrequent exceptions, will meet with no factious opposition on their part.

In first putting into operation this plan of management, it is recommended that the present superintendents in the departments referred to be either confirmed as resident or assistant superintendents under the new organization, or at once relieved from duty.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL RESULTS.

The problem, in the solution of which the commission have been called to aid, is of a mixed character. Together with obvious and imperative considerations of humanity, it involves great questions of Christian civilization and of statesmanship. But most urgent at the present moment are its relations with the national struggle in which we are engaged, and with the issue of that struggle for good or evil.

Proposing hereafter to embody in a more maturely considered report the more complex and difficult inquiries of a general character above suggested, the commission dismiss these for the present with a single brief remark.

The observations of the commission in the sections of country visited by them, together with the evidence obtained from those having most experience among freedmen, justify the conclusion that the African race, as found among us, lacks no essential aptitude for civilization. In a general way, the negro yields willingly to its restraints, and enters upon its duties, not with alacrity only, but with evident pride and increase of self-respect. His personal rights as a freedman once recognized in law and assured in practice, there is little reason to doubt that he will become a useful member of the great industrial family of nations. Once released from the disabilities of bondage, he will somewhere find, and will maintain, his own appropriate social position.

The commission revert to the question in its relation to the existing insurrection. Its importance, in that connexion, can hardly be overestimated. If the slaves of the south are loyal to the Union, the north will have itself alone to blame if the war is not speedily and triumphantly closed. Scarcely any other question, therefore, is more intimately connected with the future destiny, prosperous or decadent, of this nation.

But, in point of fact, it admits of no reasonable doubt that the southern slaves, as a body, do desire release from bondage, from forced and often excessive labor, from arbitrary and often inhuman punishment. Their masters have sought to inspire them with a dread of "Yankee abolitionists;" but while doubtless assenting, as the habit of the slave is, to these denunciations of northern emancipationists, all facts prove that these men, as a general rule, see

through the flimsy pretence, and are willing to risk severe punishment, sometimes death itself, whenever they have good reason to hope that, in deserting their masters, they will find in us just and sincere friends, able and willing to put them in a condition in which they may enjoy the fruits of their own labor.

But we, by our policy towards these people, may encourage, or we may discourage, that hope. The point on which they are peculiarly sensitive, and chiefly need assurance, is as to the absolute and irrevocable certainty of their freedom. We cannot expect this untutored race to understand the abstract proposition, that a great nation, after having solemnly declared, through its Chief Magistrate, that three millions of its inhabitants shall be forever free, cannot, without utter degradation in the eyes of the civilized world, repudiate that declaration and recommit these millions to slavery. They must have more tangible proof of the reality and unchangeable character of their emancipation. They must feel themselves treated *as* freemen before they can fully realize the fact that they are and will forever remain such.

We, by our misconduct, may give color and force to the misrepresentations of slaveholders touching our ultimate intentions towards the negro race. We may cause doubts in the minds of this enslaved people whether, in flying from ills they know, they may not encounter worse ills by the change.

Every aggression, every act of injustice, committed by a northern man against unoffending fugitives from despotism, every insult offered by the base prejudice of our race to a colored man because of his African descent, is not only a breach of humanity, an offence against civilization, but it is also an act which gives aid and comfort to the enemy. The report of it goes abroad—penetrates into the enemy's country. So far as its influence there extends, the effect is to deter the slave from leaving his master—therefore to secure to that master a bread-producer, and, by the same act, to deprive the Union of a colored soldier, and compel the government, by conscription, to withdraw a laborer from a northern farm.

The practical effect, therefore, of abuse and injury to colored people in these days, is not alone to disgrace the authors of such acts, but to compel conscription, and to strip the north, already scant of working hands, of the laborers and the artisans that remain to her. Thousands of fields owned by white men may remain untilled; thousands of hearths owned by white men may be made desolate—all as the direct result of the ill treatment of the colored race.

Such a spirit is not treasonable in the usual sense of that term; yet its results are the same as those of treason itself. It becomes, therefore, in a military point of view, of the highest importance that all wanton acts of aggression by soldiers or civilians, whether against refugees or against free negroes heretofore settled in the north, should be promptly and resolutely repressed, and the penalties of the law in every such case rigorously enforced. A prudent regard for our own safety and welfare, if no higher motive prompt, demands the taking of such precaution.

We have imposed upon ourselves an additional obligation to see justice and humanity exercised towards these people in accepting their services as soldiers. It would be a degree of baseness of which we hope our country is incapable to treat with contumely the defenders of the Union, the men who shall have confronted death on the battle-field, side by side with the bravest of our own race, in a struggle in which the stake is the existence in peace and in their integrity of these United States.

We are unjust to our enemies if we deny that this struggle has been a hard-fought one—contested bravely, and with varying success. A people with an element of semi-barbarism in their society, giving birth to habits of violence and of lawless daring, are in some respects better prepared for war than one which stands on a higher plane of Christian civilization. Add to this, that our task is the more arduous, because, to quell the rebellion, we have had to become

the invaders. Under these circumstances, can we overlook the fact that several hundred thousand able-bodied men, detached from the labor-ranks of the enemy and incorporated into the army of the north, may essentially influence the decision of the issue?

There is an additional reason why a considerable portion of the Union armies should be made up of persons of African descent. The transformation of the slave society of the south into free society, no longer properly a question, has become a necessity of our national existence. Reflecting men have already reached the conclusion, and the mass of our people are attaining to it day by day, that the sole condition of permanent peace on this continent is the eradication of negro slavery. But the history of the world furnishes no example of an enslaved race which won its freedom without exertion of its own. That the indiscriminate massacres of a servile insurrection have been spared us, as addition to the horrors of a civil war, is due, it would seem, rather to that absence of revenge and bloodthirstiness which characterizes this race, than to lack either of courage or of any other quality that makes the hardy combatant; for these the negro appears, so far as we have tried him in civilized warfare, to possess.*

* At the moment of writing this the newspapers of the day arrive, containing the following private letter from an actor in the fight at Milliken's Bend, and an eye-witness of the desperate valor of the negro troops there engaged. It appeared originally in the *Galena (Ill.) Advertiser*, and bears the marks of truth and accuracy:

THE GREAT GALLANTRY OF THE NEGRO TROOPS AT MILLIKEN'S BEND.

We publish below a very interesting letter of Captain M. M. Miller, of this city, of the 9th Louisiana (colored) regiment.

Captain M. is a son of W. H. Miller, esq., for many years a citizen of Galena. At the time of the breaking out of the rebellion he was a student in Yale College, and had nearly completed his course. He left his studies, however, and returned home, enlisted as a private in the celebrated Washburne Lead-Mine Regiment, from whence he was taken and made captain of a colored company. His statement can be relied on as literally true, and we venture to say the history of the world shows no more desperate fighting than that done by his company at Milliken's Bend. Every man but one in his company was either killed or wounded, and many of them in a hand-to-hand bayonet struggle.

"MILLIKEN'S BEND, June 10, 1863.

"DEAR AUNT: We were attacked here on June 7, about 3 o'clock in the morning, by a brigade of Texas troops, about 2,500 in number. We had about 600 men to withstand them—500 of them negroes. I commanded company I, 9th Louisiana. We went into the fight with 33 men. I had 16 killed and 11 badly wounded, 4 slightly. I was wounded slightly on the head, near the right eye, with a bayonet, and had a bayonet run through my right hand, near the forefinger; that will account for this miserable style of penmanship.

"Our regiment had about 300 men in the fight. We had one colonel wounded, four captains wounded, two first and two second lieutenants killed, five lieutenants wounded, and three white orderlies killed, and one wounded in the hand and two fingers taken off. The list of killed and wounded officers comprises nearly all the officers present with the regiment—a majority of the rest being absent recruiting.

"We had about 50 men killed in the regiment and 80 wounded; so you can judge of what part of the fight my company sustained. I never felt more grieved and sick at heart than when I saw how my brave soldiers had been slaughtered—one with six wounds, all the rest with two or three, none less than two wounds. Two of my colored sergeants were killed, both brave, noble men; always prompt, vigilant, and ready for the fray. I never more wish to hear the expression, 'The niggers won't fight.' Come with me 100 yards from where I sit, and I can show you the wounds that cover the bodies of 16 as brave, loyal, and patriotic soldiers as ever drew bead on a rebel.

"The enemy charged us so close that we fought with our bayonets, hand to hand. I have six broken bayonets to show how bravely my men fought. The 23d Iowa joined my company on the right, and I declare truthfully that they had all fled before our regiment fell back, as we were all compelled to do.

"Under command of Colonel Page, I led the 9th and 11th Louisiana, when the rifle-pits were retaken and held by our troops, our two regiments doing the work.

"I narrowly escaped death once. A rebel took deliberate aim at me with both barrels of his gun, and the bullets passed so close to me that the powder that remained on them burned

And in such warfare is it fitting that the African race seek its own social salvation. The negro must fight for emancipation if he is to be emancipated.

If, then, emancipation be the price of national unity and of peace, and if a people, to be emancipated, must draw the sword in their own cause, then is the future welfare of the white race in our country indissolubly connected with an act of justice on our part toward people of another race; then is it the sole condition under which we may expect—and, if history speak truth, the sole condition under which we shall attain—domestic tranquillity, that we shall give the negro an opportunity of working out, on those battle-fields that are to decide our own national destiny, *his* destiny, whether as slave or as freedman, at the same time.

The commission have been instructed to report how colored freedmen “can be most usefully employed in the service of the government for the suppression of the rebellion.” The above remarks may suffice as the record of their profound conviction, that no more effectual aid can be had in the speedy suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of permanent peace, than is to be obtained by inducing the hearty co-operation of these freedmen, and by giving full scope to their energies as military laborers and soldiers during the continuance of the war.

Beyond this, it remains for the commission to bring to your notice a statement communicated to them by Major General Butler, namely, that many of the Louisiana planters, while professing loyalty, “had agreed together not to make any provision last autumn for another crop of sugar, hoping thereby to throw upon us this winter an immense number of blacks, without employment, and without any means of support for the future—the planters themselves living on what they can make from the last crop.”

To what extent this policy has been carried out, either in Louisiana or in other States, the commission have not yet the means of judging. Up to the point at which able-bodied freedmen are needed, as laborers or soldiers in the army—say three hundred thousand or upwards—there can be for the present season no difficulty arising out of any such combination among disaffected planters. Even beyond that point, the evident remedy is, that any surplus be employed in plantation labor. Meanwhile, women and children under eighteen

my cheek. Three of my men who saw him aim and fire thought he wounded me each fire. One of them was killed by my side, and he fell on me, covering my clothes with his blood, and before the rebel could fire again, I blew his brains out with my gun.

“It was a horrible fight, the worst I was ever engaged in—not even excepting Shiloh. The enemy cried, ‘No quarter!’ but some of them were very glad to take it when made prisoners.

“Colonel Allen, of the 17th Texas, was killed in front of our regiment, and Brigadier General Walker was wounded. We killed about 180 of the enemy. The gunboat Choctaw did good service shelling them. I stood on the breastworks after we took them, and gave the elevations and direction for the gunboat by pointing my sword, and they sent a shell right into their midst, which sent them in all directions. Three shells fell there, and 62 rebels lay there when the fight was over.

“My wound is not serious, but troublesome. What few men I have left seem to think much of me because I stood up with them in the fight. I can say for them that I never saw a braver company of men in my life.

“Not one of them offered to leave his place until ordered to fall back; in fact, very few ever did fall back. I went down to the hospital, three miles, to-day, to see the wounded. Nine of them were there, two having died of their wounds. A boy I had cooking for me came and begged a gun when the rebels were advancing, and took his place with the company, and when we retook the breastworks I found him badly wounded with one gunshot and two bayonet wounds. A new recruit I had issued a gun to the day before the fight was found dead, with a firm grasp on his gun, the bayonet of which was broken in three pieces. So they fought and died defending the cause that we revere. They met death coolly, bravely—not rashly did they expose themselves, but all were steady and obedient to orders.

So God has spared me again through many dangers. I cannot tell how it was I escaped.

“Your affectionate nephew,

“M. M. MILLER.”

can be so employed; and the produce of their labor may be of great importance, in view of the possible scarcity of provisions next season throughout the south, consequent on the destruction and consumption incident to war, and the non-cultivation of many plantations, whether by express combination of planters or from other causes.

It is here worthy of remark, that in receiving any given number of colored emigrants from the rebel States, a much larger proportion of field laborers is to be found than in the same number of white immigrants; the reason being that the women as well as the men—even girls of fifteen and upwards—are usually accustomed to plantation labor, and often, from force of habit, prefer it to any other. This is an important item in estimating the aid which may be derived from negro refugees.

Upon the whole, the commission conclude that there is not the least risk that such refugees will flock to us more rapidly than they are needed, and than they can be advantageously employed. The only question is, whether we shall be able to induce them to join us in such numbers and as speedily as is to be desired. It is in our own hands to hasten the time and increase the number, and it is doubtful whether, in the conduct of the war, there is a more important duty to perform.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT DALE OWEN,
JAMES McKAYE,
SAMUEL G. HOWE,
Commissioner.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FINAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S INQUIRY COMMISSION TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

CHAPTER I.

To the honorable Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War :

Praying reference to our preliminary report heretofore made, we have now the honor to submit to you the final report of our commission.

Observations on portions of the country which had not been visited at the date of our former report, and on the free colored population of Canada West, are contained in supplemental reports A and B. The present report embraces considerations of a more general character—some historical, some legal, some prospective—all connecting themselves with the well-being and destiny of the race now in a state of transition among us from slavery to freedom.

The terms of your order which created the commission demanding an inquiry as to the measures which may best contribute to the protection and improvement of the recently emancipated freedmen of the United States, and to their self-defence and self-support, involve not alone the question whether a system of provisional or permanent guardianship be necessary or proper to effect these objects, and (in case that should appear to be so) the further question what the details of such a system should be, but also, incidentally, the prior inquiry whether the protecting freedom of these people is reliably formed, and whether it can endure unless emancipation become universal throughout the Union, extending to the border as well as to the rebel States. There is involved yet another question, inseparably connected with the future destiny of the nation—the great question whether, in the course of human events, with or without the aid of precautionary measures, it be likely that the two races hitherto the dominant and subordinate shall be able, when both shall be free, persistently to endure side by side, and to live together in one common country harmoniously and with mutual advantage. And, in connexion with the preceding subjects of inquiry, lying, indeed, at the base of the whole matter, it has seemed to the commission proper briefly to review the history, in this western hemisphere, of these two races so far as they have been connected with each other, the character and effect of that connexion, and the results that have sprung and are yet to spring from it. Guided by this view of our duties, we offer on the general subject some prefatory observations.

SLAVERY.

The greatest social and political problems of the world connect themselves more or less intimately with the subject of labor. A people who regard work as degradation, though arts and letters flourish among them, are but emerging from barbarism. It has been sometimes said, with much truth, that the grade of civilization in a nation may be measured by the position which it accords to woman. A stricter test is the degree of estimation in which labor is held there.

Our race, in its gradual advance from ignorance and evil to comparative knowledge and good, has not yet, even in countries the most favored, outlived an error fatal to true progress. Sometimes avowedly, more often practically, a certain stigma still attaches to human labor—to that labor from which, in one shape or other, the world receives everything of good, of useful, of beautiful, that charms the senses or ministers to the wants of man ; to which we owe life, and everything that makes life desirable.

According to the structure of society in each country this error is modified in form. In certain nations of continental Europe the great line of social demarcation is drawn between the titled classes, whether noble by birth or ennobled by royal creation, constituting the privileged, and all other persons, including merchants, though wealthy, and lawyers, though eminent, and authors, though popular, constituting the unprivileged. More liberal England begins to admit within the pale the distinguished and successful among the professional classes, and from the mercantile and literary ranks we ourselves, professing to honor industry and talking occasionally of the nobility of labor, have opened somewhat wider, but only throughout a portion of our republic, the door which admits within the precincts of respectability.

Only throughout a portion of our republic—in fifteen of these United States—the opinions, the feelings, the practice of the inhabitants, as regards laborers and labor itself, have been more perverted, have been less civilized, than in the most despotic countries of Europe. In these States the class of working husbandmen has been degraded, both as regards civil rights and social position, below the pariahs of India. This cannot happen in any nation without producing results fatal alike to its prosperity and to the moral worth and essential dignity of its population. The only doubt as to these results is, whether their influence has been more pernicious on the enslavers or on the enslaved.

The introduction into our hemisphere of this terrible element of social demoralization was almost coeval with its discovery by Europeans. It was in October of the year 1492 that Columbus first landed; and it was just eight years afterwards, in the month of October, 1500, that Francis de Bobadilla was guilty of two outrages: one, the sending home in chains of the great discoverer; the other, the reducing to bondage of the gentle islanders, whose fair land he discovered. Bobadilla granted liberal donations of Indians to all who applied for them.*

The first year of the sixteenth century saw introduced into America that baneful system, abhorrent to Christian civilization, which was to spread and gather numbers and strength and influence, until, after more than three centuries and a half of evil growth, it was to bring a million of combatants into the field; to sacrifice, on the field of battle, hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of treasure.

There is scarcely a page in history so replete with horrors as that which records the inception of slavery in this hemisphere. That terrible abuse caused, in an incredibly short period, the extinction of a race—a race whom all the historians of that day concur in representing as the most kind and inoffensive and hospitable of mankind. Gold must be had. Columbus had been disgraced because he had failed to send home a sufficiency of it. His successors resolved to escape that imputation. The mines must be worked, and the forced labor of the feeble natives was employed to work them.

After a time royal sanction was obtained for the act. Isabella, just if severe, who had issued orders that the Indians should be free from servitude and from molestation,† died in 1504; and in 1500 Ferdinand issued a decree of his privy council, declaring that, "After mature consideration of the Apostolic Bull and other titles by which the crown of Castile claimed the right to its possessions in the New World, the servitude of the Indians was warranted both by the laws of God and man."‡

* Robertson's *History of America*: London, 1792, vol. 1, book 2, p. 222. Herrera, "General History of the Vast Continent and Islands of America," (Sterne's translation.) London, 1725, vol. 1, p. 244.

† Orvando "was particularly charged by the queen that all the Indians of Hispaniola should be free from servitude, and that none should molest them."—Herrera, vol. 1, page 247.

‡ Robertson's *History of America*, vol. 1, page 307. This decree was passed against the protest of the Dominicans, the abolitionists of those days.

Thus was legalized that system of *repartimientos*, under which there had been previously assigned to each Spaniard, by an order, or some cacique, a certain number of natives, who were to be instructed in the Catholic faith. What the character of these masters and teachers was may be gathered from the fact that Columbus himself had recommended the transportation to Hispaniola of malefactors convicted of the less atrocious capital crimes. "The prisons of Spain," says Robertson, "were drained to collect members for the intended colony."*

We are not left to imagine the fate of the helpless wretches confided to such hands. Irving tells us, "They (the Indians) were separated the distance of several days' journey from their wives and children, and doomed to intolerable labor of all kinds, extorted by the cruel infliction of the lash. * * *

'When the Spaniards who superintended the mines were at their repasts,' says Las Casas, 'the famished Indians scrambled like dogs for any bone thrown to them.' * * * If they fled from this incessant toil and barbarous coercion, and took refuge in the mountains, they were hunted like wild beasts, scourged in the most inhuman manner, and laden with chains to prevent a second escape."†

Las Casas's terrible history is full of horrors of which he himself was eyewitness. "I have found," says he, "many dead in the road, others gasping under the trees, and others, again, in the pangs of death, faintly crying, "Hunger! hunger!"‡

"So intolerable," says Washington Irving, "were the toils and suffering inflicted upon this weak and unoffending race, that they sank under them, dissolving, as it were, from the face of the earth."§

There is no exaggeration in this statement, incredible if it seem. Robertson confirms it, giving some general statistics on the subject. He tells us: "The original inhabitants, on whose labor the Spaniards in Hispaniola depended for their prosperity and even their existence, wasted so fast that the extinction of the whole race seemed to be inevitable. When Columbus discovered Hispaniola the number of its inhabitants was computed to be at least a million. They were reduced to sixty thousand in fifteen years."||

This was in 1507. Scarcely half a generation had elapsed since Europeans had found these people weak and ignorant indeed, but simple, cheerful, and happy; and in that brief period, so atrocious had been the cruelty of their treatment, that *ninety-four out of every hundred* of these victims sank and perished under it.

But the picture in all its blackness is not yet filled up. The deaths had increased with such frightful rapidity that the common operations of life were arrested thereby. The dead laborers had to be replaced by fresh victims. And then it was that, as the culmination of enormities that have left an indelible stain on the Spanish name, an expedient was resorted to, in the conception of which, to inhuman barbarity, treachery and blasphemy were superadded.

This infamous expedient is ascribed to Ovando. At all events, under his governorship, in 1508, the king (Ferdinand) "was advised," says Herrera, "that the Lucayo islands,¶ being full of people, it would be convenient to carry them over to Hispaniola that they might be instructed in the Christian religion and civilized." Ferdinand, perhaps deceived by this artifice, more pro-

* Robertson, vol. 1, pp. 192, 193; Herrera, dec. 1, lib. 3, chap. 2.

† Irving's Columbus, vol. 1, p. 427.

‡ Las Casas's Hist. Ind., lib. 2, cap. 14; MS. quoted by Irving.

§ Irving's Columbus, vol. 2, p. 428.

|| Robertson's America, vol. 1, p. 262. It is from Herrera, the most correct and intelligent of the Spanish historians of that period, that Robertson's calculation is taken. There seems no reason to discredit it, incredible if it seem. Other historians estimate the original inhabitants much higher. Benzoni puts the number at two millions.

¶ Now the Bahama islands.

bably willing to connive at an act of violence which policy represented as necessary, gave his assent to the proposal. Herrera informs us in what manner it was carried into effect :

"The Spaniards who went in the first ships told these people that they came from Hispaniola, where the souls of their parents, kindred, and friends lived at their ease; and if they would go see them, they should be carried over in these ships. For it is certain that the Indian natives believed that the soul is immortal, and that when the body was dead it went to certain places of delight, where it wanted for nothing that might give it satisfaction."*

"That simple people," says Robertson, "listened with wonder and credulity; and fond of visiting their relations and friends in that happy region, followed the Spaniards with eagerness. By this artifice over forty thousand were decoyed into Hispaniola to share in the sufferings which were the lot of the inhabitants of that island, and to mingle their groans and tears with that wretched race of men."†

By this expedient the number of Indians in Hispaniola was raised to one hundred thousand. But the work of human destruction went on. Nine years later, to wit, in 1517, Roderigo Albuquerque, being appointed principal officer to distribute the repartimientos, caused an enumeration of the Indians to be made. The number was found to be reduced to fourteen thousand. Six-sevenths had perished in nine years! The survivors were put up to sale in different lots. The secrets of their prison-house what tongue can ever reveal!

Such was the first advent in this hemisphere of that system under which human labor is stigmatized as a degradation. The mind cannot realize—the imagination shrinks from conceiving—the atrocious barbarities to which such a system must have given birth, ere a race of men could have perished in a single generation before it; a terrible attestation to the immeasurable sufferings that may result from a single great crime. Well has De Tocqueville said :

"There is one calamity which penetrated furtively into the world, and which was at first scarcely distinguishable amidst the ordinary abuses of power. It originated with an individual whose name history has not preserved; it was wafted like some accursed germ upon a portion of the soil; but it afterwards nurtured itself, grew without effort, and spread naturally with the society to which it belonged. This calamity is slavery. Christianity suppressed slavery, but the Christians of the sixteenth century re-established it, as an exception, indeed, to their social system, and restricted to one of the races of mankind."‡

That another race was not subjected to it—that the Indians of Hispaniola and of the adjacent islands escaped perpetual servitude—is due, not to the forbearance of their oppressors, but to the tender mercies of death, the great liberator.

An incident, to which is popularly ascribed the first substitution of the African negro for the native of Hispaniola—the first introduction, therefore, into our hemisphere of that race who were to be thenceforth, for centuries, branded with the mark of Cain—may teach us how humanity, in her aberrations, sometimes, with the best intentions, aids in laying broad the foundations of misery and of crime.

Bartolomeo de las Casas, a Dominican monk, had accompanied Columbus on his second voyage. A man of eminent benevolence and quick sensibilities, the sufferings of the down-trodden Indians produced upon him a profound impression. After spending many years in Hispaniola, in fruitless efforts to ameliorate the condition of the natives, he returned to Spain previously to the death of Ferdinand, was favorably received by that monarch and by his minister, the Car-

* Herrera, vol. 1, p. 325.

† Robertson's Hist. Amer., vol. 1, p. 263.

‡ "Democracy in America," by De Tocqueville, (Cambridge edition, 1862,) vol. 1, p. 457.

dinal Ximenes, and succeeded in procuring the appointment of three superintendents of the colonies, to whom he himself was joined, with the well-earned title of "Protector of the Indians." The mission, however, was of small avail. The Spaniards of Hispaniola opposed every obstacle; representing that without compulsion the Indians would not labor, and that without their labor the colony could not subsist. Finding no countenance in the island, Las Casas again returned to Spain, where he arrived shortly before the death of Ximenes, and found Charles V successor of Ferdinand.

Then it was, after a vain endeavor to procure the freedom of the aborigines, that Las Casas, thinking that a hardier race than they would suffer less as slaves,* recommended to Ximenes the policy of supplying the labor market of Hispaniola with negroes from the Portuguese settlements on the African coast.

This, though affirmed by Robertson,† following Herrera, is denied by several modern authors of repute.‡ But the simple fact that Las Casas did make such a proposal, though not until after a certain number of African slaves had been imported into the New World, is beyond denial, seeing that it has been stated, and nobly atoned for, so far as frank acknowledgment of error can atone, by Las Casas himself, writing his own history shortly before his death, in that retirement to which, after years of fruitless exertion in behalf of the suffering natives, he betook himself. These, literally translated, are his words :

"This advice, that license be given to bring negro slaves to these lands, the ecclesiastic Casas first gave, not taking note of the injustice with which the Portuguese seize them and make them slaves; which advice, after he had reflected on the matter, he would not have given for all he possessed in the world, for he always held that they were made slaves unjustly and tyrannically; seeing that the same rule applies in their case as in that of the Indians." §

Ximenes, whether from motives of policy or humanity, rejected Las Casas's proposal; dying soon after.

Las Casas renewed the proposal, after Ximenes's death, to the ministers of Charles, by whom it was more favorably received. And the officers of the "India House of Seville" having recommended four thousand as the proper number to be sent,|| the young King acted upon the recommendation. In ac-

* Herrera (dec. I, lib 9, c. 5) affirms that one negro was considered equal, as laborer, to four Indians.

† Robertson's "*History of America*," vol. I, p. 321. The censure conveyed in the words of this author, when he says of Las Casas: "In the warmth of his zeal to save the aborigines from the yoke, he pronounced it to be lawful and expedient to impose one still heavier on the Africans"—implies, when given thus without explanation, too harsh a judgment of a good man.

‡ Dorlinger (*Hist. Eccl.*, vol. 3, sect. 160, p. 397) makes an argument, with evidence adduced, in proof that the imputation is unjust. Cochin discredits the charge, stating that in the debates which Las Casas was forced to sustain against Quevedo, bishop of Darien, and also against the confessor and historian of Charles, Sepulveda, "this opinion is found neither on his lips nor on those of his adversaries."—"L'Abolition de l'Esclavage," vol. 1, p. 286. The explanation of this may be, that, by that time, he may have repented the advice which, a few years before, he had given.

§ "Este aviso de que se dies e licencia para traer esclavos negros á estas tierras, dió primero el clérigo Casas, no advirtiéndolo la injusticia con que los Portugues los tomar y hacer esclavos; el qual despues de que cuyó en ello no lo diera por quanto habia en el mundo. Por que seimpre los tuvo por injusta y tiranocamento hechos esclavos, por que la misma razon es de ellos que de los Indias."—Las Casas, "*Hist. de las Indias*," lib. 3, tom. 2, cap. 101. Las Casas here speaks of himself in the third person.

|| "The suggestion of Las Casas was approved by the chancellor, and by Adrian, the colleague of the late cardinal, (Ximenes,) and, indeed, it is probable that there was hardly a man of that time who would have seen further than the excellent cleric did. Las Casas was asked what number of negroes would suffice. He replied that he did not know; upon which a letter was sent to the officers of the India house of Seville, to ascertain the fit number, in their opinion. They said that four thousand would, at present, suffice; being one thousand for each of the islands—Hispaniola, San Juan, Cuba, and Jamaica."—"Conquerors of the New World, and their bondsmen:" London, 1852.

cordance with the monopoly-favoring policy of that age, Charles granted to one of his Flemish favorites a patent for the importation, into the colonies, of four thousand negro slaves. That patent was sold to a company of Genoese merchants, who, about the year 1517, carried it into effect.

This, as regards America, was the germ of a traffic, the foulest blot on the history of Christendom; a traffic carried on, in defiance of law, human and divine, to exempt from labor one race of men at expense of brutal degradation to another; a traffic that has brought upon the American hemisphere a moral curse worse than war, pestilence, or famine, and which, as to every nation that persists in it, leads—ever must lead—sooner or later, by one way or another, to national ruin. For well has Augustus Cochin said, “Over the entire surface of the globe the races who compel others to labor without laboring themselves fall to decay.”*

The statistical details are lacking which might enable us to form a strictly accurate numerical estimate of the victims to this detestable trade, the operations of which extended through three centuries and a half; diminishing, however, during the last quarter of a century, and soon, we may confidently hope, to cease forever. An approximating estimate of the number of negroes transported to America is all that can now be obtained.

The *asientos*, treaties, or contracts of the Spanish government for the supply of its American colonies with slaves, commencing in 1517, were occasionally granted through the sixteenth century, and multiplied in the seventeenth and eighteenth. Some were to individuals, some to companies, some to governments.

Nothing more strongly marks the character of these treaties for the delivery of human beings than the terms employed in wording them. An *asiento* was granted, in 1696, to the Portuguese Guinea Company, by which that company bound itself to deliver to Spain, in her transatlantic colonies, *ten thousand tons of negroes*.† England, to designate the human chattels she agreed to supply, employed a term such as vendors of broadcloth or calico might use. By treaty with Spain, bearing date March 26, 1713, his Britannic Majesty undertook to introduce into Spanish America 114,000 *pieces of India*, of both sexes and all ages.‡ These various treaties, concluded in the name of the Most Holy Trinity,§ contained not one article, not a single provision of any kind, for the humane treatment, or for the protection from outrage, of the human merchandise therein stipulated to be delivered.||

The extent of these treaties, and their lucrative character to the Spanish crown, may be gathered from the following:

“A single government, Spain, which assumes the name of Catholic, concluded in less than two centuries more than ten treaties to authorize, protect, and profit by the transportation of more than half a million of human beings. It levied on each of these human heads, reckoning them by the piece or by the ton, a tax which amounted in the aggregate to upwards of fifty millions of francs,”¶ (say ten millions of dollars.)

The above treaties were with England, France, and Portugal; the grants to individuals and to companies not being included.

* “Sur la surface entière du globe, les races qui font travailler, sans travailler elles-mêmes, tombent en decadence.”—“*L'Abolition de l'Esclavage*,” par A. Cochin, Paris, 1861, tom. 2, p. 190.

† “*Dies mil toneladas de negros*,” is the expression in the original. The text can be found in the Cantillo Collection, p. 32.

‡ “*Piezas de Indias*” are the words in the Spanish text.—“*Abolition de l'Esclavage*,” par Cochin, tom. 2, p. 286. This treaty gave England a monopoly of the slave trade to Spanish colonies for thirty years; namely, from 1713 to 1734.

§ “*El nombre del santísima Trinidad*.”

|| After enumerating the various *asientos* made by Spain, Cochin says: “Dans tous ces traites, pas une disposition, pas une syllable destinée à défendre ces malheureux contre les abus et les souffrances.”—*Work cited*, vol. 2, p. 288.

¶ *Work cited*, vol. 2, p. 288.

In the middle of the eighteenth century the English slave trade, which, up to that time, had been more or less of monopoly, was thrown open. Statute 23 George II, (that is, in 1750,) c. 31, after reciting that the "African slave trade is very advantageous to Great Britain," enacts "that it shall be lawful for all his Majesty's subjects to trade and traffic to and from any port or place in Africa, between the port of Sanee, in South Barbary, and the Cape of Good Hope."

Great Britain, the first to abolish this infamous traffic, was, previous to its abolition, the most extensively engaged in it. Her connexion with it, the manner and extent to which it was conducted, together with many statistical details, imperfect indeed, but instructive as far as they go, are set forth in a ponderous folio volume, published by official authority in the year 1789, being a "Report of the Lords of the Committee of Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations, submitting to his Majesty's consideration the evidence and information they have collected in consequence of his Majesty's order in council, dated February 11, 1788, concerning the present state of the trade to Africa, and particularly the trade in slaves; and concerning the effects and consequences of this trade, as well in Africa and the West Indies as to the general commerce of this kingdom."

There can be no safer document than this from which to draw information such as it contains. The lords composing this committee of council gave the slaveholders the most ample opportunity to state their case, both by testimony and argument. Three-fourths, at least, of the witnesses examined are slave-dealers, or captains of slavers. They admit also, it is true, testimony and documentary evidence (especially as to deaths of sailors on slave ships) offered by the celebrated Thomas Clarkson; but they scrupulously abstained from all opinions in regard to the slave trade, and from all recommendations or suggestions touching its abolition. In this volume we find two estimates as to the number of negroes then annually carried to the American colonies; the first puts it at 80,000 annually; the second, containing a detailed estimate of slaves annually sold at sixteen different points on the African coast, sums up 74,000.* Of these, one-half are said to be procured on the Gold Coast, at Bonny and New Calabar, and at Loango, Melimba, and Cabenda; about 38,000 set down as purchased by the British, 20,000 by the French, 10,000 by the Portuguese, and the rest by the Danes and Dutch.

It would appear from a statistical table given in another part of the same volume that these estimates fall short of the truth. This table gives the total number of vessels sailing annually from Liverpool, from the year 1751 to the year 1787, distinguishing the slavers and giving their tonnage, from which it appears that about *one-tenth* of all the vessels that sailed from that port during the above thirty-six years were engaged in the slave trade; and that their tonnage run up from a little over 5,000 tons in 1751 to about 15,000 in 1786 and 1787.† But, as we shall show hereafter, the number of slaves carried averaged over two to a ton; consequently British ships from the port of Liverpool alone carried upwards of 30,000 annually.

Another table‡ shows that the tonnage of African slavers from all the ports of Great Britain was, in 1787, 22,263 tons. Consequently the annual number of slaves transported to America, at that time, in British bottoms, was upwards of 45,000, instead of 38,000, as estimated. In this proportion the total estimate,

* The first is contained in the testimony of Mr. Pemby, (Report, part I, sheet I;) the second in that of Mr. Norris, (Report, Part I, sheet K.) The table, in detail, is given, part 4, No. 14. The volume not being paged, (except as to a single brief document contained in it, to wit, Minutes of Evidence before a Committee of the Whole House,) more exact references cannot be given.

† Lords of Council Report, Minutes of Evidence before Committee of the Whole House, p. 49.

‡ Lords of Council Report, Part 4, No. 1.

including vessels of all countries, would be run up to nearly 90,000 slaves a year. The figures seem to indicate that even this is below the actual number.

The calculations produced before the French Committee of Inquiry of 1848 place the number of slaves reported, from 1788 to 1840, at from 100,000 to 140,000 a year; and from 1840 to 1848 at from 50,000 to 80,000.*

The rate after 1848 continued to diminish. Nevertheless, in 1860, it was still nearly 30,000 a year.†

These figures enable us to calculate with approximate accuracy the extent of the slave trade from 1788 to 1860—that is to say, for the seventy-two last years of its course, thus:

Annual deportation of slaves from the year 1788 to the year 1840— say, 52 years, at an average of 12,000 a year.....	6, 240, 000
Annual deportation of slaves from 1840 to 1848—say, 8 years, at an average of 65,000 a year	520, 000
Annual deportation of slaves from 1848 to 1860—say, 12 years, at an average of 30,000 a year	360, 000
Total in seventy-two years.....	<u>7, 120, 000</u>

What annual rate we ought to assume as a fair average for the two centuries preceding 1788, during which, as Cochin reminds us, “all Europe abandoned itself openly to the negro slave trade,”‡ it is somewhat difficult to determine. In the Committee of Council already referred to is a table§ showing the annual importation of slaves throughout seventy-four years of that period (namely, from 1702 to 1755, both inclusive,) into a single English colony, to wit, the island of Jamaica. The total is 497,736, being an average of 6,726 a year. Nor is there a regular increase; for, in the decade from 1720 to 1730, there were as many imported as in the last ten years of the term, the average for each of the years in either decade being about 7,700.

But we shall hereafter furnish proof that to the number of slaves delivered in the colonies we must add at least 25 per cent. to obtain the number shipped on the African coast. This would bring up the annual average exported from Africa for Jamaica to 8,407.

If we assume the total deportation of slaves from Africa in the year 1788 to have been 100,000, which is the French committee's lowest estimate for any year from 1788 to 1840, and if we suppose that there were annually exported during each year of the two centuries preceding 1788 two-fifths only of that number, say 40,000, we shall be assuming the annual total throughout these two centuries at less than five times the number that we know to have been annually exported during seventy-four years of that period to supply the single

* See Cochin, vol. 2, p. 310.

Lord Palmerston, from his place in the House of Lords, July 26, 1864, said: “According to the report of Messrs. Vendervelt and Buxton, from 120,000 to 150,000 slaves are landed annually in America.” This calculation applied to the early years of the present century.

† “When we remember that 140,000 were yearly carried away from Africa, while this year the number has not reached 30,000, we should neither deny the progress nor abandon the hope of a complete suppression of this traffic.”—*Speech of Lord John Russell in Parliament, June 8, 1860.*

“At least 30,000 slaves are annually imported into Cuba.”—*Speech of Mr. Cone in Parliament, June 8, 1860.*

‡ “Au dix-Septième et au dix huitième siècle l'Europe entière se livre ouvertement à la traite des noirs.”—*Cochin L'Abolition de l'Esclavage*, tom. 1, p. 281.

§ Lords of Council Report, Jamaica; Appendix, Part III, sheet P.

island of Jamaica. So far as, at this distance of time, and with the scanty materials before us, one can judge, the estimate is a moderate one.*

Previous to the year 1588—that is to say, for eighty years after the beginning of the negro slave trade in 1518—the true average is still more uncertain. The Spanish *asientos* of that period were usually for the delivery of from 3,000 to 5,000 negroes annually. Let us assume the entire slave trade by all nations during that period at 5,000 negroes only for each year.

Adopting the data above suggested we obtain the following general results:

Total deportation of negroes by the slave trade from the year 1518 to the year 1860.

From 1518 to 1588, eighty years, at an average of 5,000 a year,	400, 000
From 1588 to 1788, two hundred years, at an average of 40,000 a year.....	8, 000, 000
From 1788 to 1860, seventy-two years, as already estimated ...	7, 120, 000
Total in 342 years	15, 520, 000

Upwards of fifteen millions and a half of human beings forcibly torn from their native country, and doomed to perpetual slavery—their own and their offspring—in a foreign land.†

But we cannot attain to a just conception of the aggregate of evil and suffering produced by this gigantic outrage upon human rights, nor of the loss of life attendant thereon, without considering, first, the mode in which slaves were supplied to the European traders; secondly, the manner in which they were transported to their destination; and thirdly, the result, especially in its influence on population in the slave colonies.

As to the two first subjects, the report of the lords of council unimpeachable

* By a table, already referred to, (Part IV, No. 1,) in the report of the lords of council, it appears that as early as 1701 a hundred and four British vessels were employed in the slave trade. The number, however, varied very widely in different years, the lowest number (in 1715) being but twenty-four, and the highest (in 1771) being one hundred and ninety-two. The table was obtained from the inspector general of imports and exports.

† The commission have endeavored, in the above estimate, to avoid error, except it be on the side of moderation. Very reputable authorities put the importation in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries considerably higher than we have assumed them. Bancroft, who appears to have carefully investigated the matter, says:

“The English slave trade began to attain its great activity after the *Asiento* treaty. [That treaty was dated March 26, 1713.] From 1680 to 1700 the English took from Africa about three hundred thousand negroes, or about fifteen thousand a year. The number, during the continuance of the *Asiento*, may be averaged not far from thirty thousand. [It continued for thirty years, to wit, from 1713 to 1744.] Raynal considers the number of negroes exported by all European nations from Africa before 1776 to have been nine millions, and the considerate German historian of the slave trade, Albert Hüne, deems his statement too small. A careful analysis of the colored population of America at different periods, and the inference to be deduced from the few authentic records of the numbers imported, corrected by a comparison with the authentic products of slave labor, as appearing in the annals of English commerce, seem to prove beyond a doubt that even the estimate of Raynal is larger than the reality.”—*Bancroft's History of the United States*, vol. 3, p. 412.

Raynal's estimate, thought too low by Hüne, is nine millions up to 1776, and, as the exportations averaged about eighty thousand a year from 1776 to 1788, that would give a million more, bringing his calculations up to *ten millions* if extended to 1788. But our estimate as above, up to that year, is but eight millions four hundred thousand; that is, upwards of a million and a half, or just sixteen per cent. below Raynal's.

Bancroft thinks that we shall not err much if in the century previous to 1776 we assume the number imported by the English to have been three millions. But the commission have assumed the total imported by all nations in the two centuries preceding 1788 to have been eight millions. Bancroft estimates importations *in a single century by one nation only as three millions*. He estimates importations *in two centuries by all nations at eight millions*. The probability will be conceded that the former estimate is at a higher rate, in proportion, than the latter.

testimony furnishes many suggestive particulars. It is proved, in the first place, that the sources whence slaves were obtained on the African coast were :

First. As prisoners of war.

The evidence as to this source of supply was obtained from almost all the witnesses who had visited the African coast.

Major General Rooke said : " When a ship arrived to purchase slaves, the king of Dernel sent to the chiefs of the villages in his dominions to send him a given number ; but if they were not to be procured on this requisition, the king went to war till he got as many as he wanted. During his stay at Goree of four or five months he heard of two battles being fought for slaves."*

Captain T. Wilson, employed on the business of government in 1783 and 1784, states as to the kingdom of Dernel : " When they were at war they made prisoners and sold them, and when they were not at war they made no scruple of taking any of their own subjects and selling them, even whole villages at once. * * * He has been told that the king of Dernel can bring 70,000 or 80,000 men into the field."†

Captain Hill : " There was scarcely an evening in which he did not see people go out in war dresses to obtain slaves from the neighboring villages. This was at Goree."‡

" The manner in which Sir George Yonge understood that slaves became so is, first, as prisoners of war, and these, he thinks, are the greatest number. This was in Senegal and Gambia, but the same account was given to him all along the coast."§

The Reverend Mr. Newton : " The greater number of slaves are captives made in war."||

Mr. Dalrymple says : " One of the modes of making slaves, adopted by the kings and great men, is by breaking up a village, that is, by setting fire to it and seizing the people as they escape. This occurs sometimes in a neighbor's territory—more frequently in their own. The practice is notorious." The witness speaks of Gambia and countries adjoining.¶ Another mode of procuring slaves is akin to this. They are *panyared*, to employ the phrase of the country, that is, kidnapped by individuals.

Dr. A. Sparrman, inspector of the royal museum at Stockholm and a traveller in the interior of Africa, deposed : " They seize one another in the night, when they have an opportunity, and sometimes invite each other to their houses and there detain and sell them to the European traders." * * * " The number of persons so kidnapped is considerable. He himself witnessed two instances."**

Mr. Falconbridge, a slave trader, testifies : " On the windward coast the negroes are afraid of stirring out at nights, lest they be kidnapped. A woman, big with child, told him she was caught as she was returning from a neighbor's house."††

Mr. Deroyne says, speaking of the gold coast : " The greater part of the slaves are brought from the interior. They are sold from hand to hand, and many of them came from a great distance—it is said from 800 to 900 miles."‡‡

The next source of supply is the selling of criminals. The universal testimony is, that the chief crimes for which they are sold are adultery, theft, and witchcraft—sometimes for murder—occasionally they are sold for debt. Some stake their liberty in gambling, and are sold if they lose.

* Lords of Council Report, Part I, sheet G.

† Lords of Council Report, Part I, sheet G.

‡ Report cited, Part I, sheet G.

|| Report cited, Part I, sheet H.

§ Lords of Council Report, Part I, sheet I.

¶ Report cited, Part I, sheet G.

** Lords of Council Report, Part I, sheet G.

†† Report cited, Part I, sheet N.

‡‡ Report cited, Part I, sheet R.

Admiral Edwards said, "Adultery is the crime for which they are most usually sold. In this case the person offended has a claim, not only to the man and woman offending, and to all their property, but also to their family and slaves."*

Theft is common among them. One witness, Mr. Dalzell, testifies that he purchased a son of his father, who sold him to avoid the punishment which the son had incurred for stealing from a white man, which, the witness adds, "is never pardoned."† This was in the kingdom of Dahomey.‡

A witness (Mr. Keaner) explained, that "they understand by witchcraft the power of doing mischief by supernatural means."§ Another witness (Mr. Mathews) testifies, that having refused to purchase a man suspected of witchcraft, who was offered to him for sale, "they tied a stone around his neck and threw him into the sea."§

The Rev. Mr. Baggs, chaplain to Commodore Thompson during two voyages, (in 1783 and 1784,) says of the African coast generally: "The revenues of the kings of the country depends on the sale of slaves. They therefore strain every nerve to accuse and condemn. Their codes of law are made subservient to the slave trade."||

Mr. Penny deposes: "Some are made slaves in consequence of gaming, of which they are very fond. They stake themselves—first a leg, then an arm, lastly the head, and when they have lost that, they surrender themselves as slaves. If a man stake and lose a leg only, he continues gambling until he has lost the whole of himself, or is cleared."¶

There is no evidence that slaves are bred for sale. The concurrent testimony is against it.

There is abundant testimony in proof that as to negroes offered for sale as slaves and rejected by the slave dealers on account of their state of health or otherwise, their fate was usually a sad one. Even delay in the market often caused their death.

The Rev. Mr. Baggs said: "He had proof that when marauding parties come with their booty in slaves to the coast and find no vessels, they kill the slaves because of the expense of sending them back."**

Mr. Falconbridge, a slave trader, said: "He had seen slaves who were offered for sale, and refused, cruelly beaten."††

Mr. Penny, who had made eleven voyages as captain of slavers, deposes: "He has been repeatedly informed that slaves brought for sale, and rejected by the slave dealers on account of disease or otherwise, are destroyed as not worth their food."‡‡

Sir George Yonge "Saw a beautiful child about five years old, brought from the Bullam shore, opposite Sierra Leone. As the child was too young to be an object of trade, the persons who had him to sell gave him no food and threatened to throw him into the river. Sir George, to save his life, offered a quarter cask of Madeira for him, which was accepted; brought him to England, and made a present of him to the Marquis of Landsdown. He understood this child had been kidnapped." §§

Mr. Arnold, surgeon on board a slaver, testified: "One day a woman, with a child in her arms, was brought to us to be sold. The captain refused to purchase her, not wishing to be plagued with a child on board. So she was taken

* Lords of Council Report, Part, sheet L.

† Lords of Council Report, Part I, sheet L.

‡ Report cited, Part I, sheet L.

§ Report cited, Part I, sheet I.

|| Lords of Council Report, Part I, sheet N 5.

¶ Report cited, Part I, sheet I.

** Lords of Council Report, Part I, sheet N 5.

†† Report cited, Part I, sheet M.

‡‡ Report cited, Part I, sheet I.

§§ Lords of Council Report, Part I, sheet H.

back to shore. On the following morning she was again brought to us, but without the child, and apparently in great sorrow. The black trader admitted that the child had been killed in the night, to accommodate the sale."*

What a lifting of the veil upon a terrible series of atrocities is there even in these brief extracts, coldly and dispassionately worded as they are! For what a catalogue of crimes were they responsible who sent slavers to the African coast? What wars have they not stirred up? What murders intrigued? What temptations have they not presented to the cupidity of savage sovereign and subject alike? If the king of Dahomey or some other royal barbarian perverted criminal law to obtain conviction as a source of revenue; if a black trader put to death the infant that the mother might be salable, who are the tempters to such acts?—who the original authors of this wickedness? The horrors of the middle passage were surpassed by those that necessarily preceded it.

The ministers of the British crown cannot be accused of sentimentalism. They are no declaimers; no propagandists; no extremists in speculative philanthropy. Their humanity is tempered with moderation and suggested by official evidence. Yet with what perseverance have they labored even to the present day, after themselves abolishing the slave trade in 1807, to procure its subsequent abolition by all civilized nations. Within twenty-five years, to wit, between 1818 and 1842, they concluded twenty-three treaties on the subject—with Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Naples, Tuscany, Sardinia, the Hanse Towns, the United States, Hayti, Texas, Mexico, Colombia, New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Uruguay, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia.

Lord Palmerston, speaking in the House of Lords in 1844, gave some of the reasons which stirred the government to move in this matter. He said: "The negroes destined for the slave trade are not taken from the neighborhood where they are embarked; a great number came from the interior. Many are captives made in wars excited by thirst for the gain procured by the sale of the prisoners. But the greatest number arise from kidnapping expeditions and an organized system of man stealing in the interior of Africa."

"When the time approaches to set out with the slave caravans for the coast, the kidnappers surround a peaceful village at night, set it on fire, and seize on the inhabitants, killing all who resist. If the village attacked is situated on a mountain offering facilities for flight, and the inhabitants take refuge in the caverns, the kidnappers kindle large fires at the entrance, and those who are sheltered there, placed between death by suffocation and slavery, are forced to give themselves up. If the fugitives take refuge on the heights, the assailants render themselves masters of all the springs and wells, and the unfortunates, devoured by thirst, return to barter liberty for life. The prisoners made, they proceed to the choice. The robust individuals of both sexes, and the children about six or seven years of age, are set aside to form part of the caravan, which is to be driven to the sea shore. They rid themselves of the children under six years by killing them on the spot, and abandon the aged and infirm, thus condemning them to die of hunger."

The caravan sets out. Men, women and children traverse the burning sands and rocky defiles of the mountains of Africa barefoot and almost naked. The feeble are stimulated by the whip; the strong are secured by chaining them together or placing them under a yoke; many fall from exhaustion on the road, and die or become the prey of wild beasts. "On reaching the sea shore, they are penned up and crowded together in buildings called *barracoons*, where they fall a prey to epidemics; death often cruelly thins their ranks before the arrival of a slave trader."†

* Lords of Council Report, Part I, sheet N 4.

† Speech of Lord Palmerston, delivered in the House of Lords, July 26, 1844.

Lord Palmerston's general deduction from these and other facts connected with the trade is contained in the same speech. "It is calculated (he says) that of three negroes seized in the interior of Africa, to be sent into slavery, but one reaches his destination, the two others die in the course of the operations of the slave trade. Whatever may be the number landed, therefore, we must triple it to obtain the true number of human beings which this detestable traffic annually carries off from Africa." A portion of the facts which form the data of such calculations remain to be considered—the manner, namely, of stowing and of treating negroes in slave ships, and the mortality thence resulting.

The report of the lords in council, from which we have already so copiously quoted, furnishes evidence the most exact and conclusive as to the space commonly allowed slaves during their passage.

The vessels employed were usually from 100 to 250 or 300 tons burden, averaging in early times little over 100 tons, but towards the end of the eighteenth century being of the capacity of 150 to 200 tons. The universal testimony is, that the average number carried per ton was *two persons and upwards*.

John Anderson, master of slaver, conceives that two slaves to a ton cannot crowd a ship. Sir George Yonge (of the British navy) says the usual allowance of space is two slaves to a ton, *sometimes three*. If two were allowed to a ton, he thought there would be room enough.

A bill had been introduced into Parliament which proposed to limit the number for each ton. Evidence was taken as to its effect, resulting as follows :

James Penney had made eleven voyages as captain of slaver. He was asked, "If the blank of the bill is filled with one and a half to a ton, will it, in your opinion, tend to the abolition of the trade?" Answer. "I am clearly of opinion that it will."*

This witness handed in a table, of which the accuracy was afterwards indorsed by Mr. Tarleton, a Liverpool merchant extensively engaged in the slave trade, exhibiting the estimate of profit or loss on a vessel of 100 tons at different rates of slaves per ton. Here it is :

At one man per ton, the loss is.....	£590	1s. 0d.
At one man and a half per ton, the loss is.....	206	19s. 9d.
At two men per ton, the profit is.....	180	3s. 6d.
At two men and a half per ton, the profit is.....	761	5s. 6d.†

James Jones, six years captain of a slaver, deposed : "If a ship of 200 tons does not purchase 400 slaves and more, she must certainly sink the owners' money." He was asked, "What measurement do the merchants allow for each slave?" Answer. "In a ship of 200 tons and under, merchants all carry more than two slaves to each ton." Being asked what width was allowed, at that rate, to each slave when stowed below, he answered : "A full-grown slave takes 16 inches in width ; smaller slaves, 12 to 14 inches."‡

John Matthews, seventeen years in the slave trade, was asked, "What space in length and breadth do you consider sufficient for the health and comfort of the negroes on board?" Answer. "The space they occupy when they lie on their backs is always considered sufficient for them." When asked for the number of inches, he at first refused to give it, saying he did not know ; afterwards he gave 14½ inches as a fair average.§

Another slave captain (James Bowen) expressed a different opinion. He said : "The average number of slaves carried is two to a ton." * * * "Is of

* Lords of Council Report, Minutes of Evidence, p. 41.

† Report cited, Minutes of Evidence, p. 21.

‡ Lords of Council Report, Minutes of Evidence, pp. 44, 45.

§ Report cited, Minutes of Evidence, pp. 24, 25.

opinion that the greatest number of slaves which a ship can carry, consistent with their preservation, *is not above one per ton.*"*

James Penney, a part of whose evidence has already been quoted, said, "The average allowance of width to a slave is 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ inches."

Captain Parrey was sent to Liverpool by government in 1788 to take the dimensions of ships employed in the African trade. A plan and sections are given of one of these, the Brooke, a ship of 297 tons burden, well known in the trade. The room said by her owners to be allowed for each slave was: For men, each, 6 feet by 16 inches; for women, each, 5 feet 10 inches by 16 inches; for boys, each, 5 feet by 14 inches; for girls, each, 4 feet 6 inches by 12 inches. At these rates Captain Parrey found that she could carry 470 slaves. But she *did* carry 607, being about two to a ton. This reduces the width actually allowed to the men to less than *twelve inches and a half*; and the rest in proportion.†

What terrible glimpses of human suffering are furnished by these dry mathematical details. The slaver, to make money, must stow his human cargo with twelve to sixteen inches only of board for each to lie on. Lord Palmerston, speaking of African slave ships, strikingly says, "A negro has not as much room in them as a corpse in a coffin."‡

As the witnesses examined by the lords in council were, for the most part, masters or surgeons of slavers or merchants engaged in the trade, the results of this frightful system only occasionally came to light. The slaves, thus stowed away like so much inanimate cargo, often felt their lives so grievous a burden that they attempted suicide, sometimes by throwing themselves overboard, sometimes by refusing all food. To prevent the first mode of self-destruction, as well as to avoid the dangers of insurrection, the men slaves were always put in irons, fastened two and two, the chains being locked at different intervals to the deck,§ and when released and brought on deck, as they were every fine day, were compelled, by fear of the lash, to exercise—to *dance*, as the phrase of the trade was—in their fetters.|| As to the second mode of suicide, by self-inflicted starvation, its frequency rendered it an object of suspicion and of punishment. Captain Hull, a slave trader, deposes: "Has known instances of slaves being punished for not eating, supposed to be from stubbornness, when in reality it was from indisposition; and in some instances the slaves so punished have been found dead next morning."¶

The women and children were not chained, and had usually more liberty than the men. But a surgeon of a slaver (Mr. James Arnold) thus indicates the spirit in which they were sometimes treated: "When the women were sitting by themselves below he had heard them singing, but always, at these times, in tears. Their songs contained the history of their separation from friends and country. These songs were so disagreeable to the captain, that he has taken them up and flogged them in so terrible a manner, for no other reason than this, that he (Mr. Arnold) has been a fortnight or three weeks in healing the incisions made."***

* Lords of Council Report, Part III, sheet D.

† Mr. William James, who had made three voyages on slavers, testified, "That on board the Britannia the height between decks was about five feet and a half. No slave whatever had room to turn himself when the cargo was completed. The chief mate, boatswain, and an active young man were employed in stowing or packing them together, as in adjusting their arms and legs and prescribing a fixed space for each."—*Lords' Report*, Part II, sheet D 7.

‡ Speech already quoted, of July 26, 1844.

§ Testimony of John Newton, mate of slaver.—*Lords' Report*, Part II, sheet V 2.

|| While the slaves are upon deck it is thought necessary that they should take exercise, for which purpose the chief mate and boatswain are stationed with a cat-of-nine-tails to compel them to dance, as it is called.—*Testimony of William Jones*, *Lords' Report*, Part II, sheet D 7.

¶ *Lords' Report*, Part II, sheet C 2.

*** *Lords' Report*, Part II, sheet D 2.

In severe weather, when the slaves could not be brought on deck, the mortality was often frightful. An instance is stated of "a schooner which carried only 140 slaves meeting with a gale of wind which lasted eighteen hours, and losing, in that brief space of time, 50 slaves," upwards of one-third of the whole number.

But worse misfortunes than storms sometimes overtook these poor wretches. Mr. William James testifies as follows: "In the year 1779, being master of the *Hound*, sloop-of-war, and coming from the bay of Honduras to Jamaica, he fell in, off the Isle of Pines, with two Liverpool Guineamen on the middle passage, commanded by Captains Ringmaiden and Jackson, who had very imprudently, (but whether wilfully or not he cannot say,) missed the island of Jamaica. Captain Nugent gave them chase, and came up with them. Mr. James, upon boarding them, found them in great distress, both on account of provisions and water. He asked the captains (for both of them were on board one ship) why they did not go into the watering place at the west end of the Isle of Pines, (near Cuba.) They replied, that "they had attempted to get in, but got into shoal water." He then asked them what they intended to have done with their slaves if they had not fallen in with the *Hound*? They replied, "to make them walk the plank"—that is, to jump overboard. Mr. James asked them again, why they did not turn a number of the slaves on shore at the Isle of Pines and endeavor to save the rest? They replied again, "that in such case they could not have recovered the insurance; and that the rest would have gotten on shore."*

The supply of water usually taken appears to have been very scanty. The same witness, speaking of his experience on board the *Britannia*, says, "their rooms were so hot and intolerable that they were continually calling out for water, and they generally came upon deck in a sweat." * * * "They were served twice a day with water, which is given them in a pannikin of tin, of such dimensions as to hold not quite half a pint."†

Dysentery and diseases of a similar character were common among them. The details, as furnished by eye-witnesses who have given their experience, are too loathsome for reproduction. Mr. Falconbridge, a surgeon in this trade, who published a work on this subject in 1789, after giving a minute description of the scene below, adds, "the deck or floor of their rooms resembled a slaughter-house. It is not in the power of the human imagination to picture to itself a situation more dreadful or disgusting. Numbers of the slaves fainted and were carried on deck, where some of them died, and the others were, with difficulty, restored. It had nearly proved fatal to me also."‡

That, under such a system, the average mortality should be very great can surprise no one. What the true average was is somewhat difficult to determine. That it was chiefly caused by the plan of packing human beings, sometimes for days and nights together, in a width of from twelve to sixteen inches each, is certain. The Reverend John Newton, who in early life had gone out as mate in a slaver, after stating that on his first voyage they buried one-third of the number taken, added, that on a subsequent voyage they did not lose one—"the only instance of the kind that was ever known," he admits. Being cross-questioned as to the probable cause of this exceptional result, he said it was to be ascribed to the fact that "with room for 220 slaves, the number for which his cargo was calculated, they carried 90 only."

The mortality was least from the windward coast, greatest from Bonny, Calabar, Benin and Gaboon. Individual instances were frequently adduced by the witnesses in which it was about five per cent. Occasionally a witness alleges that to be the average, but this was in the windward trade. From the

* Lords' Report, Part I, sheet D 7.

† Lords' Report, Part I, sheet D 7.

‡ Falconbridge's "Account of the Slave Trade," p. 31.

other points named they usually admit an average of ten per cent. Mr. James Penny, eleven years a slaver captain, speaking of the trade generally, said, "on an average he estimated (from his own experience and the best information he could collect) that the mortality was one-twelfth."

The only official table on the subject given in the Lords' Report indicates a much higher rate of mortality than that admitted by these slave traders. This table is taken from the books of the board of trade; it exhibits the number of negroes shipped and the number delivered throughout nine years, namely, from 1680 to 1688, both inclusive, by the "African Company," and is from a statement made by the Company itself. It is as follows:

TABLE.

Years.	Negroes shipped.	Negroes delivered.	Yearly loss per cent.	Average loss per cent.
1680.....	5,190	3,751	27 $\frac{2}{3}$	.....
1681.....	6,327	4,989	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....
1682.....	6,330	4,494	29	.....
1683.....	9,081	6,488	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
1684.....	5,384	3,845	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
1685.....	8,658	6,304	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
1686.....	8,355	6,812	18 $\frac{3}{8}$	.....
1687.....	5,606	4,777	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
1688.....	5,852	4,936	15 $\frac{2}{3}$	.....
Total.....	60,783	46,394	.....	23 $\frac{2}{3}$

The mortality, it will be observed, was 14,389 out of 60,783 shipped; that is, *twenty-three and two-thirds per cent.**

The results from an official table like this, presenting an average on so large a scale, are far more reliable than any deductions from isolated cases or individual testimony or opinion. The very witnesses who spoke of five per cent. as the usual loss, when pressed in cross-questioning, admitted far heavier losses to be of frequent occurrence, as John Newton, Archibald Dalzelle, Thomas Eldred. This last admitted that, on a single voyage, he lost half his slaves and half his crew.

The great crime avenged itself on those who aided in its perpetration. The epidemics which prevailed among the slaves were often communicated to the sailors, exposed as they were on deck day and night, and daily employed in occupations the most infectious and revolting, cleansing the lower decks and the like.

Sir George Yonge says: "A Guinea ship seldom returns with more than half her complement of sailors, and he believes the annual loss of seamen in that trade is equal to the manning of two ships of the line."

The celebrated Thomas Clarkson supplied to the lords' committee evidence on this point. He submitted a table exhibiting the results as to 88 slavers that returned to Liverpool in the years 1786 and 1787. It showed that out of 3,170 sailors shipped, there came home but 1,428, less than one-half. Six hundred and forty-two (about twenty per cent.) are recorded as having died. The rest had deserted or were left behind on account of sickness. Of those who returned many went to the hospital and never recovered their health.

* It is worthy of regard, in connexion with this excessive mortality, that it occurred among persons all taken in the very prime of life.

Another table shows the deaths of seamen on 24 West Indiamen, in a single voyage, to have been 6, while in 24 slavers it was 216. The average number of seamen employed on slavers being 36 on each, (as 3,170 on 88 vessels in the table just referred to,) the above is a mortality of 216 out of 864, or just twenty-five per cent.

Mr. Clarkson shows, by other tables, that the loss of seamen on board slavers is twenty times as great, in proportion to numbers, as on board vessels in the Petersburg or Newfoundland or Greenland trade; and he adds an expression of his belief that "the annual loss of seamen in English slave traders is greater than that in all other English trading vessels put together."*

So odious did this service become that seamen could usually be obtained for it only by fraudulent means through crimps and landlords of sailors' boarding-houses, though two months' wages (instead of the usual month's pay) were offered in advance.

Upon the whole, it seems to be sufficiently established that the usual rate of mortality among seamen was not less than twenty-five per cent. for each voyage—that is, during one year, for the rule of the African slave-trade was one round voyage each year.

As to the mortality among the slaves, there seems no good reason why we should not adopt the rate of loss shown in the statement of the "African Company" as the average on 60,000 slaves shipped in their vessels, namely, *twenty-three and two-thirds per cent.*

But even to this terrible mortality a material item may have to be added:

Among the documents in the Lords' Report is a report presented December 12, 1788, by a committee of the Jamaica house of assembly to that house.

This committee, desiring to avert the inferences as to ill treatment of slaves, liable to be drawn from the great decrease of the slave population of the island, made inquiry "as to the number of new negroes that have perished in the harbors of this island, between the time of their being reported at the custom-house and the day of sale, *all which are reported, in official books and returns, as negroes actually imported.*" They found, from the examination of a negro factor, (Mr. Lindo,) that "out of 7,873 negroes consigned to him in the years 1786, 1787, and 1788, and reported at the custom-house, 363 died in the harbor of Kingston before the day of sale.† This gives a mortality of about *four and two-thirds per cent.* on shipboard after entry and before landing.

It does not clearly appear, from the table of the African Company, whether by "negroes delivered" they mean those entered as arrived in the books of the office, or those actually offered for sale. If the former, then we have $4\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. to add to $23\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. furnished in the African Company's table; making an aggregate of *twenty-eight and one-third per cent.* as the average mortality incident to the passage.

What shall we say of the estimates of those slave dealers who would have us believe that the entire average mortality among slaves on the terrible middle passage amounted to but one-fifth of the mortality among the crews of slavers, and only to about the per-centage which, by official documents, we find to have taken place after the close of a voyage, during a few days' delay in harbor previous to disembarkation?

On the whole, whether this loss in harbor is to be added to the African Company's estimate or not, it may be confidently assumed that the mortality among slaves imported from the eastern to the western hemisphere, estimated from the time of shipping to that of landing, did not fall short of from twenty to twenty-

* Lords of Council Report, Part II, sheet F 3.

† Lords of Council Report, Part III, sheet R.

five per cent. Lest we exaggerate, however, let us put it at *twenty per cent. only*.*

It is considered a bloody battle when ten per cent. of the combatants engaged are killed or wounded. The loss at Gettysburg did not amount to so high a per-centage. Nor even when that proportion of killed and wounded is reached, does the ultimate mortality amount to five per cent.

Through what a frightful ordeal, then, were these poor wretches, during their incarceration of eight or ten weeks on board Christian-owned slavers, doomed to pass! Their ranks twice decimated in that brief period; their numbers, without regard to age or sex, thinned by death as the numbers of soldiers passing through four sanguinary battles seldom are; not inspired, as the soldier may be, by zeal in a cause; not sustained, as the soldier in battle is, by hope of victory; their future dark, purposeless, despairing, as the prospect of pitiless slavery, ending only at death, could make it; what people, even under the harrow of pagan victory, were ever made to endure what they endured!

And this crime of one portion of God's creatures against another portion was committed not in the case of thousands, not even of millions only; it was committed through the persistent barbarities of three centuries and a half, in the case of tens of millions! When we consider the character of the means employed in Africa to fill up the slave cargoes; the wasting wars waged to procure prisoners; the marauding bands of kidnappers firing villages, and killing all who resisted; the slaughter of those who were too young, and the abandonment of those who were too old or infirm, to be marketable; the deaths on the long, desert journey; and again the pestilence-invaded barracoons; and yet again in the dungeons of the slave-ship; when we reflect upon all these prolific sources of mortality, we shall not be inclined to consider Lord Palmerston guilty of exaggeration when he calculated that we must treble the number of slaves actually landed in the colonies to find the total of persons who were consigned to death or slavery by the various operations of the trade, from its inception in the Old World to its close in the harbors of the New.

But lest in this the British premier should have exaggerated, let us assume that the number of those who perished in Africa by slave wars, marauding murders, pestilence, and the extremity of hardship, previous to embarkation, was but equal to the number embarked. In other words, let us, to obtain the entire number of victims, lower the estimate to double the number only that were actually received on board slave-ships. Then, according to our previous calculation, assuming the number shipped from Africa, in the three and a half centuries through which this traffic lasted, to have been fifteen millions and a half, we have thirty-one millions as the total number of negroes who have been consigned to death or to foreign slavery, that one race of men might live by the labor of another. THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS! a portion of mankind equal in number to the entire inhabitants, northern and southern, white and colored, of the United States!

Of these thirty-one millions upwards of three millions (a population equal to that of the United States when independence was declared) were cast into the

* It may not be wholly unnecessary to remind the reader, if he be not familiar with the calculation of per-centages, that, if twenty per cent. of the negroes received on board be the number lost on the middle passage, while we must deduct that per-centage from the total shipped to ascertain the number landed in the colonies, we must add *not twenty, but twenty-five per cent.* to the number landed, if we wish to obtain the number shipped. Thus, if the number of negroes shipped be 100, we obtain the number landed, namely 80, by deducting 20 per cent. from 100; but to those 80 we must add 25 per cent. on 80, in order to obtain the original number shipped, namely 100.

The term "middle passage" is not to be understood as designating the trans-oceanic route to the West Indies from any particular portion of the slave coast. "*Middle passage, or mid-passage*; the passage of a slave ship from Africa across the Atlantic ocean."—Worcester's Dictionary.

Atlantic;* while less than twelve millions and a half were landed in colonial ports and distributed to planters from the auction block.

Never, in any three centuries of man's written history, was the violation of a great principle alike in political economy, in national morals, and in the religion of Christ, followed by a succession of outrages against God's creatures—in numbers a vast nation—so openly sanctioned by public law and solemn treaty, so shamelessly countenanced by public opinion, yet so marked at every stage of its progress by those flagrant enormities which usually arouse loud-spoken indignation, even when they do not stir to practical reform, among mankind.

But we have raised the curtain on but the first two acts of the great tragedy, the scene being laid of the first in Africa, of the second in the prison-slaver. The third and last, opening on colonial plantations, remains to be glanced at. We must say a few words as to the treatment of those who survived death to become, in a foreign land, slaves to the progenitors of slaves.

The graphic recital of individual barbarities, authentic examples of which can be found without number, are best calculated to stir indignation; but a doubt may obtrude itself, in reading these, as to how far they constitute the rule, and how far they are to be taken as the exception only. Statistical details on a large scale, grave and dispassionate though their language be, addressed not to the heart but to the reason, carry with them a force of evidence far beyond that of individual example; a force of evidence against which sophistry strives in vain; which compels conviction, except when the mind is closed against all proof by the hermetic influence of prejudice.

We select an example of such evidence, based on official tables running through nearly three-quarters of a century, and bearing upon the character of slavery in the principal English colony in the West Indies. The character of England for humanity, as compared with that of other owners of slave colonies, Spain, France, Holland, is not below the average; and on that score the example may be assumed as fair.

To the Jamaica house of assembly, convened by the governor of the colony August 6, 1702, a return was made of the negroes and stock then on the island. The number of slaves was 41,596.†

In the report of the lords in council, from which we have already so copiously extracted, is a table‡ giving the number of negroes annually imported into and exported from the island of Jamaica, from the year 1702 to the year 1775, both inclusive; that is, during 74 years.

There were imported	497, 736
There were exported	137, 014

Leaving an addition, by importation, to the negro population of the island in seventy-four years of	360, 722
---	----------

These two items of 41,596 negroes in the island in 1702, and of 360,722 imported from Africa from that time up to 1775—together, 402,318—give the number of negroes who would have been in the island in 1775, if the population had neither augmented by natural increase nor diminished by mortality in the previous 74 years. But, in point of fact, this population of 402,318 was represented in

* "The dead were thrown overboard even in port. Captain Cook, commanding a trading vessel on the east coast of Africa, in 1836-7-8, informed Mr. Fowell Buxton that slaves who die on board in ports are never interred on shore, but are invariably thrown overboard, when they sometimes float backwards and forwards with the tide for a week, should the sharks and alligators not devour them."—The African Slave Trade, by Thomas Fowell Buxton, London, 1839, p. 93.

† Annals of Jamaica, by the Rev. G. W. Bridges, A. M., London, 1827, vol. 1, p. 331.

‡ Lords of Council Report, Part III, Jamaica, sheet D.

1775 by only 192,787 survivors.* It had diminished in three-quarters of a century by 209,581; that is, to less than one half.

A similar table to that above referred to for Jamaica is given for the British West India colony, next in importance, namely, the island of Barbadoes. It extends, however, over 17 years only, namely, from 1764 to 1780, both inclusive.† It indicates a rate of decrease in the slave population far greater even than that in Jamaica. It appears from the table that in 1764 there were in the island 70,706 negroes; that there were imported in the next seventeen years, namely, up to 1780, 38,843; no importations of negroes in the last seven years of the period, nor any exportation of them throughout the period, being recorded. To 70,706 (the number in 1764) add 38,843, (the number imported in seventeen years,) and we have 109,549 as the number of negroes who, if there had been no natural increase or decrease of population, would have been alive in 1780, but in that year there were but 68,270 alive on the island. At this rate of decrease the population *would have diminished to one-half in twenty-three years.*

But, to obtain general results, we must look to more comprehensive estimates than these. Unfortunately there are to be found no full statistical details which might enable us to calculate with accuracy the number of negroes and their descendants, of mixed blood, now on the western hemisphere. We know that there were in 1860 4,435,709 in the United States.‡

We know that in the West Indies, including Guiana, there were emancipated by England, France, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland, about 915,000 slaves;§ and the usual estimate is, that to these should be added one-fifth to obtain the present colored population of these colonies. This would give 1,098,000—or say, in round numbers, 1,100,000 as the entire colored population of the West Indian colonies of England, France, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden,|| let us say in 1860.

* The Rev. Mr. Bridges, after quoting the table above given, and stating that after deducting the negroes exported from those imported, 360,722 were left for the supply of the island, adds that the number alive in 1775 was 192,787.—*Work cited*, vol. 2, p. 456.

A resident for years in Jamaica, Mr. Bridges, had access, through the Duke of Manchester, governor of the island, to all important official documents. An apologist of slavery, he may be trusted as to any evidence against it.

† Lords of Council Report, Part III, Barbadoes, table A, No. 15.

‡ Preliminary Report of Eighth Census, p. 7.

§ The total number emancipated was as follows:

By England.....	770,390
By France.....	248,560
By Holland.....	45,000
By Denmark.....	27,144
By Sweden.....	531
Total.....	1,091,625

But of the slaves emancipated by England, 102,363 were not in the western hemisphere, namely, at the Cape 35,700, and in the Mauritius 66,613. There were also among those liberated by France 74,501 in the eastern hemisphere, namely, in the island of Bourbon 60,651, in Senegal 10,350, and in Nozzi-bè 3,500. Deducting these two items of 102,363 and 74,501 from 1,091,625, we have 914,661 as the total of slaves emancipated in the West Indies, including Guiana.

|| This is probably a full estimate. There were freed in Jamaica 311,070 slaves, one-third of the whole number emancipated in the West Indies. But by the census of 1844, the total black and colored population of the island was but 361,657, having diminished in ten years nearly 20,000. Sewell (*Ordeal of Freed Labor in the British West Indies*, New York, 1862, p. 245) says: If the estimate of mortality by cholera and small-pox within a few years be correct, I do not believe, after making every allowance for a proper increase by birth, that the black and colored population of Jamaica exceeds at the present day 350,000. This is but twelve per cent. more than the number of slaves freed. If Cochin's estimate of the population of the West Indies be correct, there were in the British West Indian colonies in 1855

The census returns of the Spanish West Indian colonies, still slave, are imperfect, and the several estimates of population in these islands vary widely. The most authentic estimates based on actual census returns make the slave and free colored population of Cuba, as late as 1853, a little more than half a million;* with a fair allowance for increase since that date, we may put it in 1860 at 530,000. Porto Rico, a flourishing and increasing colony, contained, by a census return of 1846,† 447,914 inhabitants, of whom about fifty-four per cent. were white, leaving about 206,000 colored. The rate of increase for the sixteen years preceding was a little upwards of two per cent. a year. As but fifty or fifty-five thousand of the colored people in this island are slaves, so that the gradual falling off of the slave trade would not very seriously affect the population, we may suppose that some twenty-five per cent. (say, 51,500) have been added since; making, in all, 257,500 for the entire colored population of Porto Rico.

This would give in the Spanish West Indian colonies a colored population in 1860 of 787,500.

We have not been able to find any official returns of the population of Hayti later than 1826. In 1820, in a "Memoire sur Saint Dominique," by Lieutenant General Baron Pamphile de Lacroix, the population of the island is put at 501,600, of whom only 1,000 are set down as white.‡ In 1825 M. Placide Justin estimates the population at 700,000.§ But in 1826, Charles Mackenzie, British consul general in Hayti, obtained an official population return, not published, which had recently been made to the Haytien Chamber of Commerce. It gives the population of each commune separately, making the total popula-

but 845,000, of whom between 140,000 and 150,000 were whites, leaving, say 700,000 for the entire colored population.—(Cochin, tom. I, p. 378 and pp. 366, 367.) But England emancipated in the West Indies 670,000 slaves, (Cochin, tom. I, p. 367,) or within 30,000 as many as comprised in 1855 (according to Cochin's estimate,) the entire colored population in her West Indian colonies.

The addition to the number of slaves emancipated in the West Indies of one-fifth, or twenty per cent., to make up the total colored population, say in 1860, is evidently ample

* I take these from a work published in 1855, entitled "Cuba," from the Spanish of Don J. M. de la Torre, edited by R. S. Fisher, statistical editor of Cotton Works. A table (p. 119) gives census returns at intervals from 1775. The three last are:

	White.	Free colored black.	Slaves.	Total.
In 1846.....	425,767	149,226	323,759	898,752
In 1849.....	457,133	164,410	323,897	945,440
In 1853.....	501,988	176,647	330,425	1,009,060

In 1846, there were 472,982 free and slave; in 1853, there were 507,072, an increase in seven years of about 34,000. If (as the supplies from the slave trade have been diminished) we put the increase since then at 43,000, we shall have 550,000 as the present total.

† "Porto Rico," by J. T. O'Neil, edited by R. S. Fisher, 1855, has returns from an early date. The three last are:

In 1830.....	330,051
In 1834.....	358,836
In 1846.....	447,914

In the census of 1834 the whites were 54 per cent. of the whole population, the free colored being 34 per cent., and the slaves 11 per cent. The proportion of slaves at this time is said to be 9 per cent. only.

‡ The estimate is: Blacks.....	480,000
Mulattoes.....	20,000
Whites.....	1,000

Total..... 501,000.

§ "Notes on Hayti," by Charles Mackenzie, F. R. S., London, 1830, vol. 2, p. 112.

tion of the island, at that time, 423,042.* This return Mr. Mackenzie considers more reliable than any other. It affords proof how little trustworthy are vague estimates of population, which usually overrun the truth, in consequence, probably, of the desire of a nation or its government, in the absence of an undeniable census, to represent its numerical strength as great as possible.

Some very partial returns of an authentic character, furnished by Mackenzie,† give the rate of natural increase in the population in certain communes at about three-quarters of one per cent. only per annum. But no trustworthy deductions can be made from returns so limited. The actual rate of increase from 1836 to 1860—thirty-four years—is probably double this—say one and a half per cent. a year.

Allowing for omissions‡ and for Mackenzie's opinion that the census given, though the most reliable document he could obtain, may be an under-estimate,§ let us, instead of the total of 423,042, then given as the population in 1826, assume the black and colored population of Hayti in 1826 at Baron de Lacroix's estimate of 500,000, adding thereto, to bring it up to 1860, one and a half per cent. a year for thirty-four years—that is, fifty-one per cent.—and we have the total negro and mulatto population of the island at 755,000.||

As respects Central and South America any estimate of the number of negroes and their descendants of mixed blood must be founded on data still more uncertain than those which relate to the West Indies. Not only are we without any census of modern date to aid in the research, but an element of uncertainty intervenes which even census returns would fail to dispel. The aboriginal Indian races and their descendants of mixed blood are in large proportion all over this

* "Notes on Hayti," above cited, vol. 2, pp. 113, 114. The population is thus divided:	
Population of the northwest and south (late French part) of the island.....	351,819
Population of the east (Spanish part).....	71,223

Total.....	423 042
------------	---------

† These returns show an annual excess of births over deaths of 80, on an average of five years, in the commune of St. Iago, containing 11,056 inhabitants; and again, a similar excess of 75 per annum, on an average of six years, in the commune of Cape Haytien, on 12,150 inhabitants; in neither case reaching three-quarters of one per cent.—*Notes on Hayti*, vol. 2, pp. 117 and 119.

‡ Grando Bois, the residence of the Maroons or refugee negroes, then inhabiting the mountains which stretch from the neighborhood of Mirebalois to the coast on the east of Jacmel, is omitted, as that wandering people could not be reached, so as to enumerate them. Their number at that time is commonly estimated at 6,000.

§ "Notes on Hayti," vol. 2, p. 116.

|| Victor Schölcher, who in 1842 published "*Les Colonies Françaises*," is the author of two volumes, published in 1843, entitled "*Colonies Etrangères et Haiti*." The spirit in which his works are written may be judged from the motto. "It would be as easy to regulate humanely assassination as slavery," and his opinions on Hayti are entitled to the more weight as they are the result of a personal visit to that island and exploration of its interior. He says:

"There has been no census taken for the last fifteen years." * * * "Though children swarm in the cabins, those who speak in good faith concur in the admission that the population does not increase. The government, indeed, puts the population at 800,000, but the general opinion is that it does not exceed 700,000."—*Colonies Etrangères et Haiti*, vol. 2, pp. 264, 295.

This is the judgment of one whose book is a defence of the Haytiens and of their character, and who is evidently disposed to represent everything as favorably as truth will warrant. Colton's descriptive Atlas (1863) gives the entire population of the island, in 1860, at 708,500. Some others put it as high as from 800,000 to 900,000. Upon the whole, the data here brought together induce us to believe that these latter figures, like the government estimates to which Schölcher alludes, are an exaggeration; and that, in estimating the colored population of the island, in 1860, at 755,000, we are as likely to exceed the actual amount as to fall short of it. The number of whites on the island are scarcely worth reckoning.

Diligent search has convinced us that reliable documents as to the actual population of this island are not to be obtained.

country, and are so blended in some portions of it that it is impossible to distinguish between them and the African mulatto of various shades.

Brazil, the only considerable portion of the South American continent in which slavery exists, contains, of course, by far the larger number of negroes, probably four-fifths, or more, of all that are to be found in Central or South America. Into this country slaves were imported from Africa, in considerable numbers, as late as fifteen years ago.*

A census, spoken of as official, bearing date June 22, 1831, states the entire population at 5,035,000, of which 2,000,000 are set down as slaves.† The free colored population is not given.

An estimate in the Penny Cyclopaedia puts the negro population, in 1836, at two millions, namely, 1,600,000 slaves, and 400,000 free.‡ If the proportion here given between slaves and free be correct, and if the census of 1831 may be trusted, the number of free colored of African descent was then 500,000. This would make the entire colored population of African descent, in 1831, 2,500,000; that is about one-half of the whole population, the other half being whites, Indians, and a mixed race, sharing the Indian blood. From the year 1831 to the year 1856, we find no record of any population returns claiming to be official. In 1856 the Brazilian government published returns, summing up 7,678,000, but not distinguishing the races.

The latest and probably the most reliable authority on this subject is the work of Kidder and Fletcher on Brazil, from which (p. 612) the above returns are taken.§ These gentlemen believe the government returns of 1856 to be an over-estimate; and they give, as more trustworthy, a table, made up from the estimates of Señor Francisco Nemes de Souza, a native statician, quoted also by Eubank. The table was published in the *Agricultor Brasileiro*. It is for 1856, and sums up 7,040,000.||

* M. de Souza, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, stated, under date May 14, 1853, that the number of slaves imported was:

In 1846.....	50,324
In 1847.....	56,172
In 1848.....	60,000
In 1849.....	54,000

He added that in 1852 the number imported had been reduced to 700.—*Cochin*, tom. 1, p. 338.

† Homer's "Brazil and Uruguay," p. 71.

‡ Penny Cyclopaedia, vol. 5, art. Brazil.

§ Kidder and Fletcher inform us, in their preface, that their "experience in the Brazilian empire embraces a period of twenty years;" and they add: "The authors have consulted every important work in French, German, English and Portuguese, that could throw light on the history of Brazil, and likewise various published memoirs and discourses read before the flourishing "Geographical and Historical Society" at Rio de Janeiro. For statistics they have either personally examined the imperial and provincial archives, or have quoted directly from Brazilian State papers."—"Brazil and the Brazilians," Preface, pp. 4, 5.

|| In the Province of Amazonas	30,000
Do..... Para	190,000
Do..... Maranhao	280,000
Do..... Piauhy	170,000
Do..... Ceara	350,000
Do..... Rio Grande del Norte	160,000
Do..... Parahiba	230,000
Do..... Pernambuco	800,000
Do..... Alagoas	210,000
Do..... Sergipe	180,000
Do..... Bahia	880,000
Do..... Espirito Santo	60,000
Do..... Rio de Janeiro	1,400,000
Do..... S. Paulo	680,000
Do..... Parana	70,000
Do..... Santa Catharina	90,000
Do..... Rio Grande	240,000

The same authors give us also estimates of the per-centage of slaves to the free population in one-half of the provinces composing the empire. It is to be regretted that the proportion in the other half, the most populous, containing more than three-fifths of the population, cannot be obtained. These estimates, we are told, are "from the very careful computation of the Hon. J. W. Petit, formerly United States consul at Maranhão." They show an aggregate of 944,623 slaves in a population of 2,680,000.* The number of free colored is not given. To bring these estimates up to 1860 we must add the increase of population during four years. The rate of increase, deduced from the average of estimates going back thirty years, is about one and three-quarters per cent. a year, or seven per cent. in four years. This gives us 492,800; which, added to 7,040,000, raises the total population of Brazil, in 1860, to 7,532,800; an estimate which, in default of an official census, we adopt. It is somewhat above the average of the current estimates of the day.†

If the proportion of slaves to free persons be the same in the remaining ten provinces as in those estimated, then the total number of slaves in the empire of Brazil was, in the year 1860, 2,655,000.

But inasmuch as the largest proportion of slaves to free persons are to be found in the populous provinces on the Atlantic coast, and as three of these, to wit, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Minas Geraes, each with a population of 800,000, or upwards, are among the provinces not estimated, we think the above total of 2,655,000 slaves is probably somewhat too low, and that it may bear an addition

In the Province of Mina Geraes.....	800,000
Do.... Mato Grosso.....	100,000
Do.... Goyaz.....	120,000

Total population of Brazil..... 7,040,000

—From "*Brazil and the Brazilians*," already cited, p. 599.

* The details are as follows:

	Total population.	Slave population to free in the proportion of—	Number of slaves.
Para.....	190,000	1 to 1.431	78,157
Piauhý.....	170,000	1 to 2.666	46,374
Rio Grande del Norte.....	160,000	1 to 7.221	19,462
Magôas.....	210,000	1 to 4.221	40,222
Sergipe.....	180,000	1 to 2.927	45,836
Espirito Santo.....	60,000	1 to 2.009	19,940
Rio de Janeiro.....	1,400,000	1 to 1.181	641,907
Santa Catharina.....	90,000	1 to .5	15,000
Goyaz.....	120,000	1 to .7	15,000
Mato Grosso.....	100,000	1 to 3.4	22,727
	2,680,000	Total slaves.....	944,623

—From "*Brazil and the Brazilians*," p. 599.

† Of popular estimates found in modern gazetteers and descriptive atlases, a few are a little above this, while others are considerably below it. The average of these would make the population, in 1860, about seven millions and a quarter only.

The Imperial Gazetteer puts the total in 1854 at 6,065,000; Harpers' Gazetteer, in 1855, at 6,150,000. Passing by McCulloch's Gazetteer, where it is "vaguely estimated at 5,000,000," we have the estimate in Mitchell's descriptive atlas of 7,700,000 as the population in 1860. Colton puts it, for the same year, at 7,780,000. Adding to the two first estimates at the rate of one and three-quarters per cent. a year to bring them up to 1860, we have 6,701,300, 6,688,130, 7,700,000, and 7,787,000, as various estimates of the population in 1860. Averaging these, we have 7,219,107 as the total population of Brazil.

We are of opinion, however, that the estimate we have adopted, based on the calculation of M. de Souza and indorsed by Messrs. Kidder and Fletcher, and which exceeds the above by 323,000, is more reliable, and probably approaches nearly the truth.

of ten per cent. This would give for the empire of Brazil, in 1860, 2,920,500 slaves; an estimate which we believe to be as near the truth as anything we are likely to obtain.*

We find no reliable data in regard to the number of free persons of African descent, of which the probable reason is the great mixture of colored races. The aborigines of Brazil, at the period of its conquest, are said to have numbered between four and five millions,† and though, probably, not more than a fifth of that number now survive, the half and quarter breeds are very numerous.

Ewbank gives an estimate by Señor de Sousa, (the same writer, probably, whose calculation, of later date, is relied on by Kidder and Fletcher,) in which, putting the total at about the same we have given,‡ he divides the population into 2,160,000 whites, 3,120,000 negro slaves, 800,000 domesticated Indians,§ 180,000 free blacks, and 1,100,000 free colored. Unless all the Indian half and quarter breeds are included in the class of "domesticated Indians," which is not likely, we cannot regard the free colored as all of African blood.

On the other hand, it is certain that the number of free negroes and mulattoes in Brazil is large, larger probably than in any other slave country. By the Brazilian laws a slave can go before a magistrate, have his price fixed, and can purchase himself.|| Large numbers avail themselves of this privilege, and the class of freemen is rapidly increasing. All writers agree that more than half the population of Brazil consists of persons of African descent, slave and free.

Under these circumstances, as it is our object not to overstate the case, and therefore to avoid all underestimates of the number of negroes who survived the horrors of the middle passage and the cruelties of slavery, we will assume De Sousa's figures, without any deduction for Indian blood, making the free negro population of all shades 1,280,000. This, added to the slaves, gives us as the population, free and slave, of African descent in the empire of Brazil for the year 1860 a total of 4,300,500, leaving less than three millions and a third for whites, Indians, and Indian mixed races. One item still remains, the most vague and uncertain of any, the number of negroes and mulattoes in the free republic of Central and South America. In all of these the aboriginal races and their descendants vastly predominate, and in all of them the mixture of race and gradations of color defy analysis. In none of them has slavery had more than a comparatively ephemeral existence. But as negroes do not voluntarily emigrate to the western hemisphere, all the negroes or mulattoes to be found in these countries must be originally due to the slave trade, with such trifling additions as the straying off of slaves or of free colored persons from the West Indies or from Brazil may occasionally have made.

* Cochin, accurate as he usually is, undoubtedly understates the number of slaves in Brazil. Writing in 1861, he says in one place, "more than two millions," and in another he assumes two millions as the number. "Pres de 4,000,000 esclaves aux Etats Unis, plus de 2,000,000 au Brésil," is his expression. And again: "Les 2,000,000 Africains, esclaves au Brésil."—*Cochin*, Vol. 2, p. 237.

† "Life in Brazil," by Thomas Ewbank, 1856, p. 430.

‡ The exact figures are 7,360,000, and the date appears to be 1845. This is but 40,000 less than his subsequent estimate for 1856. Ewbank says nothing like positive data was within this writer's reach.

§ From de Sousa's last calculation we may infer that he formed his estimate for 1845 too high.

|| A report by Councillor Velloso, made in 1819, (quoted by Ewbank, work cited, p. 430,) giving the total population at 4,396,321, includes "800,000 wild Indians."

¶ "Brazil and the Brazilians," p. 133. The author adds: "Some of the most intelligent men that I met with in Brazil—educated at Paris and Coimbra—were of African descent; men whose ancestors were slaves. Some of the closest students in the National Library are mulattoes. The largest and most successful printing establishment in Rio, that of Sr. F. Paulo Brite, is owned and directed by a mulatto. In the colleges, the medical, law and theological schools, there is no distinction of color." * * "I was informed that a man of mental endowments, even if he had been a slave, would be debarred from no official station, however high, unless it might be that of imperial senator."

In Mexico the number of negroes seems to be accurately ascertained. The various estimates differ but a few hundred; none under 6,000, and none over 7,000.* Let us assume the latter number as the negro population of Mexico in 1860.

In Central America, as in Mexico, the representatives of the African race are a very insignificant part of the population. Squier, formerly chargé d'affaires of the United States to the republic of Central America, is undoubtedly one of the best, if not the very best authority on that point. He says: The population of Central America, in the absence of reliable data, can be calculated only approximately.

* * * The following table probably exhibits very nearly the exact proportions in Central America, so far as they may be deduced from existing data and from personal observation:†

Whites.....	100,000
Indians.....	1,109,000
Mixed races.....	800,000
Negroes.....	10,000
Total.....	2,019,000

This would give us, for Mexico and Central America, 17,000. Let us say, in round numbers, 20,000.

If we pass to South America, we find, in Venezuela, a country coterminous with the slave colonies of Guiana, a considerable number of negroes. Bonnycastle estimated, in 1818, that there were 54,000 negroes in Venezuela.‡ Codazze puts down, in 1841, 49,782 slaves.§ Negroes were employed in the wars of this republic, and in these many are said to have perished.|| It is certain that they have not increased in late years. Bonnycastle's calculation for 1818 is probably a full estimate for 1860. But we have put the number at

* Albert M. Gilliam, late United States consul to California, in his "Travels over the Table Lands and Cordilleras of Mexico," 1846, (p. 164,) says: "The census of the population of Mexico, it is said, cannot be accurately taken."

† From the various estimates made by those having the best opportunities of knowing, a table was furnished me by a gentleman who, from his long residence in the country, and by some attention paid the subject, may be relied on as measurably correct. The table is as follows:

Indians.....	4,500,000
Other castes.....	3,000,000
Negroes.....	6,000
Total.....	7,506,000

Brantz Mayer, formerly secretary of legation to Mexico, in his work entitled "Mexico: Aztec, Spanish, and Republican," 1853, (Vol. 2, p. 43,) estimates the different classes of the population thus:

Indians.....	4,354,886
Whites.....	1,110,000
Mestizoes.....	2,165,345
Negroes.....	6,600
Total.....	7,636,831

‡ Squier's "Notes on Central America," pp. 53, 54.

§ Bonnycastle's "Spanish America," Vol. 2, p. 319.

|| Codazze's "Geografia de Venezuela," 1841, p. 241.

¶ "Colombia; Its Present State," &c., by Colonel Francis Hall, hydrographer in the service of Colombia, p. 15.

60,000. New Granada appears to contain a larger number of negroes than any other of the South American republics. Cobb, in his "Historical Sketches of Slavery," puts the total, in 1853, at 80,000.* Bollaert, apparently one of the most reliable authorities, so far as his researches extend, estimates that, in 1860, there were of the Ethiopian race in New Granada 80,000.† Colton, in his Descriptive Atlas, 1860, apparently following these authorities, puts the population at 2,243,054, of whom 80,000 are negroes. We shall assume that to be the number. In Ecuador the number is small. Bollaert sets it down, for the year 1860, at 7,831;‡ and Colton has the same estimate.

In Peru the largest proportion of negroes is to be found in the province of Lima. Hill estimates, for the province, 7,500.§ Dr. Von Tochudi puts the slaves, in 1847, in the same province, at 4,792.|| Bollaert estimates the total negroes in Peru at 40,000.¶ We cannot find, after much searching, any estimate that seems more reliable than this last. In Chili there have never been more than a few negroes, either free or slave. The usual remark of the traveller (as Cobb, Schmid and Mayer, Molina and others) is, that very few negroes are to be found there. Bollaert puts the number at thirty-one only; but this must be an error, for in 1825 slavery was abolished without difficulty or disturbance, it is true, which would indicate that the number was small; but it is not likely that so small a number as Bollaert's estimate indicates would be made the subject of legislation at all. We have put down for Chili one thousand, which will probably cover all that are to be found there at this time.

In Bolivia, in a population, chiefly Indian, amounting to about two millions, we have no estimate whatever. "Few pure Africans," says Colton. "Some few Africans," says Bollaert. Probably 3,000 may cover the total amount.

In the Argentine Confederation, previous to the revolution of July 9, 1816, slavery prevailed, and many slaves had been imported—some directly to Buenos Ayres; others through Brazil. At the present time the negroes in La Plata are not numerous. There are a good many in Mendoza. The great mass of the population, however, are Indians. If we put the total number of negroes within the confederation at 25,000, we shall probably be above rather than below the truth.

In Paraguay there are few negroes to be found.** Five thousand will, we believe, cover the amount.

They are more numerous in Uruguay. To this republic, previous to 1842, about which time slavery was abolished, there had been brought negroes both directly from Africa and also through southern Brazil. One writer estimates the number of negroes in Uruguay at 20,000,†† and, as we find in the various works on this country no other estimate, we adopt this.

In Patagonia it would appear from the various authorities that no negroes are to be found.

Thus we have for Mexico, Central America, and South America, apart from Brazil, the following estimate:

* "Historical Sketches of Slavery," 1858, pp. 206, 207.

† "Antiquarian, Ethnological, and other Researches in New Granada, Ecuador, Peru, and Chili," by W. Bollaert, 1860, p. 7.

‡ Work cited, p. 94.

§ "Travels in Peru and Mexico," 1860, Vol. 2, p. 88.

|| "Travels in Peru, 1838-'42," by Dr. J. J. Von Tochudi, 1847, p. 64. Of the above 4,792, he says 2,186 were males, and 3,606 females. The negro population of Peru does not appear to have been due directly to the slave trade.

¶ "Antiquarian, Ethnological, and other Researches in New Granada, Ecuador, Peru, and Chili," by W. Bollaert, 1860, p. 115.

** "Histoire du Paragua," par Demersey, 1860, tom. 1, p. 374. "Quelques nègres, en tres petit nombre."

†† "Medical Topography of Brazil and Uruguay," by G. R. B. Horner, surgeon United States army, p. 184.

Mexico and Central America.....	20,000
Venezuela.....	60,000
New Granada.....	80,000
Ecuador.....	7,831
Peru.....	40,000
Chili.....	1,000
Bolivia.....	5,000
Argentine Confederation.....	25,000
Paraguay.....	5,000
Uruguay.....	20,000
Total.....	<u>263,831</u>

Bringing together these various results, we find an approximating estimate of the number of negroes and their descendants on the western continent in the following table :

Number of negroes and their descendants in the western hemisphere in the year 1860.

In the United States.....	4,435,709
In the English, French, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish West Indies, including Guiana.....	1,100,000
In the Spanish West Indies.....	787,500
In the island of Hayti.....	755,000
In the empire of Brazil.....	4,200,500
In the rest of South America and in Central America.....	263,831
In Canada.....	20,000
Total.....	<u>11,562,540</u>

The total somewhat exceeds eleven millions and a half; but seeing that after diligent search* we have been compelled to make up our estimates, especially for South America, from scanty materials, and desiring to put forth no argument founded on exaggerated data, and therefore not to underestimate the remnant remaining alive as descendants and representatives of the negroes brought to America from Africa, we add a quarter of a million to the sum of our estimate, and will assume the number of negroes and their descendants in the western hemisphere in 1860 to have been eleven million eight hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and forty souls. This is, beyond question, not an underestimate of the actual number left.

What is the conclusion, then, at which we are forced to arrive?

The fifteen millions and a half of poor wretches who were sentenced by the slave-trade to transportation and slavery in foreign lands are now, after three centuries of servitude, represented in these lands by less than four-fifths of their original number.

When we consider the tendency to natural increase in human beings which has gradually swelled the population of the world to its eight hundred or a thousand millions, the above statement as it now stands must be confessed to embody a terrible condemnation of that system which, as to a population half as large as that of the United States, not only arrested for eight or ten generations of men the operation of one of the great laws of the world, but, without

* For the statistics of the negro population of South America alone we have examined upwards of a hundred and fifty volumes.

the life-destruction of war,* without the deadly agencies of pestilence or famine, not, as we sometimes express it, by the visitation of God, but by the sole operation of man's crime, and the misery thence resulting, produced a retrogression of numbers at a ratio which, had it spread over the habitable earth, would have extinguished in a few centuries all human existence. But the matter has been very imperfectly presented yet. The actual results were far more fatal than the simple statement we have given serves to indicate. To obtain an accurate and intelligible view of these results we must separate the fifteen millions and a half of expatriated Africans into two portions, and trace out the separate destiny of each.

More than a third of the present representatives of these fifteen millions and a half inhabit, it will be observed, the United States; less than two-thirds are scattered over the West Indies, Central and South America. But what proportion, let us inquire, of the negroes shipped in slavers from Africa were the progenitors of the present colored population of the United States, and what proportion went to the West Indies and to Southern America?

Here, as in our previous calculation, though the materials be insufficient for absolute accuracy, we can approximate the truth.

In the report of the lords of council, so often already referred to, there is but one table bearing on the subject.† It exhibits the exportation of negroes from the West Indies (then the principal place of their deposit and sale) for five years, namely, from 1783 to 1787, both inclusive, showing that in these five years, out of 20,773 negroes exported to all parts, 1,392 went to the "States of America"—that is, only about one-fifteenth of the whole, or 278 annually.

Since so small a proportion out of the whole export was directed to the United States, it is evident that the demand for slaves at that time could not have been great; nor do we find throughout the report any allusion to a direct trade by slavers from the African coast to the continental colonies. Of course it existed, but evidently not to a large extent. The public opinion, as well as the legislation, of the colonies had uniformly been against it.‡

* There was, indeed, the war in Hayti, which terminated in 1804 in independence. But the loss of life consequent thereon has been far more than made up by the natural increase of the population of Hayti since it became free. Humboldt calculated the population in 1802 at 350,000; and after the death of Dessalines, the first emperor, it was rated at 400,000. ("Notes on Hayti," heretofore cited, Vol. 2, p. 110.) It has since nearly doubled.

† Lords of Council Report, Part IV, table No. 4.

‡ The agency of the British government in fastening slavery upon the continental colonies is well known. Bancroft has placed it distinctly on record:

"The inhabitants of Virginia were controlled by the central authority on a subject of vital importance to themselves and their posterity. Their halls of legislation had resounded with eloquence directed against the terrible plague of negro slavery. Again and again they had passed laws restraining the importation of negroes from Africa; but their laws were disallowed. How to prevent them from protecting themselves against the increase of the overwhelming evil was debated by the King in council, and, on the 10th day of December, 1770, he issued an instruction, under his own hand, commanding the governor, under pain of the highest displeasure, to assent to no law by which the importation of slaves should be, in any respect, prohibited or obstructed. In April, 1772, this rigorous order was solemnly debated in the assembly of Virginia. 'They were very anxious for an act to restrain the introduction of these people, the number of whom already in the colony gave them just cause to apprehend the most dangerous consequences.' * * * * Virginia resolved to address the King himself, who in council had cruelly compelled the toleration of the nefarious traffic. They pleaded with him for leave to protect themselves against the nefarious traffic, and these were the words:

"'The importation of slaves into the colonies from the coast of Africa hath long been considered as a trade of great inhumanity, and, under its present encouragement, we have too much reason to fear, will endanger the very existence of your Majesty's American dominions. We are sensible that some of your Majesty's subjects in Great Britain may reap emolument from this sort of traffic; but when we consider that it greatly retards the settlement of the colonies with more useful inhabitants, and may in time have the most destructive influence, we presume to hope that the interest of a few will be disregarded

"The English continental colonies," says Bancroft, "were, in the aggregate, always opposed to the African slave trade. Maryland, Virginia, even Carolina, alarmed at the excessive production and consequent low price of their staples, at the heavy debts incurred by the purchase of slaves on credit, and at the dangerous increase of the colored population, each showed an anxious preference for the introduction of white men; and laws designed to restrict importation of slaves are scattered copiously along the records of colonial legislation. The first Continental Congress which took to itself powers of legislation, gave a legal expression to the well-formed opinion of the country, by resolving (April 6, 1776) 'that no slaves be imported into any of the thirteen United Colonies.'"^{*} As to the number of slaves actually imported during colonial days, the same historian says: "It is not easy to conjecture how many negroes were imported into the English continental colonies. The usual estimates far exceed the truth. Climate came in aid of opinion to oppose the introduction of them." * * * "From the first they appear to have increased, though, owing to the inequality of the sexes, not rapidly in the first generation. Previous to the year 1740, there may have been introduced into our country nearly 130,000; before 1776, a few more than 300,000."[†]

The Duke de Rochefoucault Liancourt, who travelled in the United States in 1795, says: "Nearly twenty vessels from the harbors of the United States are employed in the importation of negroes to Georgia and to the West India Isles." The duke designates the merchants of Rhode Island as the conductors of what he calls the "accursed traffic," which they "are determined to persevere in till the year 1808," the period fixed by the Constitution when it is permitted to abolish it; but," he observes, "they ship only one negro for every ton of the burden of their vessels, which, moreover," he adds, "are small ones."[‡] The table given in the Lords of Council's Report shows that a considerable portion of the slavers in these days were but of a hundred tons burden. This was, probably, the capacity of the Rhode Island slavers. If so, the number of slaves annually carried by each was one hundred only; making, in all, an annual importation by them of 2,000 slaves. But a portion of these went to the West Indies—another proof, it may be remarked, that the demand at home was not great. On the other hand, slaves may have been imported in English bottoms; some were in Dutch; and it is true, as already stated, that a few hundred slaves were annually brought from the West Indies.

when placed in competition with the security and happiness of such numbers of your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects.

"Deeply impressed with these sentiments, we most humbly beseech your Majesty to remove all those restraints on your Majesty's governors of this colony which inhibit their assenting to such laws as might check so very pernicious a commerce."

"In this manner Virginia led the host who alike condemned slavery and opposed the slave trade. Thousands in Maryland and New Jersey were ready to adopt a similar petition; so were the legislatures of North Carolina, of Pennsylvania, of New York. Massachusetts, in its towns and in its legislature, unceasingly combated the holding as well as the sale of slaves. There was no jealousy among one another in the strife against the crying evil. Virginia harmonized all opinions, and represented the moral sentiment and policy of them all. When her prayer reached England, Franklin, through the press, called to it the sympathy of the people. Again and again it was pressed upon the attention of the ministers. But the government of that day was less liberal than the tribunals; and while a question respecting a negro from Virginia led the courts of law to an axiom, that as soon as any slave sets his foot on English ground he becomes free, the King of England stood in the path of humanity, and made himself the pillar of the slave trade. Wherever in the colonies a disposition was shown for its restraint, his servants were peremptorily ordered to maintain it without abatement."—(Bancroft's "History of the United States," volume 6, pages 413, 414, and 415.)

In the entire history of Great Britain there is scarcely a more disgraceful page.

* Bancroft's United States, Vol. 3, p. 411.

† Bancroft's United States, Vol. 3, p. 407.

‡ Travels by the Duke de Rochefoucault Liancourt, Vol. 2, p. 292, (of English translation.)

Upon the whole, it seems a high estimate to put the annual importation, for some years after the close of the revolutionary war, at 3,000. During that war, as commercial intercourse with foreign nations was almost wholly suspended, few or no slaves could have been imported, and the trade was probably resumed, but gradually, after the war. From 1776 to 1790 there were only six years when the trade could be considered open. If we estimate that 2,500 were imported during each of these six years, we have 15,000 as the importation from 1776 to 1790.

Let us suppose Bancroft's "a few more than 300,000" to mean 310,000, and we have the total number of slaves imported into the United States up to the year 1790, as follows :

Up to the year 1776.....	310,000
From the year 1776 to the year 1790.....	15,000
Total imported up to 1790.....	325,000

At this point we emerge, in a measure, into light. The census commences. We know that the colored population of the United States in 1790 was 757,363, of whom 59,466 were free. The 325,000 that had been imported were, in that year, represented by 757,363. The colored population of the United States had already considerably more than doubled itself by natural increase.

At the end of the next decade, that is to say in the year 1800, this population was 1,001,436, having increased in ten years at the rate of about thirty-two and a quarter per cent.

How much of this accession was due to natural increase, and how much to slave-trade importation?

The rate of increase among the colored population of the United States has been, by the census, as follows :

In the decade from 1790 to 1800.....	32.23 per cent.
In the decade from 1800 to 1810.....	37.58 per cent.
[Slave trade ceases.]	
In the decade from 1810 to 1820.....	28.58 per cent.
In the decade from 1820 to 1830.....	31.44 per cent.
In the decade from 1830 to 1840.....	23.41 per cent.
In the decade from 1840 to 1850.....	26.62 per cent.
In the decade from 1850 to 1860.....	21.90 per cent.

During the first decade, in which there was no disturbing element by importation of slaves, to wit, from 1810 to 1820, the rate of increase was 28.58; during the next decade, 31.44. Let us assume the former as the rate of *natural* increase from 1790 to 1800. Deducting it from the *actual* increase during that period, namely, 32.23, we have a remainder of three and two-thirds per cent. as the increase from Africa. That would give 27,770 as the number of slaves imported in the ten years from 1790 to 1800, the rate of 2,777 a year.

In the next decade, eight years of which only were open to slave importation, that importation appears to have greatly increased. The colored population amounted, by the census of 1810, to 1,377,810, exhibiting an increase in the decade at the rate of 37.58 per cent. If, as before, we rate the natural increase at 28.58, we shall have 9 per cent. in 1,001,436 (that is to say, 90,123) of accession to the population in question, due to other causes than natural increase. But during this decade, to wit, in 1803, Louisiana, purchased from France, became a part of the Union, and her colored population, free and slave, added 42,245 to the census returns of 1810. Deduct this amount from 90,123, and we have 47,884 as the number of slaves that may have been directly imported into the United States in the eight years from 1800 to 1808, being at

the rate of 5,985 a year. The rate of importation was evidently increasing with rapidity. Fortunate was it for our country and for the cause of humanity that Congress availed itself of the constitutional provision which permitted, in 1808, the abolition of the slave trade.

Another item remains to be determined, ere we can complete our estimate of importation. Of the colored population which Louisiana brought into the Union, what proportion may we properly ascribe to the slave trade, and what proportion to natural increase? The total number at the date of purchase appears to have been about 30,000.* To supply this number, how many had probably been imported under colonial rule?

Except as to difference of nationality in her owners, Louisiana, previous to 1803, was not differently situated from the southern States of the Union. Part of the same continent, coterminous in her chief boundaries, with similar climate and general condition, there seems no good reason to suppose that the natural increase of her colored population had been at a rate much lower than ours.

But in 1800 our colored population had very nearly trebled its original numbers. Let us suppose (to avoid the chance of overestimate) that in 1803 the slaves and free colored people of Louisiana had only doubled in number as compared to their African descendants. That would give us 15,000 as the number imported into that colony up to the time when it became part of the United States.†

Summing up these various items, we have the total number of slaves imported into the United States up to the date of the abolition of the slave trade as follows:

Up to 1790, as before.....	325,000
From 1790 to 1800.....	27,770
From 1800 to 1810.....	47,884
Imported into Louisiana previously to her purchase from France....	15,000

Total slaves imported into the United States..... 415,654‡

* By an accurate census of Louisiana, taken in 1785, the total population was 28,537, of whom about 14,000 were slaves and 1,000 free colored. From that date there seems to have been no separate authentic census of the colony until one was made in 1803, by the consul of the United States at New Orleans, under orders from the Department of State. From the best documents he could obtain, he put the total population at 49,473, but without separating whites and blacks.—See "History of Louisiana from the Earliest Period," by François Xavier Martin, New Orleans, 1827, Vol. 2, pp. 77, 78, and p. —.

Other authorities put it higher, as Major Amos Stoddard, in his "Sketches, Historical and Descriptive, of Louisiana," p. 226. He admits that there are no precise data to determine the population in 1803, but estimates 50,700 whites and 42,600 colored; together, upwards of 93,000. This, however, is clearly an overestimate, as our own official census of 1810 makes the entire population of Louisiana in that year but 76,556. At first sight, the consul's estimate of 49,473 seems too low; since, if it be not, 50 per cent. was added to the population in the seven years, from 1803 to 1810. This would seem improbable, but for the remarkable fact that the entire population of Louisiana (chiefly, of course, by immigration from other States in the Union and from Europe) doubled in the next decade, amounting, in 1820, to 152,923. As a medium term between these conflicting authorities, we may assume the entire population in 1803 to be 60,000, of whom half were colored. This agrees with Mr. Carey's estimate. Speaking of the colored population, Mr. Carey says: "Nearly 30,000 were found in Louisiana at her incorporation into the Union."—"The Slave Trade, Domestic and Foreign," p. 17.

† We ought here, in strictness, to add that proportion of the slave and free colored population of Texas at the time of her admission, which may be supposed to have been due to the African slave trade. But, in the first place, it was small, a very large proportion of the total (it was about 58,500 in 1850, five years after annexation) being undoubtedly due to natural increase; secondly, we cannot tell how many slaves may have been taken thither from the United States; and, lastly, it is more than offset by the fugitive colored population of Canada and the colonized population of Liberia, neither of which enters into the United States census, though both go to increase the total to which the half million slaves shipped in Africa for the United States had actually swelled in 1860.

‡ An industrious and painstaking author, accustomed to statistics, makes the total one-fifth less than this. Mr. H. C. Carey, in his "Slavery, Domestic and Foreign," Philadelphia, 1853, p. 18, after furnishing his reasons for each separate estimate, sums up as follows:

It is to be observed that this is an estimate, not of the slaves that were exported from Africa destined to the United States, but of those that were actually landed there. If the loss on the voyage was, as we have estimated, twenty per cent.,* the above 415,654 negroes represent about 520,000 shipped on the African coast, whether directly for this country or coming by way of the West Indies, since 520,000 less 20 per cent. is 416,000.

If the statement of the Duke de Rochefoucault,† that the Rhode Island slavers carried but one negro for each ton burden, may be relied on, the average mortality on board slave ships bound to North America was likely to have been less than 20 per cent. It would, probably, be safe to estimate that out of half a million negroes shipped from Africa, the number above estimated to have reached us may have been landed.

Referring now to an estimate of the number of slaves taken from the African coast during the three centuries and a half of the slave trade, namely, 15,520,000, we may assert, in round numbers, that *half a million of these were to our own country, chiefly during its colonial existence, and fifteen millions to the West Indies and to South and Central America.*

We have now the means of answering the following questions: What became of each of these two so unequal divisions of this expatriated people? What has been the respective destiny of each? How are they now represented? The answer involves results so extraordinary, at first sight so incredible, and in effect, even when thoroughly examined, so difficult of satisfactory explanation, that we have devoted much time and labor to the critical revision of the materials whence our conclusions are drawn, before venturing to place them on record.

This is the answer: *The half million shipped for North America have increased nearly nine fold; being represented in 1860 by a population exceeding 4,400,000, while the fifteen millions sent to the West Indian colonies and to Southern America have diminished from age to age until they are represented now by less than half their original number.‡*

Prior to 1714	30,000
From 1715 to 1750	90,000
From 1750 to 1760	35,000
From 1761 to 1770	74,500
From 1771 to 1790	34,000
Subsequent to 1790	70,000
Total number imported up to 1808	333,500

We think Mr. Carey has estimated the rate of natural increase in early days, say from 1714 to 1770, too high, not allowing for the effect, then sensibly felt, of that disproportion between the sexes incident to the slave trade, to which we shall hereafter have occasion to advert.

* See page 42, *ante*.

† See page 54, *ante*.

‡ Those who may be tempted to object to this latter calculation as based in part on approximating estimates, would do well to bear in mind that it is fully borne out by another calculation, already given, (pp. 43, 44, *ante*.) and which is based upon official tables alone—a calculation concerning a period of seventy-four years in the last century, and extending to the entire negro population of the largest English West India colony, Jamaica; throughout these seventy-four years the results, in condensed view, being as follows:

Negroes in Jamaica in 1702	41,596
Negroes imported from 1702 to 1778	497,736
Deduct exported from 1702 to 1778	137,014
Leaving in the island imported slaves	360,722
Total in 1775, if the population had been stationary	402,318

But the actual population in 1778 was 192,787, showing a reduction in three-quarters of a century in the negro population of Jamaica of more than one-half.

How marvellous, beyond all human preconception, are the results! Had the fifteen millions whose lot was cast in the southern portion of our hemisphere increased in the same proportion as the half million who were carried to its northern continent, their descendants, instead of dwindling to half, would have been to-day a multitude numbering more than a hundred and thirty millions of men.

What is the explanation of this startling marvel? Is it to be found solely in the greater humanity with which the negroes of the United States have been treated as compared with those of other slave countries?

A little research will show us that there were other causes in operation to produce these strange results—causes chiefly due to the fact that the slave trade to the United States was brief in its duration and unimportant in its operation, compared to the slave trade to the West Indies and South America.

But wherever the operations of the slave trade are of great magnitude, the effect is to check the natural increase of the slave population on plantations.

In the first place, it introduces an unnatural element into that population which it is proper here to set forth; and to this element a portion of the decrease in the negro population of the countries to which our estimates extend is indisputably to be ascribed.

The abnormality referred to is the uniform practice of dealers, in selecting cargoes of negroes on the African coast, to purchase a considerably larger proportion of males than females. All the witnesses agree in the fact, though they differ as to the motive. Some testify that it was more difficult to procure salable women than men, ascribing this to various causes; as, to the prevalence of polygamy in Africa; to the fact that there were fewer female criminals than male criminals; also, that as to the chief offence for which criminals were sold to slavery, namely, adultery, "it was sometimes pardoned in the women, but never in the men."*

Other witnesses, however, affirm that there was no difficulty in procuring as many female slaves as males. Mr. Eldrid, captain of a slaver from Rhode Island, testifies: "Female slaves can be procured on the coast with more facility than male slaves."† The true motive is probably given by a slave surgeon, Mr. Falconbridge, who deposes: "On the coast of Africa the captains of slave ships never wish to purchase more than one-third females. The planters in the West Indies, in many cases, prefer males, because they lose the labor of a female in the latter end of pregnancy, and for a little time afterwards."‡

Most of the witnesses state the usual proportion between the two to be three males for one female. The Rev. Mr. Newton says: "The number of male slaves purchased usually exceeded that of the females in the proportion of four to three, and sometimes of two to three."§

The exact average proportion appears to have been between these two rates. In the report of the Jamaica house of assembly, already quoted from,|| in which this disparity in the number of the sexes is adduced as a chief cause of the decrease in their slave population, tables are given showing the exact population in the case of 49,135 negroes imported by the chief negro factor into Kingston from 1764 to 1788. Of these 30,636 were males, and 18,539 were females, the relative proportion being, as nearly as may be, five males to three females. Of each one thousand negroes imported then, there were, on the average, 625 men and 375 women. Each thousand, therefore, was only equal, so far as power of reproduction was concerned, to a population of 375 men and

* Testimony of Mr. Mills, Lord's Report, Part I, sheet O. Mr. Weaver, same page, says: "Few women are sold for any other crime than adultery, and that is very often forgiven them."

† Lords' Report, Part I, sheet N 6.

‡ Ibid. Mr. Falconbridge made five voyages as surgeon.

§ Ibid.

Page 41, *ante*.

375 women; in other words, to a normally constituted population of *seven hundred and fifty*.

It follows that, as to any given West Indian or other slave population, kept up by constant supplies through the slave trade, we must deduct twenty-five per cent., or, in other words, take three-fourths only of its nominal amount on which to estimate its power of natural increase.*

To this extent, then, it is to be confessed that the decrease of population in the West Indies and South America is not to be wholly ascribed to the more cruel treatment or more oppressive labor to which the slaves were subjected by the planters, but to the policy pursued by the African slave traders in selecting their human cargoes.

That such a disturbance of a great natural law must have produced immoral results, in an aggravated form, cannot be doubted. As little doubtful is it that this immorality was carried to an excess, which still further diminished the rate of natural increase.

As, however, it must be supposed that the slave traders brought to the market precisely the assortment of cargo which they found the most salable, the above abuse is chargeable indirectly to the planters themselves. Had they desired on their plantation an equal number of each sex, the slave dealer would doubtless have found means to supply it.†

The slave trade had another still more sinister influence. It is beyond a doubt that wherever that trade prevailed, it tended directly to aggravate the condition and to shorten the lives of the plantation slaves. This happened because it increased the temptation to cruelty and overwork. An author who resided twenty years in Brazil, and who has dealt tenderly with slavery, confesses: "Until 1850, when the slave trade was effectually put down, it was considered cheaper, on the country plantations, to use up a slave in five or seven years, and purchase another, than to take care of him. This I had, in the interior, from native Brazilians, and my own observation has confirmed it. But since the inhuman traffic with Africa has ceased, the price of slaves has been enhanced, and the selfish motive for taking greater care of them has been increased."‡

Of the two influences to check population above indicated as flowing directly from the slave trade, the first, connected with the disparity in the numbers of the sexes, is totally insufficient to account for the unexampled decrease in the fifteen millions of slaves sent to the Gulf and to South America. Suppose that entire population, when it left the shores of Africa, to have been in the proportion of five men to three women; its power of natural increase would have equalled only that of a normally constituted population of 11,250,000. But had the slaves in question actually numbered but eleven and a quarter millions, and had they increased in the same proportion as the half million shipped for the United States have done, the census return of their descendants to-day would

* The committee of the Jamaica house of assembly, from whose report the above is extracted, fall into a remarkable error. They deduct from the whole number imported *two-fifths*, "to bring the sexes to an equality;" that would be *forty* per cent., reducing each thousand to 600. But as each thousand contained 375 women, it was evidently equal, in power of reproduction, to a population of 375 men and 375 women; in other words, to an ordinary population of 750.

† Many of the largest and best sugar estates on the island of Cuba belong to the different ecclesiastical orders. Under the mask of discouraging a vicious intercourse of the sexes, some of them religiously resolved to purchase only male negroes—a devout austerity which would appear to have originated in the idea that men can do more work than women. Deprived of connexions resulting from one of the chief laws of nature, and driven to desperation, the unhappy negroes, not unlike the first Romans, have been known to fly to the neighboring estates, seize on the women, and carry them off to the mountains.—"History of the Maroons," by R. C. Dallas, London, 1803, vol. 2, p. 60.

‡ "Brazil and the Brazilians," by the Rev. D. P. Kidder, D. D., and the Rev. J. C. Fletcher: 1857. It is Mr. Fletcher who writes the above.

have been 98,000,000—more than three times the population, white and black, of the United States.

The immoral influence of the disparity in the relative numbers of the sexes already alluded to, and its tendency to check population, is here to be taken into account. But that disparity prevailed among imported negroes only, and did not, of course, extend beyond the first generation. Unquestionable as the tendency of the influence in question was to diminish the rate of natural increase, we can receive it only as a partial element not seriously affecting the general result. Thus the marvellous variance in the fate of the two divisions of negro immigrants is not explained, though the exact figures are varied by the disproportion of the sexes in these immigrants.

As to the second influence growing out of the temptation gradually to work to death laborers who can be replaced any day by fresh purchases, it is hard to believe that it should have exerted over human cupidity so terrible a sway as to cause the reduction to seven and a half millions of men of a population which, had they been treated and had they thriven but as well as slaves of the United States, would have numbered to-day 98,000,000 of souls.

Climate may have had something to do in working out the ultimate results. Yet there is no evidence to show that the climate of the West Indies and of Brazil is less suited or more fatal to the negro race than that of our slave States. A more influential circumstance, especially in the West India islands, was the habitual absenteeism of many of the proprietors. The slaves were left at the mercy of overseers, often uncultivated and mercenary, who had no interest in their preservation so long as those who died could be profitably replaced by what were called "new negroes." Most of these overseers were unmarried men; and writers on the condition of the colonies frequently allude to the fact that, when this was the case, the lack of female care and considerate forethought, as regarded the slave mother and children, had a very considerable influence in diminishing the population.

Upon the whole, however, it must be confessed, that while the general facts in this case are indisputable, the explanations we have been able to offer seem inadequate to account for the extraordinary results we have disclosed.

But the lesson taught to mankind by this stupendous crime is far beyond the marvel of its results. Four years ago that lesson was in part foreshadowed only, and could not have been fully read. To-day it is written in terrible characters all over the history of our country. Four years ago it might have been said, with a certain plausibility, that the experiment of human slavery had two phases, the phase of failure and the phase of success.

With a certain plausibility only, it is true, there has been success in this country, so far as the mere physical increase of the slave population can attest the fact—no further. But population has increased in the world in spite of ceaseless wars—in spite of constant vice and misery. It increased in famine-stricken Ireland. It increased in England throughout the term of that feudal system which made of the island one great military camp. It increased in France, throughout the centuries of that old régime, of which the insufferable iniquities were at last requited by popular vengeance, and culminated in the first revolution. It is to be admitted, however, that an annual increase from natural causes alone, of two and three-quarters to three per cent., prevailing throughout a term of years in any population, (as among the slaves of the United States, from 1810 to 1830,) indicates that they have not been subjected to the extremity of hardships, which marks the fate of negro slaves in other portions of this hemisphere. And as, even to the present day, the rate of natural increase among slaves in this country has been considerable, it may be fairly inferred that slavery in the United States, even in its latter and severer phase, has been, as a general rule, more merciful and lenient than in the West Indies and South America. It will probably be claimed, in addition, that it indicates a very con-

siderable amount of physical comfort and well-being. But any such admission would convey a false impression in regard to the actual condition of the slave, especially in the cotton and sugar States. The investigations of the commission, personal and from testimony, thoroughly convince them that the statements made in the preliminary report, as to the condition of the slave population of South Carolina, apply substantially to that of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas, and, with no very considerable modifications, to Florida, to a few portions of North Carolina, and to the western half of Tennessee. We repeat here, as applicable to the States above named, that which, antecedent to more general examinations, we had predicated only of South Carolina:

"This is one of the States in which the system of negro slavery seem to have reached its furthest development, with the least modification from contact with external civilization. There it appears to have run out nearer to its logical consequences than in any other we have visited. There it has been darkening in its shades of inhumanity and moral degradation from year to year, exhibiting more and more increased cruelty, a more marked crushing out in the case of the negro race, of the humanizing relations of civilized life, and a closer approach in practice to a monstrous maxim—the same which a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, perverting history, alleges to have been the sentiment of the civilized world when the United States Constitution was adopted, and in the spirit of which he assumes (in virtue of such perversion) that Constitution to have been framed, namely, that 'the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect.'* The evidence before the commission shows that half a century ago, its phase was much milder than on the day when South Carolina seceded. It is the uniform testimony of all emancipated South Carolinians—slaves above the age of sixty—that their youth was spent under a state of things which, compared to that of the last thirty years, was merciful and considerate. As a general rule, these old men are more bright and intelligent than the younger field hands, in many of whom a stolid, sullen despondency attests the stupefying influence of slave-driving under its more recent phase.

"The disintegration of the family relation is one of the most striking and most melancholy indications of this progress of barbarism. The slave was not permitted to own a family name; instances occurred in which he was flogged for presuming to use one. He did not eat with his children or with their mother; 'there was no time for that.' In portions of this State, at least, a family breakfast or dinner table was a thing so little known among these people, that ever since their enfranchisement it has been very difficult to break them of the lifelong habit that each should clutch the dish containing his portion and skulk off into a corner, there to devour it in solitude. The entire day until after sunset was spent in the field; the night in huts of a single room, where all ages and both sexes herded promiscuously. Young girls of fifteen, some of an earlier age, became mothers, not only without marriage, but often without any pretence of fidelity to which even a slave could give that name. The church, it is true, interposed her protest, but the master, save in exceptional cases, did not sustain it, tacitly sanctioning a state of morality under which ties of habitual affection could not assume a form dangerous or inconvenient to despotic rule.

"The men, indeed, frequently asked from their masters the privilege of appropriating to themselves those of the other sex. Sometimes it was granted; sometimes, when the arrangement was deemed unprofitable, it was refused. Some cases there were in which a slaveholder, prompted by his own sense of morality or religion, or urged thereto by a pious wife, suffered these connexions of his slaves to have the sanction of religious ceremony. But it is evident that, to connect even with such a quasi marriage the idea of sacredness or religious

* *Dred Scott vs. John F. A. Sanford*. December term, 1856. 23 Howard, 407.

duty was inconsistent with that legal policy of the slave States which forbade to render indissoluble among slaves a relation which to-morrow it might be for the interest of their owner to break up.

"The maternal relation was often as little respected as the marital. On many plantations, where the system was most thoroughly carried out, pregnancy neither exempted from corporal punishment,* nor procured a diminution of the daily task, and it was a matter of occasional occurrence that the woman was overtaken by the pains of labor in the field and the child born between the cotton rows. Humane masters, however, were wont to diminish the task as pregnancy advanced, and commonly gave three, occasionally four, weeks' exemption from labor after child-birth. The mother was usually permitted to suckle her child during three months only, and the cases were rare in which relaxation from labor was allowed during that brief period. On the other hand, instances have occurred in which the more severe drove the negress into the field within forty-eight hours after she became a mother, there to toil until the day of the next birth.

"A noble exception, among others, to such a system of inhumanity, gratefully testified to by the negroes who enjoyed it, was to be found on the plantation of ex-Governor Aiken, one of the largest and most influential planters in the State. His habitual clemency, it is said, gave umbrage to many of his neighbor planters as endangering their authority under a severer rule.

"Under such a slave system as this, where humanity is the exception, the iron enters deep into the soul. Popular songs are the expression of the inner life, and the negro songs of South Carolina are, with scarcely an exception, plaintive, despondent, and religious. When there mingles a tone of mournful exaltation, it has reference to the future glories of Zion, not to worldly hopes.

"If to the above details touching slave life in this State we add the fact, that because of the unhealthy climate of the sea islands off the South Carolinian coast, (chiefly due, it is said, to causes which may be removed,) the least valuable and intelligent slaves were usually placed there; further, that being much isolated, in small communities, these slaves frequently had children of whom the father and mother were near blood relatives, producing deterioration of the race, it can excite no surprise that the negroes of South Carolina, as a class, are inferior to those from more northern States. An intelligent negro from a northern county of North Carolina, who had there learned the blacksmith's trade, and had been hired to work on a railroad in South Carolina, stated to the commission that he never knew what slavery really was until he left his native State. While there he was comparatively contented. Within a month after he reached South Carolina he determined to risk his life in an attempt to escape."

To judge whether a natural increase of population is necessarily connected with physical comforts, it behooves us to look to the interior slave life of the south, to the motives which encourage such increase, and to the conditions

* "Another of my visitors had a still more dismal story to tell. Her name was Die. She had had sixteen children, fourteen of whom were dead. She had had four miscarriages; one had been caused from falling down with a very heavy burden on her head, and one from her arms strained up to be lashed. I asked her what she meant by having her arms tied up. She said their hands were first tied together, sometimes by the wrists, and they were then drawn up to a tree or post, so as almost to swing them off the ground, and then their clothes rolled round their waist, and a man with a cow-hide stands and stripes them. I give you the woman's words. She did not speak of this as anything strange, unusual, or especially horrid and abominable; and when I said, 'Did they do this to you when you were with child?' she simply replied 'Yes, Missis.'" * * "I gave the woman meat and flannel, which were what she came for, and remained, choking with indignation and grief, long after they had all left me to my most bitter thoughts."—*Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838-'39*, by Frances Anne Kemble, p. 200.

Mrs. Kemble says, elsewhere in her journal, "Never forget, in reading the details I send you, that the people on this plantation are well off, and consider themselves well off, in comparison with the slaves on some of the neighboring estates."

which attach to it. We find these well set forth by one who had the best opportunities to observe, having resided some five months on her husband's plantation in Georgia, and being in the habit of recording from day to day events as they occurred. It is doubtful whether there has been presented to the public in modern times a more authentic or more faithful chronicle of everyday life in the cotton States than is to be found in the journal from which our extract is taken. The writer had been conversing with a negress who had formerly been a favorite house servant, and thus proceeds :

"She named to me all her children, an immense tribe ; and, by-the-by, E——, it has occurred to me that whereas the increase of this ill-fated race is frequently adduced as a proof of their good treatment and well-being, it really and truly is no such thing, and springs from quite other causes than the peace and plenty which a rapidly increasing population are supposed to indicate. * * * *
Peace and plenty are certainly causes of human increase, and so is recklessness. Here it is more than recklessness, for there are certain indirect premiums held out to obey the early command of replenishing the earth, which do not fail to have their full effect. In the first place, none of the cares—those noble cares, that holy thoughtfulness, which lifts the human above the brute parent—are ever incurred here either by father or mother. The relation, indeed, resembles, so far as circumstances can possibly make it so, the short-lived connexion between the animal and its young. * * * * But it is not only the absence of the conditions which God has affixed to the relation which tends to encourage the reckless increase of the race ; they enjoy, by means of numerous children, certain positive advantages. In the first place, every woman who is pregnant, as soon as she chooses to make the fact known to the overseer, is relieved from a certain portion of her work in the field, which lightening of labor continues, of course, as long as she is so burdened. On the birth of a child certain additions of clothing and an additional weekly ration are bestowed on the family, and these matters, small as they may seem, act as powerful inducements for creatures who have none of the restraining influences actuating them which belong to the parental relation among all other people, whether civilized or savage. Moreover, they have all of them a most distinct and perfect knowledge of their value to their owners as property ; and a woman thinks, and not much amiss, that the more frequently she adds to the number of her master's livestock by bringing new slaves into the world, the more claims she will have upon his consideration and good will. This was perfectly evident to me from the meritorious air with which the women always made haste to inform me of the number of children they had borne, and the frequent occasions on which the older slaves would direct my attention to their children, exclaiming, 'Look, Missis ; little niggers for you and Massa ; plenty little niggers for you and little Missis.' " *

We have had abundant evidence of the correctness of the view here taken. General Saxton, for example, deposes :

Question. "Were the women, under the slave system, taught chastity as a religious duty ?"

Answer. "No, sir. They were taught that they must have a child once a year."

The prohibition against suckling their children longer than three months is part of the same system.† The result is that the slave families are usually very

* Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838-'39, by Frances Anne Kemble, New York, 1863, pp. 59, 60.

† Among the witnesses whose testimony is given in the Report of the Lords in Council are several physicians residing in the island of Jamaica. One of these, Adam Anderson, of the parish of St. Ann, testifies : "Great losses are sustained in the increase of negroes from the length of time the negro women continue their children at the breast—seldom less than two years, and many of them more."—*Lords' Report*, Part III, Jamaica, Appendix No. 7.

If this habit was common throughout the colonies, its effect, taken in connexion with the

numerous. We found in South Carolina, among the freedmen, several instances in which the mother had had twenty children and upwards in as many years. The result is disclosed, beyond possible denial, throughout Mrs. Kemble's graphic volume. Excessive child-bearing, coupled with ceaseless toil—an interval of three weeks only being allowed after child-birth—these are conclusively shown to have been the source of shocking diseases and terrible suffering to the female slaves.*

The argument to be deduced from the great natural increase of the slave population in the United States would be much stronger than it is had the ratio of increase, as it was during the two first decades after the abolition of the slave trade, been kept up to the present day.

But it has not been kept up. We have already had occasion, in the extract cited from the preliminary report of the commission, to advert to the fact that the system of slavery among us has been increasing in severity and hardships from year to year, especially for thirty years past.† A glance at the census shows that statistics confirm what we had deduced from personal observation. From 1830 the rate has been gradually diminishing; for, as the superintendent of the census remarks, "the greater apparent increase among slaves from 1840 to 1850 is connected with the admission of Texas in 1845."‡ In these thirty years the ratio of natural increase has diminished over ten per cent. in the decade, or one per cent. a year.

At the same diminishing ratio less than a quarter of a century would have witnessed a state of things under which the slave population would have been annually decreasing. Whether it would have fallen still lower, until, as in Jamaica and other West Indian islands, the deaths so far exceeded the births that, in less than a century, half the population would have disappeared, must now ever remain, let us thank God, a matter of conjecture.

The duration of slavery as a system, in the United States, has been but brief, as compared with its prolonged existence in the West Indian colonies. Here that system had not borne its deadliest fruits. Here, especially for four or five decades after the revolutionary war, certain features of a patriarchal§ character tended to alleviate its harshness.

But, in all its various phases, that system which confers on one race the fatal privilege of idleness at expense of forced drudgery imposed upon another race, differs rather in the degree than in the character of its results. These results are, as a general rule, wherever slavery exists at all, essentially and degradingly evil; evil to the victim of the injustice; evil, as certainly, to the inflictor of it, for there is no human crime that does not recoil on the criminal.

Alike in the slave States of the Union as in the colonies of the West Indies, and in every other land in which the system of slavery prevails, its victims may be said to live deprived, directly or indirectly, of every natural right.

One of the most universal objects of human desire and of human endeavor is

custom so widely different in our slave States, is to be enumerated among the causes which went to produce the great variance of results as to increase of slave population in the West Indies and in the United States.

* "Journal of a Residence in Georgia:" see page 29, also 39, a very bad case; also pages 79, 122, 190, 191, 192, 196, 214, 215, 233, 251, with very strong evidence, and many others. The whole work is a most dreary picture, a terrible daguerreotype of what daily negro life was in a cotton State before the war.

† See extract from the preliminary report of the commission, given at page 61 of this report.

‡ Preliminary Report of Eighth Census, p. 7.

§ We have found indications of this in taking the evidence of freedmen, especially in the more northern slave States. Mrs. Wilkinson, a colored woman in Canada West, testified: "I was raised in Winchester, Virginia." * * * "I have seen a good deal of hard treatment of others, but never had any myself. I was brought up like one of the family. I used to call my master 'father' and the old lady 'mother,' until I came to this country. That is the way I was raised." This woman was set free by her mistress after her master's death.

the acquisition of property ; but the laws of slave States forbid that the slave shall ever acquire any. The holiest of human relations is marriage ; but a slave cannot legally contract it. The dearest of humanities are those of family ; but a slave may see them broken forever, without redress, any hour of his life. Of all human privileges the highest is the right of culture, of moral and mental improvement, of education ; but to the slave the school is forbidden ground—reading and writing are penal offences. The most prized of personal rights is the right of self-defence ; but a slave has it not ; he may not resist or resent a blow, even if it endanger limb or life.

What remains to the enslaved race ? Life to man ? honor to woman ? Any security for either ? Nominally, yes. Actually, save in exceptional cases, no. In the statute laws against murder or rape the word *white* is not to be found. Persons of either color *appear* to be equally protected. But among the same statutes, in every slave State of the Union, is incorporated a provision to the following or similar effect :

“A negro, mulatto, Indian, or person of mixed blood, descended from negro or Indian ancestors, to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person, whether bond or free, is incapable of being a witness in any case, civil or criminal, except for or against each other.”*

As far as regards the two worst crimes against the person, the above provision is the exact equivalent of the following :

“Murder or rape by a white person committed against a negro, mulatto, Indian, or person of mixed blood, descended from negro or Indian ancestors, to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person, shall go unpunished, unless a white person shall have been present, and shall testify to the commission of the crime.”

The apology for a law according to which a woman cannot testify against the violator of her person, or a son against the murderer of his father, is, that in a community where negro slavery prevails, such a provision is necessary for the safety of the white race. The same apology is adduced to justify the taking from the slave the right of property, of marriage, of family ties, of education, of self-defence.

The apology may be valid. It may not be possible to force one race to hopeless labor—they and their children after them—from sunrise till sunset, day after day, year after year, till death—thus to toil unrequited save by the coarsest food and clothing, in order that another race may exist in idleness—it may not be possible safely to carry on such a system without depriving the laboring race of every right, civil and social, of every protection to life and property, for which man has been struggling through all the centuries of history.

It may be one of the conditions of safety to the master race, thus usurping the labor of their fellows, that some of their own children should be as utterly disfranchised as the imported African. The phraseology of the section we have quoted is very suggestive—“to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation be white,” are the words. The white man makes laws ; and his son, his grandson, his great grandson, so that these share to the extent of one-eighth the blood of the attainted race, may, whether slave or free, be murdered with impunity, if the murder be not committed in the presence of some one without that eighth of taint. The white man makes the law, and exposes the chastity of his own daughter, fairer of skin, it may be, than himself, to brutal outrage, without possibility of bringing the ruffian who commits that outrage to justice, unless the wretch, adding folly to infamy, selects his opportunity when one of his own race happens to be within hearing or sight. These

* Code of Tennessee, 1858, sec. 3808, p. 687. We have selected this section from the code of one of the middle States as a fair average example.

may all be necessary conditions, without which, under the slave system, domestic tranquillity cannot be maintained.

Let us assume that, in this matter, the slaveholder is in the right, and that while slavery exists these *are* his conditions of safety; what then? In what sense, except a blasphemous one, can we pronounce that system to be successful which cannot maintain itself except in violation of every principle of justice and virtue which God has implanted in the heart of man, except by the abrogation, as to an entire race of men, of those rights of property, of family, and of person, to assert and maintain which, in all ages of the world, good and brave men have willingly sacrificed life.

But there are other conditions, not set forth in statute law, with which the existence of slavery is inseparably connected—those, namely, which affect the masters of slaves.

Of all forms of prayer none is more strictly adapted to the nature and the wants of man than this: "Lead us not into temptation." Men, in the mass, cannot be habitually tempted with impunity. It was said of one only that He was tempted like as we are, yet without sin.

But of all human temptations, one of the strongest and most dangerous is that which attends the possession, throughout life, of arbitrary and irresponsible power. As a rule it is always abused. A beneficent despotism is the rarest of exceptions. This is one of the great lessons of history, upon which is based the doctrine of popular rights and the theory of a republican government.

Under no phase of society has the operation of the law which connects sin with ceaseless temptation been more apparent than in States where slavery prevails. One of our greatest statesmen, himself a sufferer under the evils he deprecates, has set forth, in strong terms, the practical results.

"There must, doubtless," said Jefferson, "be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people, produced by the existence of slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions—the most unremitting despotism on one part, and degrading submission on the other. Our children see this, and learn to imitate it, for man is an imitative animal." * * * "The parent storms; the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves; and thus nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped with its odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and his morals under such circumstances."*

It has been customary to illustrate the influence of slavery on the dominant race by adducing individual examples of barbarous cruelty exercised towards slaves by their masters.† These might be multiplied indefinitely, but they are

* Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia," chapter on Customs and Manners, p. 270.

† A single example from among many that came to our notice may here suffice. It is selected as exhibiting the uncontrolled passion and fearful inhumanity of that spirit, bred by arbitrary and irresponsible power, which could visit with terrible punishment a light and trivial offence. It was testified to by an eye-witness, a respectable colored mechanic, Solomon Bradley by name, who was employed for several years on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah.

One morning this witness, going for a drink of water to a house near the line of the railroad, occupied by a Mr. F., heard dreadful screams in the door-yard. Looking through an aperture in the board fence, he saw a woman stretched, face downward, on the ground, her hands and feet bound to stakes. Over her stood her master, Mr. F., striking her with a leathern trace belonging to his carriage-harness. As the strokes fell, the flesh of her back and legs was raised in welts and ridges. Occasionally, when the poor creature cried out with insufferable pain, her tormentor kicked her in the mouth to silence her. When he had exhausted himself by flogging, he called for sealingwax and a lighted candle, and, melting the wax, dropped it on the woman's lacerated back. Then, taking a riding-whip and standing over the poor wretch, he deliberately picked off, by switching, the hardened wax. While this scene of torture was enacted, Mr. F.'s grown-up daughters were looking on, from a window that opened on the yard.

less conclusive of the effects inseparable from the system than the picture drawn by Jefferson, the exact truth of which every one familiar with the interior of southern society will admit.

Slavery breeds imperiousness of manner, impatience of contradiction or delay, ungovernable passion, contempt of labor. While it produces a certain carelessness of wealth and easy profuseness in expenditure, it discourages hardy enterprise in useful fields. Habits of regulated industry are seldom formed within the sphere of its influence, its tendency being to substitute for these indolent fashions of dependence and of luxurious self-indulgence. It weakens the supremacy of law, with its sobering and chastening influence. It engenders, in young men especially, a spirit of reckless daring, a sort of careless courage that takes little account of human life; a love of violent excitement, sometimes running into military ardor, and ever liable to take the form of gambling, or intemperance, or that debasing licentiousness which must needs prevail wherever, in any class or race, female chastity is neither respected by custom nor protected by law.

Hence a state of society in which, with manners often cultivated, with an impulsive generosity and free hospitality to equals in station, there mingles a certain essential barbarism, which not only shows itself habitually in the treatment of those occupying servile or inferior positions, but also breaks out towards others in bursts of temper so frequent and violent, that the old regulator in ages when force was law, the wager of battle in its modern form of duel, is openly sanctioned by public opinion as a necessary check to social insult or lawless outrage.

These remarks apply in their full force to society as it existed at the time the southern insurrection declared itself in the States we have designated as those in which the slave system has been fully developed; the States which first rebelled; the States which will be the last to return to their allegiance. No reflecting and dispassionate observer who has sojourned in any of these States long enough to become familiar with their manners and morals and social condition, will pronounce the view we have taken of the results of slavery to be intemperate or unfair. From one or other of these results no man or woman, born and bred in a slave community, no matter whether they learn to approve slavery or to hate it, can be reasonably expected wholly to escape. It is true as to the border States, where the tilled estates more frequently assume the aspect of farms than of plantations, where the owner and his sons sometimes work along with the slaves, and even where they do not actually work with them, yet personally superintend their labor so as to recognize and take interest in them as individual human beings—it is true, and should here be stated, as to these States, that the phase of slavery there existing is sensibly modified, and is divested more by practice, however, than by relaxation of law of some of its most

Afterwards, Bradley made inquiry of the woman's fellow-servants as to what crime she had committed, and was told that it consisted in burning the edges of the waffles she had been cooking for breakfast!

"The sight of this thing," the witness added, "made me wild, and I could not work right that day. I prayed the Lord to help my people out of their bondage."

This witness was born and brought up in a northern county of North Carolina, where, he said, such cruelty was unheard of. Slaves were flogged there; but if one broke away during the punishment, no attempt was made to renew it. What a fearful addition to the atrocities of this scene that the young women were witnesses of the ungovernable rage and savage cruelty of a father! And what must have been the character of the father who could thus expose himself before his children? The least evil that could result was, that it excited within them detestation of their parent. More probably the influence was brutalizing, deadening in their young hearts the sentiment of humanity, and preparing them to become themselves, in after life, merciless tyrants on the slightest provocation.

Outrages so gross may not have been common, even in South Carolina; but, when they did occur, they passed unnoticed either by law or by public opinion. What must have been the state of that society in which crimes so grave were committed with utter impunity?

odious features. On small estates especially, slaves in the border States often have by sufferance a certain amount of property; continue to live by sufferance as if legally married; are frequently trusted with important charges; are sent to market with cattle or produce; are consulted in regard to the management of the estate. Under such circumstances, they are greatly improved by coming into daily contact with white persons, and instances occur in which they are treated by the family with as much consideration as if their skin exhibited no tinge of African blood.

In these States the chief aggravation of the system is the inter-State slave trade; the forcible separation of families to fill up those melancholy gangs, assorted like droves of cattle, and whose destination is to that mysterious and undefined land the terror of the border negro, known to him only as "down south."*

But even under this comparatively moderate phase of slavery, the inherent injustice of the system exhibits itself in the character of the very indulgences which in other slave States are forbidden by law.† In visiting the colored population of Louisville this presented itself in a marked manner to the notice of the commission. We found living there many slaves who, as the usual phrase is, "had hired their time." One case was of a slave woman, apparently fifty years of age, named Charlotte, belonging to Mr. ——. She had been hiring herself for more than fifteen years. She had two children—one thirteen, the other seventeen—both of whom worked in a tobacco factory. Their regular wages were two dollars a week each; sometimes they did extra work, earning more. She hired their time also. For herself and these two children she paid her owner *five dollars* a week; a dollar a week for herself and two dollars a week for each of the children. She had brought up these children without any aid whatever from her master, feeding them, clothing them; and this she continued to do even now, when her master took their wages. She inhabited, with them, a single room in a tenement house about twelve feet square, paying her own rent. She supported herself by washing. A large bed and an ironing table, which together filled up most of the room, were piled with clothes prepared for ironing when we entered.

This woman made no complaint, and did not appear to regard her condition as one of unusual hardship. The only thing she seemed to have expected from her master was a little aid in sickness. In reply to a question as to what he did for her, she answered, "My master never gives me anything, not even a little medicine, no more than if I did not belong to him." As her appearance indicated feeble health, we made inquiry on that score, to which she replied that she "was ailing," but that she "managed to keep up enough to make her wages." She added: "I get along well enough, and keep the hire paid up.

* This domestic slave trade appears to have been increasing rather than diminishing up to the commencement of the war. Judge Ballard, of Louisville, deposed, before the commission: "A few years since more cruelty, I think, was tolerated by the sentiment of the State than when I was a boy. We saw more frequently negro gangs driven through the city. Formerly, a man did not like to be seen in that position, but five or six years ago it became quite common; there was no effort to conceal the thing. I recollect well that, thirty years ago, I knew a man who was a physician in this city to be tried by his church for the offence (committed as administrator of an estate) of unnecessarily separating, by sale, a slave from his wife."

† "No person shall hire to any slave his time; nor shall any person owning the legal or equitable title of any slave, absolutely or for a term of time, his agent or attorney, or other person having the control of a slave, wilfully permit or suffer such slave—

"1. To own hogs, cows, horses, mules, or other like property.

"2. To trade in spirituous liquors, hogs, cows, horses, or mules, or provisions or other like property.

"3. Nor, as if he were a free person of color to live by himself.

"4. To hire himself out.

"5. To work and labor; to spend his or her time, or to do other acts."—(Code of Tennessee, 1858, sec. 2685, p. 578.)

You could not pay me to live at home, if I could help myself." We asked her if she had to pay the hire for her boys in any event; and her reply was, "If the boys make more than two dollars a week apiece, I get what is over. If they don't make that, I have to make it good to him. He has got to have it Saturday night, sure."

Another case was marked by an additional feature. It was that of a slave woman, apparently about thirty-five years of age. Coming upon her without any notice of our visit, we found her in a room tidily kept, and herself decently dressed. She had been hiring herself for eleven years, at seventy-two dollars a year. Her husband, she told us, (of course he could not be legally such,) was a slave, and was hired by his master as cook in one of the Louisville hotels for three hundred dollars a year. Out of this his master, she said, gave him, once or twice a year, a five-dollar note—nothing else. We saw in the room two bright, intelligent-looking children—one a boy about ten years old, the other a girl two or three years younger. One might go, at a venture, into a dozen dwellings of persons of the middle class in fair circumstances, and not find their children cleaner in person and more neatly and suitably clad than were these two young slaves. We expressed to the mother our satisfaction at their appearance. Her face saddened and she said, "The white people have two of my children, and that boy is about big enough to go."

We inquired how this was, and she informed us that her master left her children with her till they were about eleven years old, and then took them home to work. Up to that age she fed and clothed them at her own expense. The last they had taken was a little girl, between eleven and twelve years old; and one month ago the mother had gone to the plantation to visit her, not having seen her then for ten months. She had saved a dress for the child, and took it with her. "I knew," she said, "that she would need it; but I never expected to find her as bad as she was. I could not help crying when I saw her. She was not dressed as a human creature should be. I took off her rags and washed her. She was serving my young master, and he had whipped the child so that you could not lay your hands anywhere along her back where he had not cut the blood out of her. I did all I could for her, and dressed her; but I could not stay." (Here the poor creature's eyes filled with tears.) "I brought back the rags my child was covered with. I have them yet." We asked if we could see them. She went out, it seemed reluctantly, and brought us a small bundle of filthy tatters, which she appeared ashamed that we should see. "If I could only have kept the children," she said, "I would not have cared for all the rest. I liked so much to have them clean and nice."

This woman made her living, as we ascertained, solely by washing and ironing. She, like the other, had paid her expenses of every kind, the doctor's bill inclusive.

Truly, the tender mercies of slavery are cruel! Under what other system would men, assuming to be gentlemen, commit towards poor, hard-working women such flagrant injustice as this?

In the first case the woman Charlotte, in feeble health, advancing in years, with no means of living except labor in washing and ironing, pays to her master two hundred and sixty dollars a year for the privilege of supporting, by such labor, herself and her children. The man who received this human rental had literally furnished no equivalent. For more than fifteen years the woman had not received from him even a little aid in sickness. The children for whom he now demanded a rental of a hundred dollars each, had cost him nothing. For fifteen years the mother had fed and clothed them, cared for them in sickness and in health; she continued, unrequited, to feed and clothe them still. Who, if not that mother, was entitled to their wages now? Who, except one in whom slavery had blunted every perception alike of justice and delicacy, would consent to receive and to use money coming from such a source as that?

In the second case, three hundred and seventy-two dollars annually had been paid for eleven years by the woman and him whom she called her husband, the law of the State forbidding that she should be his lawful wife. Four thousand and ninety-two dollars the master had received from them in that time, for which he had rendered nothing, except some ten dollars a year in the form of a gratuity to the man. Was this four thousand dollars considered by the master enough to take from these two working people? The mother in this case, as in the former one, had brought up her children at her own expense; had fed them and had clothed and kept them as any respectable yecoman might have been glad to see his children clothed and kept. Were the father and mother, after the payment of this four thousand dollars, after the care and cost of bringing up these children, suffered to enjoy the comfort of having them with them, and the aid which, as they grew up, they might be able to afford? No. While the children were a burden, that burden was thrown on the mother; she, too, as in the other case, earning a living as washerwoman. As soon as they were of an age to be of service they were removed to the plantation. And how treated there? The young girl was taken neatly and comfortably clad from her mother's care. One would have thought that the most common regard for decency, to say nothing of justice, would have suggested that the worse than orphaned child should have been kept, as the servant of a rich man, at least as reputably as the poor slave mother had kept her. Yet she was suffered to go about the house before her master's eyes in filthy rags. One would have supposed that the recollection of the four thousand dollars received from the hard-working parents might have risen up to save—if Christian feeling could not save—this poor child, deprived of natural protectors, from brutal cruelty. Yet she was treated as no man with the least pretence to humanity would have treated a dumb beast.

Let no one say that these were cases of unusual hardships. The parties themselves evidently did not consider them such. There was no tone of querulous complaint. The facts came out only in answer to our direct inquiries, and neither of the women seemed to consider herself especially to be pitied. Charlotte thought a little hard of it that her master did not send her medicine when she was sick. The hire of her children did not seem to have suggested itself to her as any injustice. Even the other said she would be willing to part with the children if she only knew they were well treated. Had she been suffered to retain them, her gratitude to her master for his generosity would, it was evident, have been unbounded. One could see that the four thousand dollars subtracted from her own and her husband's earnings never occurred to her except as a usual thing. Both women expressed the greatest satisfaction that they were allowed to hire themselves. It was sufficiently apparent that nothing short of compulsion would cause either of them to return to what they still called "home." What sort of home could that be to which the privilege of hard labor at the wash-tub, purchased by a weekly payment in money—coupled, in one case, with a similar payment for the children, and in the other with the loss of them—was regarded as a favor and a blessing?

Let us not imagine that the masters, in these two cases, were sinners above all men that dwelt in Kentucky. They may have been indulgent in their own families, kind to their white neighbors, honorable in their business dealings, esteemed in society. The anomaly is presented of men whose characters, in one phase, entitle them to be called cultivated and civilized, yet in another—to wit, in their dealings with a proscribed race—exhibiting such utter disregard of the mild graces of Christianity, mercy, charity, long-suffering, kindness, and good will to men, that it is not too harsh to say they lived in a state of semi-barbarism. Such results are chargeable far less to the individuals who have thus gone astray than to the system which has formed their character. But a system has lamentably failed that results in the arrest of human civilization

and Christian progress, in injury to the national character, and in disregard, under any circumstances, of the natural and inalienable rights of man.

Such a system is fraught with mischief, politically as well as morally. They who violate the rights of one race of men lose a portion of their reverence for the rights of all. It comes to this—that the peculiarities of character stamped more or less on every country in which slavery exists are, in spirit and in practice, adverse, not to religion and civilization alone, but to democracy also. No people exposed to the influences which produce such peculiarities will ever be found imbued with a universal sense of justice, with a respect for industry, with a disposition to grant to labor its just position among mankind; nor can any people subjected to influences so deleterious ever be expected to remain, in perpetuity, contented and happy under republican rule.* In no sense, then, neither political, moral, nor religious, can the experiment of slavery in these States be regarded in any other light than as an utter failure.

All this might have been said four years ago in reply to any argument that might then have been adduced in support of the assertion that slavery, though it failed in the West Indies and South America, had succeeded in the United States. But how instructive, how invaluable the experience of these eventful four years! New views of the subject present themselves to-day; aspects of the slavery question hidden until now, come conspicuously into the light. History had previously recorded the social and economical evils of the system. Now she has presented to us its political consequences.

And now, therefore, going back to our starting point on the African coast, and following up once more the two diverging branches of the great stream of slave immigration flowing west—the one branch hurrying half a million captives to this northern continent, the other conveying fifteen millions to islands and a continent further south—we are able, by the light of recent experience, to present more fully and clearly than ever before the comparative result in either case. Increase or decrease, apparent success or undeniable failure, the ultimate results have been fatal alike.

The fifteen millions despatched to the West Indian colonies and to South America never, as a population, took healthy root in the lands to which they were banished. They had no growth from the first; and ever after, century by century, they melted away under the influences of the system that degraded and destroyed them. Their fate, and the lesson it conveyed, were immediate and apparent. God stamped the policy which enslaved them, at every stage of its progress, with His reprobation.

But, as to the half million that came among us, the mark of Divine condemnation, apparently suspended for a time, came in a different form at last. For a time that half million increased and multiplied and replenished the earth; for a time their masters were wealthy and prosperous, as men usually rate prosperity; for a time these masters increased in political power; they held sway in the republic; they controlled the national legislature; they obtained a majority of the public offices. The end was delayed; and, when it came at last, it was the direct result of the peculiarities of character impressed by slavery on its votaries. Imperious and insubordinate, they rebelled against lawful authority. Spurning wholesome control, they rejected the President who was the choice of the majority. Despising a working people, they sought to sever connexion with

* "After dinner the conversation again turned on the resources and power of the south, and on the determination of the people never to go back into the Union. Then cropped out again the expression of regret for the rebellion of 1776, and the desire that if it came to the worst, England would receive back her erring children, or give them a prince under whom they could secure a monarchical form of government. There is no doubt about the earnestness with which these things are said."—"*My Diary, North and South*," by William Howard Russell, 1863, chap. 17.

This was in April, 1861, on a South Carolinian plantation. Mr. Russell represents these sentiments as then common in the south.

the north, a race of unblushing laborers. Seduced by evil habit into the belief that man's noblest condition is to live by the exertions of others, they undertook to erect a separate political system of which slavery was to be the cornerstone.

Thus did slavery bring on a civil war between brethren of the same race, and tongue, and faith—a war wide-spread, and embittered and desolating as wars have seldom been. Thus will slavery have caused the violent death, in the country which tolerated it, of half a million of free people. Thus will slavery leave behind it, in the country where it held its millions in bonds, a public debt little short, it may be, of that which loads down the industry of Great Britain. If God in his mercy shall, in the end, preserve us from results to which these deaths and losses are but as dust in the balance; if our punishment does not extend to dismemberment, anarchy, extinction as a great nation; if lookers on from European courts are not to moralize on the ignominious failure of the noblest experiment to reconcile democratic liberty and public order that was ever instituted by man, let us remember how narrowly we shall have escaped; let us call to mind what days of gloom and hopelessness we have passed through—how often, as the contest proceeded, victory has hung even-balanced in the scale, and what a little thing, amid the thousand contingencies which our short sight calls chance, might have turned the issue against us forever.

In our case the *great lesson* was long delayed; but how terrible in its actual results, how awfully impressive in its possible consequences, when it came upon us at last!

The conclusion of the whole matter is this: Reviewing from its inception on this continent down to the present hour the history of that offence against humanity by which one race, in order to escape labor, usurps by violence and appropriates to itself the labor of another, we find that the tendency of that usurpation is always to debase the usurpers, and usually to extinguish the laboring race; and that, in the only notable exception to this last rule, the effects of this sin against justice and mercy culminated in the bloodiest civil war that ever arose among men, of the horrors and sufferings incident to which we cannot, even now, see the end.

If a calm review of this terrible episode in modern history brings no conviction that the crime which we are now expiating in blood must be atoned for, as crime can only be, by practical repentance—by thrusting out from among us the Wrong of the Age—argument will be unavailing. If, as all signs of the times appear to indicate, the nation has already attained to this conviction, then it behooves us to consider how we shall carry it into effect; whether, and in what manner, we can effect emancipation by legal and constitutional means.

The consideration of these questions shall form the subject of the next chapter.

CHAPTER II.

EMANCIPATION.

Aside from the abstract question of justice, there is nothing so intimately connected with the consideration of measures for the protection and improvement of American freedmen as the question, antecedent to all plans or details, whether the act or acts whereby these men were declared free are or are not absolutely legal and irrevocable. If their civil right to personal freedom is not well founded and forever secured, then all practical measures based upon that right are unavailing and nugatory. Upon their condition, before the law, must all plans for their welfare be predicated.

Their legal status is, therefore, the primary question. And if it should appear that there are any circumstances which endanger the validity or the permanency of the freedom thus proclaimed, a proper treatment of the subject requires that these circumstances should be examined with a view, if need be, to their removal.

Seldom, throughout all history, has there been presented to any nation, for its decision, a question of import more vast than this. Its solution involves not alone the social destiny of three or four millions of human beings, but also the permanent peace and the national honor of one of the great powers of the world. It allies itself also, in an especial manner, to the progress of civilization.

The events of the last three years have radically changed the legal aspect of this subject. Questions once purely constitutional have now become complicated with questions of international law.

A member of the commonwealth of christendom, our republic is bound by the acknowledged rules of that unwritten code governing the society of civilized nations, of which the foundation and the sufficient authority is the common consent and usage of that society.* We are as much bound by its rules as we are by the provisions of our federal Constitution. In proportion as civilization advanced, "it became," says Sir James Mackintosh, "almost as essential that Europe should have a precise and comprehensive code of the law of nations, as that each country should have a system of municipal law.†

Engaged in war, we must conform to the law of nations, so far as that law regulates public rights and duties during war. We must take from it, for example, the extent of our rights as regards enemies' property, and the limitations of these rights.

In interpreting the international code, however, it behooves us to bear in mind that as its office is to foster civilization in peace and to mitigate suffering and repress outrage in war, the sentiment of christendom, taking practical form, has been gradually moulding its rules from the more to the less severe. Thus, among the Romans, the rule that renders enemies' property liable to confiscation was so harshly enforced that it was made to apply to subjects of the enemy who, at the breaking out of war, happened, innocently and by the accident of travel or temporary commerce, to be residing among them. But Grotius and Vattel argue, that as these foreigners entered the country under the sanction of public faith, the government which permitted this tacitly contracted that they should be protected while there, and allowed a reasonable time to return, taking with them their movable effects. And this practice, from its evident justice, has now superseded the stricter enforcement of the rule.

Beyond all doubt, as a nation holding itself second to no other in its desire to aid the cause of humanity and civilization, our practice in war ought to conform to the milder and more enlightened phase of sentiment sanctioned by modern publicists. But, in so doing, it behooves us to see to it that the scruples of moderation do not degenerate into weakness, defeating their own object, and protracting the term of a war which is a disgrace to the age if it be not regarded as God's agency for a great purpose. We are guilty of culpable negligence if we fail to employ all the means which are legally and properly within our reach to bring to a close, at the earliest practicable day, the struggle which now desolates and depopulates our land. There is no just war which has not for its object (on a rightful basis, it is true,) the speedy restoration of peace.‡

In pursuing that object as the legal phrase is, *viâ facti*—in other words, by the compulsory means of war—injury must be inflicted on the enemy. States, be-

* We search in vain for any other authority for the law of nations than is to be found in Grotius's favorite phrase: *Placuit gentibus*, "*De jure Belli et Pacis*," l. ii, c. xviii, 4, s. 5.

† "Lecture on the Law of Nature and Nations," by Sir James Mackintosh.

‡ *Bellum pacis causa suscipitur*.—Grotii *Proleg.*, 25 *De jure Belli et Pacis*, lib. i, c. i, s. 1.

ing in the nature of vast corporations, are not, indeed, liable to punishment; but acts resembling punishment, though in fact but measures of self-defence become necessary, if we resort to war at all. "It is to be remembered," says an able modern commentator on international law, "that, as the will of the subject is bound up in that of his government, it may well be that the consequences of the conduct of his rulers may be attended with injury both to the person and property of the subject, and that the enemy is justified in striking through them at the government from which he has received a wrong, for which redress has been denied.*

The just limit, in this case, is set forth by Montesquieu: "Nations," says he, "owe to each other, in peace, the greatest amount of good, and in war the least amount of evil, that is compatible with their true interests."†

Guided by these general considerations, the commission proceed to examine the question of emancipation, legally considered.

In so doing, it may simplify the matter if we offer a few preliminary observations on the—

Constitutional aspect of what is called slave property.

There has been radical diversity of views on this subject. Extreme opinions, on either side, have been confidently urged; one party alleging that the federal Constitution admitted and sanctioned property in human beings; another, that its very preamble utterly excluded that idea, and that none of its provisions recognized or could recognize, in any sense, a social institution that is contrary alike to law and to morality.

We cannot reach clear ideas of the constitutionality of emancipation, under any circumstances, until we settle, in advance, under what phase and to what extent the social relation known as slavery is recognized (if it be recognized) by the Constitution of the United States. And throughout the prosecution of such an inquiry it behooves us to bear in mind the great fundamental ideas of human liberty and natural rights, to give legal force to which that instrument was originally framed. It behooves us, further, to keep in view a well-established legal principle, founded on justice and identified with civilization, laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in these words: "Where rights are infringed, where fundamental principles are overthrown, where the general system of the law is departed from, a legislative intention must be expressed with irresistible clearness to induce a court of justice to suppose a design to effect such objects."‡

The constitutional provision regarding the slave trade, cautious in its phraseology, was temporary only, ceasing to operate after the year 1808, and need not therefore be considered.

There are but two other provisions remaining that bear on this subject, familiar to all, for they have been the theme of a hundred excited discussions; one contained in the fourth article and second section of the Constitution, being in these words:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The claims to service or labor here referred to may be for years or for life; both are included in the above provisions. In point of fact, there were existing

* "Commentaries on International Law," by Robert Phillimore, M. P., Vol. 3, p. 69.

† "Le droit des gens est naturellement fondé sur ce principe, que les diverses nations doivent dans la paix le plus de bien, et dans la guerre le moins de mal, qu'il est possible, sans nuire à leurs véritables intérêts."—Montesquieu "*De l'Esprit des Lois*," l. i, c. iii.

‡ United States against Fisher, 2d Cranch, 390.

at the time that provision was adopted (as there still exist) both classes; the first class, for a term of years, then consisting, in part, of claims against foreign adults, who had bound themselves to service for a limited time to repay the expenses of their emigration, but chiefly, as now, of claims to the service or labor of what were called apprentices, usually white minors; the second, for life, were claims to the service or labor of men, women and children of all ages, exclusively of African descent, who were called slaves.

The first class of claims were found chiefly in northern States; the second chiefly in southern. There was a great disparity between the number of the two classes. While the claims to service or labor for years numbered but a few thousands, there were then held to service or labor for life five or six hundred thousand persons, and the number has since increased to about four millions.

The constitutional provision is, that persons from whom, under the laws of any one State, service or labor is due, shall not be exonerated from the performance of the same by the laws of any other State to which they may escape. The apprentice or the slave shall, in that case, on demand of the proper claimant, be delivered up.

Such a provision involves the recognition of certain rights of property; but of what kind?

Is the ownership of one human being by another here involved? Is the apprentice or the slave recognized in this clause as an article of merchandise?

State laws, regulating apprenticeship and slavery, may give to the master of the apprentice, or of the slave, the custody of the person, and the right of corporal punishment, in order the better to insure the performance of the labor due. These laws may declare that an apprentice, or a slave, who strikes his master shall suffer death. They may provide that the testimony of an apprentice, or of a slave, shall not be received in any court of justice as evidence against his master. They may make the claims to service or labor, whether for years or for life, transferable by ordinary sale. They may declare such claim to be, under certain circumstances, of the nature of real estate. They may enact that these claims shall be hereditary, both as regards the claimant and the person held to service, so that heirs shall inherit them—and, also, so that the children of apprentices, or of slaves, shall, in virtue of their birth, be apprentices or slaves. They may deny to the slave, or to the apprentice, during the term of slavery or of apprenticeship, legal marriage, education, or the ownership of property, real and personal. But State laws and State constitutions, whatever their varying provisions, cannot modify or affect, expressly or by implication, the Constitution of the United States. They have no power, direct or indirect, over it. It controls them. The Supreme Court has decided that "the government of the Union, though limited in its power, is supreme within its sphere of action;" and again, paraphrasing the Constitution itself, that "the laws of the United States, when made in pursuance of the Constitution, form the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."*

Therefore, no State action can add to or take from the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, State laws and State constitutions, valid within their own municipal jurisdiction, are without force within the proper sphere of federal authority. They can neither determine the interpretation of the federal Constitution, nor serve as commentary or explanation of its intent. It is an authority superior to theirs; and it is to be interpreted by the words, fairly and candidly construed, of its framers.

These words deny to any State the right either to pass laws or regulations

* *McCulloch against the State of Maryland.* 4 *Wheaton's Reports*, p. 316; *Constitution the United States*, article 6.

discharging from service or labor inhabitants of another State held to such service, who may have escaped therefrom, or to refuse to the proper claimant of such service the surrender of the fugitive by whom it is due. They do this—they do nothing more. And this denial of the right on the part of any State of the Union, to defeat certain claims to labor held by citizens of another, is a protection afforded to *all* claims for labor alike; to that of the master seeking a white apprentice, and to that of the master seeking a negro slave.

There is an evident intention, so far as words can mark intention, to go no further. There is an evident intention to refrain from any expression that might be construed into an acknowledgment of slavery as a social institution. Nothing could be more notorious than the fact of its existence as such in many of the States then about to be united in one federal Union. But the responsibility of that existence is studiously left to the States who permit it. It is acknowledged as a fact, not sanctioned. If, while it exists, it is protected in one of the incidents which belong alike to it and to apprenticeship, the reason is to be found in the necessity of the case. It is evidently with no other intent than to avert angry conflicts between State and State that an individual State is not permitted to release from involuntary labor any person who, by the municipal rule of another State, is subjected to it.

This view of the case is fully borne out by the remarkable phraseology of the provision under consideration. The word slave, though then universally used to designate a negro held to service or labor for life, is not employed. We know, from the debates in the convention which framed the Constitution, that this peculiarity was not accidental; nor can we overlook the inevitable inference from it. This provision does not recognize slavery, except as it recognizes apprenticeship. African slavery, according to the expressly selected words, and therefore according to the manifest intent of the framers of the Constitution, is here recognized as a claim to the service or labor of a negro; nothing more, nothing else.

It avails nothing to allege, even if it were true, that in 1787, when these words were written, a negro was commonly considered property. Chief Justice Taney, delivering the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, asserts that in the thirteen colonies which formed the Constitution "a negro of the African race was regarded as an article of property." If the opinion expressed on this subject by a large majority of those who sat in deliberation in the various States on the adoption of the federal Constitution, as recorded by Elliot, is to be received, as it properly may be, in evidence to prove the probable opinions of their constituents on this subject, then has the chief justice's assertion no foundation in truth. But true or not, it has no legitimate bearing on the argument. Let the facts as to popular opinions in revolutionary days be as they may, they are but the opinions of individual colonists; and these cannot be received as a basis of construction for the words, nor can they rebut the plain intent of a constitutional provision. It is not what individual colonists believed, but what the framers of the Constitution incorporated in that instrument, that we have to deal with.

They avoided, the use of the word slave. They incorporated the words "person held to service or labor." They admitted the existence, under State laws, of the claim to service or labor—none other; a claim (regarded in its constitutional aspect) in the nature of what the law calls a *chose in action*—or, in other words, a species of debt, a thing to which, though it cannot be strictly said to be in actual possession, one has a right.

In common parlance we employ words, in connexion with slavery, which imply much more than such a claim. We say slaveholder and slaveowner; we speak of the institution of slavery; but we do not say apprentice-holder or apprentice-owner, nor do we speak of the institution of apprenticeship. The reason, whether valid or invalid, for such variance of phraseology in speaking

of the two classes of claims, is not to be found in any admission, express or implied, in the provision of the Constitution now under consideration. The framers of that instrument employed one and the same phrase to designate the master of the apprentice and the master of the slave. Both are termed "the party to whom service or labor may be due."

The employment of the popular phraseology referred to, indicating social disabilities and a subjection of one race to another, which originated in local legislation alone, has had a tendency to mislead public opinion as to the actual connexion between slavery and the federal Constitution. The mass of our people had come to think, at last, not only that the claim to labor was recognized, and was protected in cases where the denial of that claim might have led to a dangerous conflict of authority between States, which was true; but also that the framers of the federal Constitution, straying off from the landmarks set up by the Declaration of Independence, had recognized as just, and had pledged the nation to defend against all comers, a social institution under which one human being became the chattel of another, which was false.

If we were to regard the Constitution as indorsing slavery in all its changing phases, shaped by successive State laws and institutions as these phases have been, whither might not the doctrine have led us? Amongst the ancient Romans the master had the power of life and death over his slave. Let us suppose that South Carolina had enacted, as she might have enacted, a statute granting to her slaveholders this terrible power. Is the federal Constitution, because of such statute, to be understood as recognizing the doctrine that murder is no crime if perpetrated in the person of a negro held to labor? Instinctively we reject an inference so monstrous that we must have lost all respect for the best men of the revolutionary period before we could adopt it.

The second and only other provision of the Constitution which refers to slaves (article 1, section 2) remains to be considered, in these words:

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

To avoid mistakes, it was deemed necessary to include apprentices by express specification. Why this? Every one would have felt it to be absurd if the words had been, "the whole number of free persons, including farm laborers." But why absurd? Because persons engaged in free labor are, beyond question, free persons. Not so those "bound to service." While so bound, apprentices may be considered not free; when "the term of years," and with it the bondage to service, expires, they become free, or, as the common phrase is, "their own masters." It was necessary and proper, therefore, to specify whether, in the enumeration of inhabitants, they were to be estimated as free persons or as persons not free.

But would there be any fairness in construing this clause into an admission, by inference or otherwise, that an apprentice, while "bound to service," is a slave? Clearly not. He is a person not free for the time, because another has a legal claim to his service or labor. The Constitution admits this: nothing more.

And so of slaves. "Other persons" they are called in contradistinction to "free persons," therefore persons not free; and properly so called, seeing that, like the apprentice before his term expires, they are "bound to service," and that, unlike him, they remain thus bound for life.

But unless we admit that the apprentice, bound to service for a season, is a slave during that season, we cannot justly allege that, by this provision of the Constitution, the negro, held to service or labor for life, is recognized as a slave.

A mere technical view of a great political question is usually a contracted

one, of little practical value, and unbecoming a statesman. "The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." Yet we must not mistake for technicality a careful interpretation, distinctly warranted by the terms employed, of a public instrument. Every public instrument by which the governed delegate powers to those who govern should be strictly construed.

We know very well that the men who framed the Constitution regarded a negro held to service or labor not, indeed, (to speak of the majority of opinions) as a chattel, but as a slave. It would be absurd to argue that temporary claims to the number (let us suppose) of thirty or forty thousand may, for a moment, compare in importance with life-long claims to the number of four millions. The first are of comparatively trifling moment, have never moulded or greatly influenced society among us, and might drop out of our social system without serious disturbance. The latter constitute a system that has roots deep struck in the social structure of half our country; that involves vast industrial interests; that has gradually obtained influence so great, and assumed proportions so gigantic, as to become a political element overshadowing and controlling. It cannot properly be dealt with except after the gravest deliberation and the most sedulous examination, in advance, of every step we propose to take. It cannot be eradicated without producing disturbances such as convulse a nation.

But it is none the less true that neither the number of slaves nor the magnitude of the interests involved can properly influence the judgment in determining the just construction of a clause in the Constitution, or properly set aside a fair deduction from the wording of that clause as to its true spirit and intent. It is none the less true that the framers of the Constitution, in studiously avoiding the employment of the word slave, undeniably abstained from admitting into that instrument anything which the use of that word might have implied. Therefore, the Constitution does not recognize the ownership of one human being in another. In it we seek in vain any foundation for the doctrine declared by Chief Justice Taney, that persons held to service or labor for life are articles of property or merchandise.

In one restricted sense, and only in one, is slavery recognized by the Constitution of the United States—as a system under which one man may, according to State laws, have a legal claim to the labor of another.

It follows that the question whether the federal government has the right, under any circumstances, to emancipate slaves is more simply and more distinctly stated when put in these words: Has the federal government the right, under any circumstances, to take and cancel claims to the service or labor of persons of African descent held, under State laws, in certain portions of the United States?

If there are circumstances and conditions under which such claims can be legally taken and disposed of by the government, then, under these circumstances and conditions, emancipation is constitutional. If there are none such, it is unconstitutional.

This opens up the next branch of our inquiry; and, as we are at war with one portion of the slave States and at peace with another portion, the question subdivides itself accordingly; for the rules as to property of an enemy during war differ entirely from those which regard the property of peaceful citizens.

Let us, then, first examine

The constitutionality of emancipation in the insurrectionary States.

Has the federal government the right to take and cancel claims to service or labor held by inhabitants of insurrectionary States?

An antecedent question is: Are these inhabitants, without distinction as to individual loyalty or disloyalty, and because of their residence within a given territory, enemies of the United States?

Vattel has treated, as fully and as humanely as any other writer on international law, of the rules of that law so far as they apply to civil war. He says :

"When, in a republic, the nation is divided into two opposite factions, and both sides take up arms, this is called a civil war. * * * *

A civil war breaks the bands of society and government ; or, at least, suspends their force and effect. It produces in the nation two distinct parties, who consider each other as enemies. * * *

These parties stand in precisely the same predicament as two nations who engage in a contest and have recourse to arms."*

In accordance with these views, the Supreme Court has decided that, because of the present insurrection, there exists civil war. The opinion of the court, delivered in March of last year, is as follows :

"When the regular course of justice is interrupted by revolt, rebellion, or insurrection, so that the courts of justice cannot be kept open, civil war exists, and hostilities may be prosecuted on the same footing as if those opposing the government were foreign enemies invading the land."†

When one nation is engaged in war against another, all the inhabitants of the latter, without regard to their opinions as to the justice of the war on the part of their own government, become enemies of the former. If Great Britain, siding with the south, were to declare war against us, John Bright, though he might retain the same friendly sentiments which he now entertains towards this country, would be, in law, the enemy of the United States. Vattel sets forth this principle in the plainest and most explicit terms :

"When the sovereign or ruler of the State declares war against another sovereign, it is understood that the whole nation declares war against the other nation. Hence these two nations are enemies, and all the subjects of the one are enemies to all the subjects of the other."‡

Strictly in accordance with the above the Supreme Court has given its opinion in the case already referred to. After reciting that the territory "held in hostility to the United States" has a "defined boundary,"§ which can be crossed only by force, the court adds :

"All persons residing within this territory, whose property may be used to increase the revenues of the hostile power, are, in this contest, liable to be treated as enemies. * * * Whether property liable to capture as enemies' property does not, in any manner, depend upon the personal allegiance of the owner."||

According to this decision, property of every kind held by residents of the insurrectionary States, no matter what their personal sentiments or political proclivities may be, is enemies' property. It becomes such in virtue of the domicile of the owner, and of the fact that it "may be used to increase the revenues of the hostile power."

It follows that so much of the law of nations as relates to the right of a belligerent to take or destroy the property of an enemy applies in this case to

* "The Law of Nations," by Vattel, Book III, § 292, 293.

† "Claimants of schooner *Brilliant*, &c., vs. United States." March term, 1368. Opinion by Grier, J. Amer. Law Register, April, 1863, p. 338.

‡ Vattel, Book III, § 70.

§ This boundary, earlier defined by the respective acts of secession, was officially declared by proclamation of the President, issued under date of July 1, 1862. This was done in accordance with a requisition contained in the second section of an act of Congress approved June 7, 1862. The list includes eleven States, reckoning Eastern Virginia as one. It does not include Western Virginia, nor Maryland, nor Delaware, nor Kentucky, nor Missouri. Nothing here said, therefore, applies to the constitutional right of the inhabitants of any of these States. To a proper understanding of the legal points involved, it is indispensable to bear in mind *which States are in the eye of the law insurrectionary, and which are not.*

|| Case cited. Claimants of schooner *Brilliant*, &c. American Law Register for April, 1863, pp. 343, 344.

the property of every inhabitant of the insurrectionary States, without regard to his individual loyalty or disloyalty.

What are the rules of international law which bear upon this matter?

Grotius lays down the principle on the broadest ground. He says:

"Moreover, by the law of nations, not only he who carries on war for just cause, but also any one engaged in solemn war, becomes the absolute and unconditional owner of all property taken from the enemy; so that both he and whoever claims under him are to be protected in possession of the same."*

Vattel is quite as explicit. He says:

"We have a right to deprive our enemy of his possessions, of everything which may augment his strength and enable him to make war. This every one endeavors to accomplish in the manner most suitable to him. Whenever we have an opportunity, we seize on the enemy's property and convert it to our own use; and thus, besides diminishing the enemy's power, we augment our own, and obtain at least a partial indemnification or equivalent, either for what constitutes the subject of the war, or for the expenses and losses incurred in its prosecution."†

The Supreme Court, in the case already cited, indorses the well-known principle of international law:

"The right of one belligerent not only to coerce the other by direct force, but also to cripple his resources by the seizure or destruction of his property, is a necessary result of a state of war."‡

These authorities settle the question as to the legality of one enemy taking or destroying the personal property of another.

In a general way, however, a belligerent does not become the legal owner of any personal property belonging to his enemy so long as it is still in that enemy's hands. To obtain a right to it he must reduce it to possession. "Owner of all property taken from the enemy," says Grotius. "We seize on the enemy's property and convert it to our own use," says Vattel. The Supreme Court employs a similar phrase, authorizing "the seizure or destruction of enemies' property." Until we seize the horses on which the enemy has mounted his cavalry, or the muskets which he has placed in the hands of his soldiers, they are not ours. As to tangible property, such as horses and muskets, we must capture before we own.

When we propose to take and cancel enemies' claims to service—in other words, to emancipate the slaves of our enemies, does the rule hold good? Must we obtain possession of the persons of these slaves before we can declare them to be free of their bondage?

In this case, the question is not of seizing and destroying tangible property belonging to the enemy. Even if a slave were an article of merchandise, we do not propose to ourselves the possession and the destruction of that article. If we did, it could not be ours to possess until we captured it, nor to destroy until the laws against murder were repealed.

The property with which we propose to deal, and of which we seek to deprive our enemies, is property of a character very different to that of property in horses or muskets. It consists of a right or claim; the only right over a slave by a master which is recognized in the Constitution—the claim to that slave's service or labor.

This is, strictly speaking, a species of property in the nature of a demand, to be satisfied in the future. It is a debt of a peculiar nature, it is true; not

* "*Ceterum, jure gentium non tantum is qui ex justâ causâ bellum gerit, sed et quivis, in bella solennô, et sine fine modoque, dominus sit eorum qua hosté eripit, eo sensu nimirum ut a gentibus omnibus et ipse et qui ab eo titulum habent in possessione rerum talium tu endé sont.*—*Grotius*, l. iii, c. vi, s. 2.

† Vattel, Book III, § 161.

‡ Case cited. *Amer. Law Register* for April, 1863, p. 341.

payable in money; not recoverable by suit in court; enforced by physical means; but still essentially a debt. Service or labor is due. It is, indeed, an involuntary debt, not growing out of contract between debtor and creditor, but yet as binding as State laws can make it; as practically binding, within the State which enacted these laws, as the debt an artisan might contract, if he gave, in payment of property bought, his promissory note for so many months' labor. It is a debt due by an inhabitant of the United States to an enemy of the United States.*

Property of this description, being of an intangible character, cannot be physically seized or destroyed. It is evident, therefore, that the usual rule that the seizure, by physical force, of enemies' property must precede our ownership of the same, can have no practical application in this case.

But debts can be confiscated; and after being confiscated, they can be cancelled so that the debtor shall be forever free of the same. Nor is there in the international code any rule or law to the effect that, before such confiscation or cancelling, the person of the debtor shall be seized; or that the debt cannot be confiscated or cancelled while the debtor is in the enemy's country. If there be legal authority to confiscate, that suffices.

Is there legal authority in this case? Has the government of the United States, at war with the holders of these claims, the right to confiscate them?

Vattel, in defining what is to be considered as enemies' property liable to confiscation, says:

"Among the things belonging to the enemy are likewise incorporeal things—all his rights, claims, and debts."†

The expression is of the most comprehensive character—"all his rights, claims, and debts;" embracing, beyond possible question, the claims or debts we have now under consideration. We shall search in vain for any special recognition of the right to confiscate that peculiar species of claim; seeing that neither common law nor international law recognizes the existence of human slavery, or provides rules for its treatment during war. We can be governed, therefore, only by the general rule as to confiscation of claims or debts. But that is explicit and all sufficient.

Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of "*Amity Brown versus the United States*," said:

"The right of the sovereign to confiscate debts being principally the same with the right to confiscate other property found within the country, the operation of a declaration of war on debts and on other property found within this country must be the same."‡

Justice Story, though dissenting from the opinion of the court in this case, concurs in the above principle. These are his words:

"I take upon me to say that no jurist of reputation can be found who has denied the right of confiscation of enemies' debts."§

* The question is not mooted here, whether, because of the existing civil war, slaves held within the insurrectionary States are, in law, enemies or not. We have seen that the principle on which the inhabitants of the insurrectionary States, without reference to personal loyalty, are held to be enemies is, first, because of their domicile; and, secondly, because their property may be used to increase the revenue of the hostile power. But slaves are persons acting under duress; they have no voluntary domicile, and cannot legally hold any property, real or personal.

In any event, though by international law the government may rightfully hold all the inhabitants of the insurrectionary States as enemies, it is not compelled to hold them as such. It may undoubtedly waive its right as to the whole, or any part of them.

The question is a new one, that has never, probably, been decided by the courts. Its decision is immaterial to the present argument. A debt due to an enemy by any inhabitant of the United States, whether friend or enemy, may lawfully be confiscated.

† Vattel, Book III, sec. 77.

‡ "*Amity Brown vs. The United States*," 3 Curtis, p. 48.

§ Case cited, 3 Curtis, p. 61.

There are no exceptions to this rule which apply to the case we are considering. It is true that, by the modern and milder interpretation of the law of nations, there are certain relaxations as to the power of confiscating the rights, claims, or debts of an enemy—for example, in the case of rights granted by a third party to whom it is not a matter of indifference in whose hands they are vested.* Nor is it any longer the law, though it used to be, that sums of money due by neutral nations to an enemy can be confiscated as other property.† Nor are the debts of alien enemies, contracted in the country during peace, to be deemed confiscated solely in virtue of a declaration of war.‡ But none of these exceptions, nor any others recognized by the law of nations, have reference to the present case, in which the question regards debts due to the enemy by the inhabitants of our own country. Such debts are, beyond all controversy, liable to confiscation.

It is to be conceded that the precise case, as it here presents itself, may be regarded as *sui generis*. A parallel case cannot, probably, be found in all history—a case in which, during a civil war, a question touching the confiscation and cancelling of certain claims or debts due by one portion of the inhabitants of an insurrectionary district to another portion of the same rises to the grandeur of a great measure involving, not only the peace, but the national existence of the power which proposes to confiscate. This could only occur when, as in the present instance, these claims constitute the basis of a vast labor system endangering domestic tranquillity and imperilling the national unity and life.

A case so unique might well be regarded as demanding the establishment of a precedent. The courts might well be called upon to decide it on the broad principle that whatever is essential to the preservation of the national life the government may lawfully do; just as an individual, without imputation of murder, may take the life of an assailant, when such killing is necessary to save his own life. But it is satisfactory to reach the conclusion that the right to adopt this great measure of national self-defence can be justified even on technical grounds, as involving a confiscation never before exercised, perhaps, by a belligerent on so grand a scale, but in strict conformity to the law of nations in the premises.

It is, therefore, in every view of the subject, lawful to seize or confiscate and cancel that large class of enemies' debts known, in the language of the Constitution, as "claims to service and labor." It is lawful, by the proper authority, to confiscate these, not only when the debtor is within our own lines, but in whatever portion of our country he may happen to be.

What is the proper authority in this case? By whom can these claims be legally cancelled? Evidently by the same authority which may legally seize and appropriate any other property of the enemy. Primarily, then, by the sovereign or law-making power of the government; and secondly, when the exigencies of war demand it, by the duly constituted military authority.

But the chief military authority of the United States is vested, by the Constitution, in the President:

"The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States."§

The President, then, is a proper authority; not, indeed, as President, but as commander-in-chief. As such he has legal power, by himself or through his

* Vattel, Book III, sec 77.

† 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, p. 423; 1 Chitty's Law of Nations, pp. 82 to 86.

‡ "Amity Brown vs. The United States," 3 Curtis, p. 46.

§ Article II, section 2.

subordinate officers to take, and to destroy, or to use personal property belonging to the enemy. As such he is sole judge of the exigencies which render necessary such taking and such destruction or use.

In the exercise of this discretion he is not amenable under any provision of the Constitution. The Constitution, in making him commander-in-chief, neither designated nor restricted his powers as such, but it conferred upon him, by implication, all the power appertaining, by the usage and law of nations, to that office. Strictly speaking, the only constitutional question which can be raised in this connexion is as to whether the person so taking and destroying enemies' property was at the time legally commander-in-chief.

He is responsible for the manner of exercising under the law of nations; and, as the law of nations is to be construed in the interests of humanity and civilization, he is responsible, in case his acts should outrage these great Christian principles. Humanity forbids us to lay waste a country, to sack towns and villages, to burn or pillage dwellings, to destroy public edifices not military. Humanity bids us to respect the private property of non-combatant enemies, so far as this is compatible with the exigencies of war. If a commander-in-chief violate these rules, which civilization in its progress has dictated, it is an offence, not against the Constitution, but against international law. The legality of his acts may be called in question, not their constitutionality.

What was the manner in which the President, as commander-in-chief, took and cancelled the claims to involuntary labor owned by the inhabitants of the insurrectionary States.

On the 25th July, 1862, in pursuance of the sixth section of the act of July 17, 1862, commonly called the "confiscation act," the President issued a proclamation warning all the insurgents to return to their allegiance within sixty days, on pain of certain forfeitures and seizures.

This warning proving ineffectual, the President, when the sixty days' notice had expired, issued a second proclamation declaring that the slaves held within any State which, on the 1st of January then succeeding should still be in rebellion against the United States, "shall be then, henceforth, and forever free."

On the 1st of January, 1863, "by virtue of the power in him vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States," he declared certain States, namely, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia—certain parishes in Louisiana and certain counties in Virginia excepted—to be then in rebellion against the United States; and he further declared that all slaves in the said ten States, with the exceptions aforesaid, "are, and henceforward shall be, free."

In the last-mentioned proclamation the President recites that it is issued "in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States;" and further, that emancipation is declared "as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion."

The number of claims to involuntary labor which this proclamation declared to be cancelled was about three millions. The forfeiture, under the war power, of so great an amount of property, the cancelling of so vast a number of claims, disturbing, as it must, the social and commercial elements throughout a large and populous country, requires, for its justification, an object commensurate in grandeur with the magnitude of the measure itself.

What was that object?

"All that a man hath," we are told, "will he give for his life," and this is as true of nations as of individuals. No higher or greater object can be proposed to any people than the maintenance of its national unity, which is its national life.

At the time when the President, as commander-in-chief, issued his proclamation of emancipation, the life of the nation was imminently threatened.

A civil war, of proportions more gigantic than any which history records, had

been raging in our country for more than a year and a half. The contending parties had put into the field upwards of a million of combatants. We of the north had already expended, or contracted to expend, full a thousand millions of dollars. The war had been carried on with varying success; now the federal arms triumphant, now the confederate; northern councils were divided, and there was a loud clamor for peace, on terms the acceptance of which could but result in perpetual war. So far as foreign nations had declared themselves, either by official acts or by the expression of public opinion, it appeared to be rather in favor of the southern insurgents than of the established government. The contest had till then assumed no higher character than that of one portion of a great nation striving to secede from the main body of the same, and establish a separate independence; and in an effort of that character, if no higher principle be involved, the sympathy of the world is usually with the weaker party.

In such a conjuncture, the best and wisest among us saw before them a protracted war, a doubtful issue. The bravest confessed to themselves that we had need of all our resources, even to the uttermost, in order to prevent the breaking up of the great American Union into such petty sovereignties as are to be found in more southern portions of our hemisphere—into belligerent fragments, with the standing and influence, perhaps, of Venezuela or Costa Rica, of Nicaragua or Ecuador.

We had need of all our resources, even to the uttermost; had we at that time employed them all? Had we not up to that time left in the hands of our enemies, with scarcely an effort to disturb it, one of the chief elements of their military strength? Nay, an element so overwhelmingly influential in its practical results that, according to its management against us or in our favor, might be the ultimate issue of the war—defeat if we neglected it, victory if we improved the opportunity? Let us look clearly to this.

By the census of 1860 the number of white males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five is, in the loyal States, about four millions; in the disloyal States about a million three hundred thousand; let us say about three to one. The disparity seems great, but, as a basis of military strength, the calculation is wholly fallacious, for the disloyal States contained when the insurrection broke out three millions and a half of people* who were not insurgents, who did not voluntarily assist in the rebellion, but who were compelled by force to render it most efficient aid.

Out of the above four millions the north had to provide soldiers and (with inconsiderable exceptions, not usually extending to field-labor) laborers also.

Not so in the south. Her million three hundred thousand had more than their own number to aid them, in military as well as agricultural. For as, among slaves, both sexes are employed from an early age to a late period of life in the field, the number of laborers out of three million and a half of slaves may fairly be put at two million. Let us estimate three hundred thousand of these as employed in domestic service and other occupations followed by women among us, and we have seventeen hundred thousand plantation hands, male and female, each one of whom counts against a northern laborer on farm or in workshop, or a northern soldier laboring on intrenchment or fortification, each one of whom, staying at home to labor, liberates a white man for active military duty in the field. To one million three hundred thousand add one million seven hundred thousand, and we have three million as the total in the insurgent States of numerical force available in this war—that is, of soldiers to fight and laborers to support the nation while fighting. Then, supposing the negroes all loyal to their masters, or at least remaining to labor for them, the comparative military

* The eleven States who passed ordinances of secession contained, by the census of 1860, 3,521,110 slaves.

strength, so far as it is indicated by population, was as four in the north to three in the south.

If we take into account the fact that ours were the invading and attacking forces, while the insurgents had the advantage of acting upon their own territory, near to their supplies, with short inside lines of communication, and on the defensive, it need not surprise us that, after the lapse of a year and eight months of unintermitting war, the scale still remained in the balance, neither side yet hopelessly depressed.

Under such a condition of national affairs, when there is question of claims held by the enemy, upon which rests his power to supply his armies with the necessities of life, we must go further than to inquire whether the commander-in-chief has the right to take and declare forfeit these claims. The true and fit question is, whether, without a flagrant violation of official duty, he has the right to refrain from taking them.

"You have no oath," our present Chief Magistrate said, addressing, in his inaugural, the insurgents already in arms against lawful authority, "you have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy this government, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect, and defend it."

Can we suppose a grosser violation of that solemn oath than would have been the failure to employ the appropriate means, sanctioned by the law of nations, gradually to withdraw from the enemy half of his military strength? Has a President done his best to preserve the government, to protect the people, until he shall have done this? Charged with the lives of millions, with the putting down of a gigantic rebellion, and the restoration of tranquillity to the land, what right had our commander-in-chief, in the hour of utmost need, to scorn a vast element of war strength placed within his reach and at his disposal? And if he had refused to avail himself of such an element, would he not have been righteously held responsible for the hopes he blighted and the lives he cast away?*

Under such a state of things it was eminently and imperatively the duty of the President, "as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion," to declare free all the slaves held by the enemy in the insurrectionary States, not merely to emancipate those among them who might succeed in making their escape and coming within our lines. The important and legitimate object was to present to those still held in duress a strong and proper motive for severing

* In this argument we have confined ourselves, in terms, to the proclamation of the President as authority sufficient to make emancipation in the insurrectionary States legal and irrevocable. The argument, however, is equally applicable to the acts of Congress on this subject, which acts have, besides, other grounds of validity unnecessary here to recite.

The chief provision by Congress is contained in the ninth section of the act of July 17, 1862, commonly called the "Confiscation Act," as follows:

"That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, or who shall give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the government of the United States; and *all slaves of such persons found or being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by forces of the United States*, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves."

By the decision of the Supreme Court, already cited, all the inhabitants of the insurrectionary States are, in law, persons "engaged in rebellion." Therefore all refugee slaves from insurrectionary States are by this statute declared free.

Further: as all the insurrectionary States have been "occupied by rebel forces," and as we may reasonably conclude that, if we prevail against the south, all these States not already "occupied by forces of the United States," will hereafter be so occupied, it follows that, by the operation of this law, all the slaves in the insurrectionary States, even if no emancipation proclamation had ever been issued, would, before the end of the war, have probably been entitled to freedom.

Strictly in the spirit of the above statute, and going only so far beyond it as to declare slaves in portions of the insurrectionary States not yet "occupied by forces of the United States" to be free in advance of such occupation, was the President's action in the premises.

all connexion with the insurgents, for abstaining from giving aid and comfort to the insurrection, and for seeking refuge from the superior force which compelled them to give such aid and comfort, by fleeing to that portion of the country where lawful authority prevailed.

Another great principle is involved. Every publicist of repute has set forth, (what common sense suggests,) as among the most important of national rights and duties, the rule that a nation, especially engaged in war, ought to protect itself not only against immediate, but against prospective danger. Deriving all rights attendant on conquest "from justifiable self-defence," Vattel says:

"When the conqueror has subdued a hostile nation, he may, if prudence so require, render her incapable of doing mischief with the same case in future."

* * * * * "If the safety of the state lies at stake, our precaution and foresight cannot be extended too far. Must we delay to avert our ruin till it has become inevitable?" * * * * * "An injury gives a right to provide for our future safety, by depriving the unjust aggressor of the means of injuring us."*

If, then, any of our enemy's possessions have been the special agency by which he has been enabled to injure us; if such possessions will still afford him the means to "do us mischief with the same case in the future;" if thereby "the safety of the state lies at stake," is it not an imperative duty to extend our precaution and foresight into coming years? Are we not bound by every consideration of enlightened statesmanship to "deprive our unjust aggressor of the means of injuring us" hereafter?

The case has not yet been fully stated. Not only have these possessions, in our enemy's hands, been the very sinews of war, but they were the original cause of the insurrection itself. The insurgents themselves, who best know their own motives, tell us this. One of the most honest and intelligent among them, selected as their vice-president, Alexander H. Stephens, speaking for them before a vast audience at Savannah, a few days after his election, publicly said:

"Negro slavery was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution. Jefferson, in his forecast, had anticipated this as the rock upon which the old Union would split."

These possessions caused the rebellion. Shall they remain in the hands of the insurgents to cause another. Can they remain in such hands without a certainty of that very result? In other words, can we reconstruct the republic half free and half slave, yet preserve, under the operation of these conflicting labor systems, permanent peace? Let us take a practical view of this.

Alexander H. Stephens, adverting, in the address already quoted from, to slavery as having been regarded by the leading revolutionary statesmen to be "wrong in principle, socially, morally, and politically," says: "This stone, which was rejected by the first builders, is become the chief stone of the corner in our new edifice." And he adds: "Slavery is the natural (normal?) condition of the negro. This our new government is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth."†

This is the creed, self-expounded by its advocates, professed by the southern slaveholder. Concede its truth, and South Carolina's declaration of independence‡ is a document stamped with forecast and entitled to commendation. Whoever draughted it ran out his premises to their logical results. The convention that adopted it saw their way before them, and did not, like their weak sympathizers in the north, expect incompatibilities.

* Vattel, Book III, sec. 201, 44, 45.

† Address of Alexander H. Stephens, already quoted. See "Putnam's Rebellion Record," vol. 1, documents, p. 45.

‡ "Declaration of causes which induced the secession of South Carolina," adopted December 21, 1860. See "Putnam's Rebellion Record," vol. 1, documents, pp. 3, 4.

Having set up their "great philosophical truth," the corner-stone of their political system, they saw clearly that they must insure it respect; that they must protect it from attack or condemnation; and they perceived that this could not be done if they maintained fellowship with the north. "The non-slaveholding States," they declare, "have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery." This, from citizens of the same republic, they cannot permit; nor, except by secession from the non-slaveholding States, can they prevent it. "All hope of remedy"—thus their declaration concludes—"all hope of remedy is rendered vain by the fact that public opinion at the north has invested a great political error with the sanctions of a more erroneous religious belief."

Wise in their generation are South Carolina and the States that followed her lead. Building their system of government upon a "great philosophical and moral truth" (unfortunately they will say) the rest of the civilized world still regards as a flagrant moral falsehood, they can maintain the stability of their political edifice only by debarring all questions, all discussions that might assault and endanger its foundations. As in despotic monarchies it was found necessary to declare it to be treason, punishable as a capital offence, to question the right divine of kings, so in a slave empire they see it to be indispensable to forbid, on pain of death, all opinions touching the sinfulness or inconsistency with religion of slavery. Twenty-five years ago they declared from their places in Congress that, in spite of the federal government, every abolitionist they caught should die a felon's death.* It was no idle menace, as hundreds of murders for opinion's sake, committed in the south before the war, terribly attest.

Let us not blame the men, except it be for seeking to uphold the monstrous system handed down to them by their fathers. They *must* resist the federal authority to maintain that system. They *must* violate the constitutional provision which forbids to abridge "the liberty of speech or of the press;" self-defence and its necessities compel them. They found this necessary before the war, in order to save slavery from destruction; the necessity will be increased beyond measure if slavery remain after its close. Now that the President's proclamation of emancipation has stirred up, in every southern plantation, the latent longing for freedom, the dangers to their slave system from propagandism will be increased a hundred-fold.

It follows that in this republic, if reconstructed half slave, half free, no man known to be opposed in principle to slavery, will be able to cross Mason and Dixon's line without imminent risk of life. South of that line the constitutional provision touching the liberty of speech and of the press will remain in operation. A felon's death will await every resident or traveller in the south who prints or who utters, in public or in private, any denial that slavery is just and moral, any assertion that religion does not sanction it. The Constitution guarantees the right thus to print, thus to speak. The federal government is bound to maintain that constitutional right. But it *cannot* maintain it in a republic half slave, half free. What then? Can a free government sustain itself, can a free nation continue to exist, under such a state of things as that? Certainly not. The north, now that her spirit is up, would not endure it for a moment. It would inevitably result in war.

Let us pass to another matter. In South Carolina's "declaration of causes" for secession, one of the chief (set forth as justifying and necessitating separation) is "the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery." This, it is declared,

* "Let an abolitionist come within the borders of South Carolina, if we can catch him we will try him, and notwithstanding all the interference of all the governments on earth, including the federal government, we will hang him."—*Senator Preston in debate in United States Senate, January, 1838.*

"If chance throw an abolitionist in our way, he may expect a felon's death."—*Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, in United States Senate, 1836.*

the slaveholding States cannot permit, because whenever it shall occur "the federal government will have become their enemy."

To satisfy a slaveholding south so that she shall permit us again to unite with her, it is evident that we must do one of two things: either consent so to amend the Constitution that no man shall be eligible as President "whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery;" or else make up our minds to a second insurrection the first time a President with such opinions happens to be elected. The constitutional amendment, our first alternative, would be an infamy, if it were a possibility; the second alternative is renewed war.

But the very head and front of our former finding against the south remains yet untouched—the loose manner, to wit, in which she alleges that the fugitive slave law has heretofore been enforced. This, our offence, was so grievous in the eyes of South Carolina that she put it forth in her declaration as the first, and in itself the all-sufficient cause for separation; adding, "Thus the constitutional compact has been deliberately broken, and South Carolina is released from her obligation."*

What chance, even the remotest, is there that, with slavery and freedom in political partnership, this rock of offence will be avoided hereafter? Let us for a moment imagine that the emancipation proclamation had no force in law. Nevertheless, it has been promulgated; its glad tidings have penetrated to the remotest haunts of southern slavery. To the slave it is a reality. In his heart it has called up the assurance—the fervent hope at least—that, if he can but once elude the vigilance of his master, there is yet freedom for him on this side of the grave. That hope once awakened throughout the length and breadth of the insurrectionary States, can it ever again be put to rest? Is it not certain that, under its promptings—no matter how firmly we might re-establish slavery by law—these bondmen would cross the border by thousands, for hundreds that have sought refuge among us till now? And when they do pass into that land whose President proclaimed them freemen, and where twenty abolitionists are to be found now for every one who was there on the day Fort Sumter fell, will there be increased cheerfulness, greater willingness to aid in their rendition than there was before the war began? What a mockery is the question! On what a foundation of quicksand do they build who found their hopes of future peace on the expectation that a fugitive slave law will be more stringently enforced in the future than in the past—on the vain dream that northern spirit, whether flushed with victory or maddened by defeat, will find no occupation more noble than to pursue and secure poor fugitives deluded by a national promise basely broken, and who had been urged to flight by belief in our humanity and confidence in our truth!

In such a state of feeling, under such a state of things, can we doubt the inevitable results? Shall we escape border raids after fleeing fugitives? No sane man will expect it. Are we to suffer these? We are disgraced? Are we to repel them? It is a renewal of hostilities.

Turn which way we will, *slavery is war*. There is, in the very nature of things, there can be, no security for peace or loyalty from a slave State. The only practicable road to domestic tranquillity open to us now is through emancipation.

But in deciding a matter of such vast gravity as this it behooves us to look to our relations with foreign nations as well as to those between our own States.

That slavery is an element of weakness in war was denied three years ago by those northern men who were in the habit of regarding it as a sacred thing, which to touch, even in our enemy's hands, was profane. No statesman will deny it now. The rebellion will be put down; through the clouds of war we see already the beginning of the end. But if the three millions of slaves gradu-

* "Declaration of causes," already quoted.—*Rebellion Record*, vol. 1, documents, p. 4.

ally coming over to us, and swelling the ranks of our liberating armies, had been three millions of freemen, loyal to the south—if the population of the southern States, without regard to color, had been a unit in this struggle—should we have defeated them in their effort for recognition? If history speak truth, we should not. Never since the world began, did nine millions of people band together, resolutely inspired by the one idea of achieving their independence, yet fail to obtain it. It is not a century since one-third of the number successfully defied Great Britain.

The present is teaching, and the future will teach more clearly still, that slavery is an element of military weakness. We have taught that lesson to Europe. In case of foreign war, with slavery still existing among us, will she fail to remember and to apply it? In such a case, will England, will France, will any European power, save, perhaps, lagging Spain, respect an institution which they all regard as a national crime—a crime for which many of them have atoned by repentance and at heavy cost? In the case of foreign hostilities, would not Lord Dunmore's proclamation* be reproduced in a far more dangerous form, with a far more fatal effect?

It is certain that it would. But this is the least of our danger in such a contingency. In case of a foreign war, with master and slave still constituting a portion of our population, with whom will the master side? With us, the detested Yankees, or with those European potentates, all but publicly invited already to forgive the undutiful doings of 1776, and to send a royal scion to reign over them?† Like causes continued, produce like results. If we subdue the slave-masters, leaving them slave-masters still, can we expect that they will abstain from plotting foreign war, that they may gain by it? And if they succeed in the treasonable plot, can we suppose that they will refrain from seeking their own advantage by an alliance with the enemy?

If we expose ourselves to these dangers, patent to common sense, we shall deserve our fate. To foreign as well as to domestic tranquillity, the only practicable path is through general emancipation.

In other words, as we would hasten, by every lawful and proper means, the advent of peace; as we would obtain, before this contest closes, a guarantee against its renewal; as we would protect ourselves, by prudent foresight and precaution, against foreign complications involving dismemberment of the nation—and what duties during war more imperative than these?—we must take and cancel our enemy's claims to service and labor. That service feeds our enemy; that labor supplies his commissariat. Deprived of it, his power to injure us is taken from him. Possessed of it, he remains our enemy—dangerous in peace, still more dangerous in war—while grass grows and water runs.

Is not the grandeur of the object, then, commensurate with the magnitude of the remedy? If that remedy produce temporary disturbance of social and political elements throughout half our country, is not the alternative the dismemberment of that country itself; its loss of unity; its loss of peace; its final decline and fall, as one of the great powers of the world?

So far the argument has been one of policy alone; selfish, in one sense, it may be called, since it takes into account the interests of one only out of the two races which inhabit our country—an argument, too, sound and unanswerable if it be, which does not reach the full dignity of the subject; since it has

* In this well known document, after declaring against all persons who failed to resort to his Majesty's standard, "forfeiture of life and confiscation of lands," Lord Dunmore proceeds: "And I do hereby further declare all indentured servants, negroes or others, (appertaining to rebels,) free, that are able and willing to bear arms, they joining his Majesty's troops as soon as may be, for the more speedily reducing the colony to a proper sense of their duty to his Majesty's crown and dignity." The proclamation was dated November 7, 1775.

† See note on page 71, (chapter on slavery,) *ante*, being the testimony as to this matter of William Howard Russell.

not treated it in its relation to the progress of civilization and humanity, and to the national honor, ever intimately connected with the national life.

Opinions adverse to the lawfulness of slavery have, for a century past, been spreading and swelling into action throughout the civilized world. They have taken practical form and shape—they have become law—till not a nation in Europe, Christian or Mohammedan, Spain alone excepted, stands out against them. England led the way. In 1834 she emancipated all her slaves. King Oscar, of Sweden, followed her example in 1846. Then came Denmark in 1847, France in 1848, Portugal in 1856, the vast empire of Russia in 1862. Finally, with nearly thirty years' experience in English colonies and fifteen years' experience in those of France before her eyes, plain, practical, unimaginative Holland, by a vote in her Chambers of forty-five to seven, gave freedom, with compensation, to her forty-five thousand slaves; liberating them on the first of July last.

The opinions which gave rise to these national acts are gradually finding place among the maxims of international law, as expounded by modern commentators. Phillimore, a reputable authority, says:

"There is a kind of property which is equally unlawful for States as for individuals to possess—property in man. A being endowed with will, intellect, passion, and conscience, cannot be acquired and alienated, bought and sold by his fellow-beings, like an inanimate or unreflecting and irresponsible thing. The Christian world has slowly but irrevocably arrived at the attainment of this great truth." * * * * *

"The black man is no more capable of being a chattel than the white man. The negro and the European have equal rights. Neither are among the '*res positae in commercio*' in which it is lawful for States or individuals to traffic." * *

The United States, prompt in other matters to take part with the foremost and freest nations in asserting the principles of liberty and human rights, have held back behind Europe on the subject of negro emancipation.

The chief reason is, that a regard for law conflicted with a regard for liberty. To the American citizen the Constitution stands in the place occupied, under the monarchical system, by the sovereign in person. It is the object of his loyalty. His veneration for that instrument went so far as to influence his perceptions of justice. A majority in the north have always held it to be a great wrong that human beings and their descendants forever should be held in bondage. Up to the time when this war was made by the slaveholders in eleven States our enemies, we acquiesced in that wrong, lest, in the endeavor to remedy it, greater evils might follow. Though it be true that, before the war, the legality of the slaveholders' claim to service or labor was denied, on humanitarian grounds, yet a construction of the Constitution adverse to such denial, and acquiesced in by the nation throughout two generations, was held by most men to be sufficient reason why the claim in question should be regarded as private property, and respected as such. The majority held to the opinion that it could not be taken except by a violation of the Constitution; in other words, by a revolutionary act. They felt that though revolutionary acts became a justifiable remedy upon great occasions, as in 1776, yet they are usually replete with peril; that it is easy to pass the limit of regulated authority, but impossible to estimate the dangers we may encounter when that guardian limit is once transgressed.

That in the minds of many, cupidity, excited sometimes by supposed commercial advantages, sometimes by selfish political calculations, came in aid of constitutional scruple, may not be denied; and, so far as that motive prevailed, our complicity as a people is without palliation. But cupidity, commercial or

* Commentaries upon International Law, by Robert Phillimore, M. P., London, 1853, vol. 1, p. 316.

political, was not the dominant motive, nor, but for the restraint of the Constitution, would sordid considerations have prevented the nation from shaking off the incubus which oppressed it.

Slavery, therefore, moral wrong as it is, was tolerated by the majority as one of the articles in a great national compromise which it was unlawful and perilous to violate. If, before the south had trampled under foot compromise and Constitution, those who directed the federal government, taking the initiative, had striven to eradicate the growing evil, the effort would have been vain, for they could not have carried the people with them. To human eyes there seemed, in this generation at least, no way out.

But God, who overrules evil for good, opened the way. They, the chief architects of the great wrong of the age, in whose hands alone seemed to have been left the power to hasten its downfall, have madly persisted in the very course that is leading swiftly and inevitably to that result. In the early stage of the war Congress proposed, and the majority of the nation expected, as the issue of this contest, a mere rehabilitation, with southern laws and southern institutions reacknowledged in their pristine form. Again and again warning was given, and the return of the insurgents to their loyal duty on these conditions was urged upon them. But their hearts were hardened, and they would not. By their obstinate perversity they closed the door against themselves. They persevered in their conspiracy against public law until emancipation became an imperative measure of self-defence. They persevered until public opinion, revolutionized, demanded that measure as the only sure guarantee in the future for national safety and national peace. They, the slaveholders, became the abolitionists of slavery. Let us not take credit to ourselves for generous philanthropy. The south, reckless and blind, was herself the unwilling agent. And thus, in the providence of God, the very effort by armed treason to perpetuate an abuse has given us the will and the right to effect its eradication.

The time has come when it is constitutional to redress that abuse. No law restrains us. Henceforth we are responsible, if in the race for human freedom we lag, with Spain, behind the rest of the civilized world. Henceforth we are responsible, before God and man, if, having at last become free to carry out in practice the noble declaration of our forefathers that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are among the inalienable rights of man, we basely refuse or neglect to do so.

We have a greater responsibility still. We are as one having an oath upon his soul. The maxim is well known, that he who legally acts by another is himself the actor. The legal acts of the President of the United States on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, set free three millions of men. The deed is done; lawfully, righteously done. Its validity is as well established as that of any other public act.

But to establish its validity is to establish the status, as freemen, of every person that was held as a slave in the insurrectionary districts named on the first day in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, whether he shall have physically escaped from bondage or not. "All persons held as slaves" within these districts, are the words. Is the deed valid? The words stand. Is it invalid? It cannot free a single slave.

The argument, therefore, is unavailing, that many of these people are still worked as slaves by persons setting at defiance the constitutional jurisdiction and the national will. A law set at defiance for the time is not thereby abrogated. In disturbed times cases of illegal detention frequently occur. Such are these cases. But, in the eye of the law, the persons thus illegally detained have the rights of freemen, and the radical bayonet must enforce these rights.

Equally unavailing is the allegation, that as the proclamation was but a war measure, and therefore of force and virtue commensurate only with the war, its

operation will cease when the immediate necessity which caused and justified it ceases; that is, when peace is restored.

The exigency is as great in peace as in war. There are moral and national, as well as physical necessities. "America," said the great Earl of Chatham, during a memorable debate in the House of Lords in 1770, "was settled upon ideas of liberty."* In these ideas it was that our fathers founded the republic. In these ideas alone can we, their descendants, maintain it.

The political necessity that never more, within these United States, shall life-long claims to service and labor be held by inhabitants thereof, will be as great when peace returns as it is now while war rages. Always morally unjust, this property has shown itself to be nationally dangerous. But a species of property that endangers the safety of a nation must not be left in the hands of its citizens, whether in peace or war.

Nor can it be pleaded that the taking of this property, vast as is its amount, is an act committed regardless of mercy to the vanquished, an act of harsh severity, much less a deed of plunder; no, nor yet a measure of punishment. Far from offending against any principle of humanity in destroying such property—in other words, in cancelling life-long claims to service and labor—the inhumanity would have been to refrain from destroying it.

Nor do we harm the slave claimant, but greatly benefit him, by cancelling these claims. In point of fact it is incalculably to his advantage, socially, pecuniarily, politically, to be without them. While he retains them there will be between him and us a lack of the conditions necessary to a true union; there will be no legal concurrent sentiment of citizenship. But a forced union of States, without the conditions under which alone concurrence of ideas and affections is possible, would be a measure unworthy of a statesman. Slaveholders and freemen can never, in these States, act together in friendship again. Therefore, for his own sake, the slaveholder must cease to be such.

Are we impertinently interfering in his business, arrogantly and improperly assuming to judge what is best for him, when we determine this? Not at all. The business is emphatically our own, for it intimately concerns our national existence. In deciding it as we see fit there is neither impropriety nor arrogance, but proper precaution and prudent foresight. If he had refrained from levying war against his government he would have had the undoubted right to judge and to act in this affair. As it is, he has lost it; and we have now the right and the power to decide this matter, not he.

But, in the second place, our power is restricted to the abrogation of these claims, and it ceases there. As a trust for a special object is exhausted with the execution of that object, so is the authority of the President, being in the nature of a trust, in this case. His object was to restore and render stable the national unity. To effect that great object—to preserve from permanent dismemberment the country over which he presides, he enfranchised three millions of its inhabitants. Under this act of his, third parties took vested rights. Under the inducements of this act of his, third parties took refuge within our lines, enlisted in our armies, fought in our battles. We had a right to confer these vested rights; we had a right to present these inducements; we had a right to accept their aid. But having done all this, we have no right to resume what we have granted. We had a right to act; we have no authority to revoke our action. To enslave is not a power under the Constitution. No officer or department of the government can exercise it. From that stain, at least, we are free.

* W. S. Johnson's report of Chatham's speech, in his letter to Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, January 10, 1770, quoted by Bancroft in his History of the United States, vol. 6, p. 323.

Were it otherwise our government would be the scorn of the age, a disgrace to christendom.*

We have lost, by our own solemn act, the right henceforth to talk of reconstruction with the "peculiar institution" of the South left intact. Such language is now but a mischievous mystification. If the South conquer, she may, by a superior force, hold as slaves those who, by our laws, are freemen. But for us there is no longer, in any of the insurrectionary States, a peculiar institution to be left intact. We may build up anew that institution, in violation of law, it is true, for neither the President, nor Congress, nor any judicial tribunal in the land, has any more authority to consign a freedman to slavery than they have to hang him without crime or trial; but we may build it up if we have power enough, or connive at it if we are shameless enough; just as a highwayman may seize a purse, or a burglar carry off a basket of silver ware.

Whether, when we shall have suffered vanquished treason to dictate her own terms; whether, when we shall have stooped to purchase—not peace, for God's best blessing cannot so be purchased—but a worthless truce, as brief as treacherous, by an act of usurpation that assumes to assign away the liberties of three millions of free people; whether, when we shall have done this one great thing, we shall have any right to set up for more honest or more virtuous than the felon trader who makes a midnight descent on the Congo coast, and steals thence three or four hundred wretches to crowd the hold of his slave-ship; that will be a question to be settled, at our leisure, with our own consciences.

"The way of the transgressor is hard." It is better to lose fortune than fair fame; and national disgrace is worse than national disaster. A convict, where he is known and remembered as such, may, because of the stain that attaches to him, toil faithfully through half a life-time, ere men take him again by the hand. And a people, stamped by their own public records as lawless and fore-sworn, may travel a long and a weary road, a reproach the while, and a by-word among nations, ere they can take an honored stand once more among the civilized powers of the earth.

In concluding this branch of the subject, we briefly group together the propositions that have been advanced.

The inhabitants of the insurrectionary States are, in contemplation of law, without exception, public enemies.

Property belonging to an enemy may, by the law of nations, be seized by the proper military authority and appropriated or destroyed.

In like manner, claims or debts due by a public enemy to an inhabitant of this country may be seized and cancelled.

The claims to service or labor upon which rests negro slavery are, in contemplation of the Constitution, in the nature of debts or *choses in action*, and may, when held by an enemy, be declared null and void.

These claims, because of the labor which they command, constitute a chief resource of the insurgents for carrying on the war, and therefore essentially tend to protract it; for which reason it is the duty of the commander-in-chief to take and cancel them.

The interests growing out of these claims have been the cause of the present insurrection, and there can be no sufficient guarantee for peace while they exist, for which reason also it becomes a duty to declare them null and void.

These claims involve a great moral wrong, which the insurrection has made

* That the Supreme Court of the United States has no right to sit in judgment upon, or to reverse, a great measure of national policy, is as certain as that the powers of that court are judicial and not legislative. We do not argue this point at length here, because it comes up more appropriately in the section treating of the constitutionality of emancipation in the loyal slave States. There the argument will be found at length, with references to the decisions of the court itself which bear upon this subject.

it legal to redress; and we are now responsible, as a nation, if we fail to redress it by their abrogation.

The President's proclamation of emancipation was legal and righteous; it was the act of the nation, and cannot, lawfully, nor without violating the national faith solemnly pledged, be revoked.

Therefore the emancipation of all the slaves in the insurrectionary portions of the Union was an act legal and irrevocable.

The constitutionality of emancipation in the loyal slave States.

As the slaveholders of the insurrectionary States, now at war with the United States, are public enemies, while the slaveholders of the border or non-insurrectionary slave States are friends entitled to all the rights of citizens, the question touching the right to confiscate and cancel the claims to service and labor held by the former is essentially a different question, based on different principles, from the question whether we have a constitutional right to take and cancel the same class of claims held by the latter.

In the preceding pages it has been shown that slavery was the cause of the present insurrection; that if slavery be suffered to continue its existence, it will remain a constant menace to the integrity of our government, and an inevitable source of future war; and that, therefore, prudence and foresight require that, for the sake of the national unity and national peace, slavery be forever abolished throughout these United States.

Though the military necessity be more urgent in the insurgent States, seeing that every slave taken or escaping from bondage is one laborer less to supply the enemy's commissariat, yet the general proposition is as true of the border States as of those in rebellion. Indeed fugitive slave law difficulties, of all others the most likely to bring on a war, would chiefly arise through refugees from border States.

The slaves of disloyal owners in these States have already been emancipated by act of Congress. There remain in bondage under State laws certainly less than three-quarters of a million, scattered over a long, narrow border strip, bounded on the north by free States, and on the south by States whence slavery has been legally banished, or else dotted in isolated parishes or counties intermixed with enfranchised slaves.

Can we maintain in perpetuity so anomalous a condition of things? Clearly not. At every step embarrassments innumerable obstruct our progress. No industry, no human sagacity, would suffice to determine the ten thousand conflicting questions that must arise out of such a chaos. Must the history of each negro be followed back, so as to determine his *status*, whether slave or free? If negroes emancipated in insurrectionary States are sold as slaves into border States, or into excepted parishes or counties, can we expect to trace the transaction? If slaves owned in border States, or in excepted parishes or counties, are sold to loyal men in insurrectionary States, are they still slaves, or do they become free? Are we to admit or to deny the constitutionality of border State laws, which arrest and imprison as vagrants, and sell into slavery to pay expenses of arrest and imprisonment, free negro emigrants from insurrectionary States? * But why multiply instances? The longer this twilight of groping transition lasts, it will be only confusion the worse confounded.

To respect and to protect such a straggling remnant of slavery, would be practically impossible, if it were desirable; and aside from its being an old

* If hereafter Attorney General Bates's decision, that a free negro is a citizen, be sustained by the Supreme Court, then, should the question come up before it, the State laws above referred to will be declared unconstitutional. But meanwhile they have not been so declared, and are in force.

The negro-excluding laws of Indiana and Illinois are in the same category.

root of bitterness left in the ground to sprout and bear fruit in the future as it has borne fruit in the past, no freedman can be assured of his liberty while there remains a spot within the Union where he can be held as a slave.

If we would act as statesmen, having in view the peace and safety of our country through all future time, we must meet the great difficulty before us broadly, effectually, honestly, and in accordance with the dictates of Christianity and civilization. The demands of honor coincide with the conditions of safety. To satisfy both, we have a great duty to perform. It is to follow the noble example of England and France, and Sweden and Denmark, and Portugal and Russia, and Holland. It is to enact, not merely that all persons held as slaves, who happened on the first of January, 1863, to be within certain insurrectionary limits, shall be free—thus leaving a narrow belt of slavery to divide our country in two, and to separate the freed States of the south from the free States of the north—it is not merely to carry out this fragmentary and imperfect scheme; it is not to do for the cause of humanity, only what we cannot help doing; it is not merely to deprive the enemy in this present war of the means that augment his strength, and enable him to protract the contest; it is by taking a brave, bold stand for human liberty, irrespective of race or color, to lay deep and firm the foundations of that domestic tranquillity which endures from generation to generation, only for those nations whose people walk in the paths of justice and mercy, approved in the sight of God and man.

It is to enact once and forever the emancipation of every slave that treads the soil of the United States. In the progress of this insurrectionary upheaval, we have reached a point at which there is neither honorable nor prudent alternative left.

Does any constitutional difficulty stand in the way?

The law or custom of all civilized nations, based on considerations of public utility, authorizes the taking of private property with just compensation for public use, when important public interests demand it. We are familiar with the operations of such a rule. When a conflagration in a city threatens to spread far, houses in the line of its progress may be seized and destroyed by the authorities in order to arrest it; and the owners are not held to have been wronged, if they are paid for such losses under an equitable appraisement. The opening of a street in improving a city, the running of a railroad, are held in this and other countries to be objects of sufficient importance to justify what the French law calls "*Appropriation forcée pour cause d'utilité publique.*"

This principle is expressly recognized by the Constitution. In that instrument there is an admission of the right to take private property, with just compensation made, for public use.* And it will not be argued that a claim for one inhabitant of the United States to the service of another, whether for a term of years or for life, is a species of property which has been constitutionally exempted from such appropriation. It is evident, that if a claim to the service of a slave cannot constitutionally be so taken and cancelled, neither can the claim to the service of an apprentice.

Thus the right to declare compensated emancipation in the United States is clear, provided important public interests demand it. But we have already shown that the public interests demanding such a measure in this case are the highest and the most vital that ever presented themselves to the councils of a nation.

The right referred to is vested in the national legislature. If technical proof of this be demanded, it is to be found in a few brief propositions.

1. The Constitution (section 8) confers on Congress certain essential powers; as to collect taxes, without which no government can be supported.

2. The Constitution (same section) authorizes Congress to "make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" these powers.

* Amendments to the Constitution, Art. 5.

3. An insurrection extending over eleven of the United States prevents, throughout a considerable portion of the Union, the possibility of carrying into execution the essential powers thus granted to Congress.

4. Because of the resistance offered by the insurrectionary States to these constitutional powers, it becomes the duty of Congress to pass all laws that are necessary and proper, not only, by successfully terminating the war, to enforce these powers in the present, but to secure their supremacy in the future; in other words, to insure permanent obedience to the laws; thus averting anarchy.

All this will be conceded; but a question remains, who is to judge what laws are necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers expressly conferred on Congress by the Constitution, and which are thus obstructed and defeated?

Or, to put directly the case in point, if Congress, showing the deep conviction that has come over the nation as this contest proceeded, should reach the conclusion that there is no effectual means to secure, throughout the future, peaceful obedience to the laws, except the eradication of slavery, and should act accordingly, is such action constitutional and final? In the selection of the means to effect this constitutional object, is Congress the sole judge of their propriety and necessity? Or is the question as to the fitness of these means a judicial as well as a legislative question?

We must discriminate here. It would undoubtedly be competent for the Supreme Court, if the question came legitimately before it, to decide in a special case whether Congress has the right, under the Constitution, to take private property, with just compensation, for public use. That is a judicial question. But when a vast system of claims is to be thus taken for a great political end—when this is done as the only effectual means to preserve the integrity of the Union, or to bring a war to a successful issue, or to establish lasting peace, and when the matter to be decided is, whether this taking is the most wise or appropriate means to secure these all-important objects—that is a question of statesmanship, of governmental discretion, of political expediency, and, therefore, purely legislative. It is not competent for the Supreme Court to sit in judgment on the wisdom of a great measure of national policy.

Whenever the judicial branch of the government assumes, and is permitted to exercise, such a power, the government itself will be in the hands, not of the representatives of the people, elected by the people, but of a few men, (at the present ten only,) nominated by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and holding their offices for life. The trust which, by the Constitution, is committed to the personal judgment and discretion of the national legislature, and for which the members of that legislature are responsible only to their constituents, the people, will have been usurped by another branch of the government to which the Constitution assigns no such trust, grants no such discretion.

Nothing would be more radically subversive of our institutions than such a usurpation of jurisdiction. If it were consummated, we should be living under an oligarchy, not under a republic.

But we need be under no apprehension that it ever will be. The Supreme Court itself, speaking by the mouth of one of its most distinguished presiding officers, has expressly disclaimed the possession of any such authority.

In the well-known case of *McCulloch* against the State of Maryland * Chief Justice Marshall delivered the decision of the Supreme Court; and by that decision the following principles were established:

1. The construction of the words "necessary and proper," as employed by the framers of the Constitution in the above connexion. The Chief Justice says:

"The term necessary does not import an absolute physical necessity so strong

* February term, 1819; 4 Wheaton's Rep., 316. Unwilling here to multiply words, I pray reference to the decision itself.

that one thing to which another may be termed necessary cannot exist without that other."

2. As to the degree of the necessity which renders constitutional a law framed to carry a constitutional power into execution, the rule by this decision is :

"If a certain means to carry into effect any of the powers expressly given by the Constitution to the government of the Union be an appropriate measure, not prohibited by the Constitution, the degree of its necessity is a question of legislative discretion, not of judicial cognizance."

3. But still more explicitly is the question answered, who is to be the judge of the appropriations and necessity of the means to be employed, thus :

"The government which has a right to do an act, and has imposed upon it the duty of performing that act, must, according to the dictates of reason, be allowed to select the means."

Thus, then, the matter stands: The powers to lay and collect taxes, to exercise authority over forts and arsenals of the United States, to suppress insurrection, and various others equally essential, are expressly given by the Constitution to Congress. It is the right and duty of Congress to carry these powers into effect. In case of obstruction or defeat of existing laws framed to that intent, it is the right and duty of Congress to select such means and pass such additional laws as may be necessary and proper to overcome such obstruction and enforce obedience to such laws. These means must not be prohibited by the Constitution; but whether they are the most prudent or the most effectual means, or in what degree they are necessary, are matters over which the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction. As Chief Justice Marshall has elsewhere in this decision expressed it, for the Supreme Court to undertake to inquire into the degree of their necessity, "would be to pass the line which circumscribes the judicial department and to tread on legislative ground."

There must, of course, be congruity or relevancy between the power to be enforced and the means proposed to enforce it. While Congress is to judge the degree of necessity or propriety of these means, they must not be such as to be devoid of obvious connexion with the object to be attained.

In this case, the objects to be attained are the enforcement of the laws, the suppression of the rebellion, the restoration and preservation of peace, and the maintenance of the national unity.

But these laws are resisted, and this insurrection prevails, and the national unity is violated in those States, and in those States only, in which the life-long claims to the service or labor of persons of African descent are held under State laws. In States where these claims are comparatively few, as in Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, disaffection only prevails; while in States where the number of slaves approaches or exceeds that of whites, as in South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, insurrection against lawful authority is frequent and outspoken; the insurrectionary acts of these States being avowedly based on the allegation that slavery is not safe under the present constitutionally-elected President, and that its permanent preservation can be insured by the disruption of the national unity alone.*

All this is matter of history. And there would be as much propriety in denying the connexion between the sun and the light of day as that between slavery and the rebellion.

This point settled, nothing remains to be determined except the question whether, under existing circumstances, emancipation be, or be not, the policy most fitting and wise—the policy best calculated to assure, in the future, the peaceful execution of the law. And this, "according to the dictates of reason," (to repeat Chief Justice Marshall's words,) must be left to Congress to decide. If Congress believes that emancipation is no longer a question of sectional in-

* The official proof of this assertion has already been furnished.

terference, but of national preservation, it has the right to judge and the constitutional right to act upon that judgment. If Congress believes that, in order to enforce law and suppress insurrection, it is necessary and proper to take and cancel all claims to life-long service or labor held in the slave States; and if claims to service or labor, whether for years or for life, held by one inhabitant of the United States against another, be a species of property not specially exempted by the Constitution from seizure for public use, then an act of compensated emancipation is strictly constitutional.

In proceeding to consummate this measure it is evidently fitting and proper that, in the preamble to such an act, there should be plainly set forth the causes and considerations which impelled to so solemn and momentous a decision.

The substance of the argument here made amounts to this—that, as to the claims to service or labor by persons of African descent, held by inhabitants of insurrectionary States or by disloyal inhabitants of other States, it is lawful to confiscate and cancel them without compensation; while, as to such claims held by loyal men in non-insurrectionary States, it is legal to take them, making just compensation.

In other words, in the former case uncompensated emancipation; in the latter, compensated emancipation, is in accordance with law and permitted by the Constitution.

That is the legal aspect. In a humanitarian view, emancipation is one of the highest duties of Christian civilization.

CHAPTER III.

THE FUTURE IN THE UNITED STATES OF THE AFRICAN RACE.

Among the problems connected with the future destiny of our country, this is one of the most important. And on no other great national question have more erroneous ideas prevailed, both among ourselves and among those who have looked on, even with favoring eyes, watching the progress of our republican experiment.

There are evils so vast and radical that nothing short of a bloody revolution has hitherto been found sufficient to extirpate them. So, the eradication of slavery throughout a country containing four millions of slaves, estimated by their masters as property worth twelve or fifteen hundred millions of dollars. So (a difficulty greater still) the eradication of that prejudice of race and color which first suggested to the cupidity of white men the exaction of forced labor from negroes, and has ever since been fed and fostered through the influence of the abuse to which it gave birth.

Such a revolution may bring about changes of national opinion and national condition which wise and philosophical writers had pronounced to be beyond the limits of possibility. Thus De Tocqueville, when, in his work on American Democracy, he said: "To induce the whites to abandon the opinion they have conceived of the moral and intellectual inferiority of their former slaves the negroes must change, but as long as this opinion exists they cannot change."*

This would make the future of the American negro, free or slave, absolutely

* "Democracy in America," by Alexis de Tocqueville, Cambridge edition, 1862, vol. 1, p. 459.

De Tocqueville's chapter on the black population of the United States is one of the saddest and dreariest ever penned by a statesman. How just his observation, (p. 457,) that "of all the ills which threaten the future of the Union, the most formidable arises from the presence of a black population upon its territory." He saw the impending danger. Is it strange that, living when he did, he could not see the way out?

hopeless; but no absolutely hopeless future exists, under the economy of God, in this world of progress.

There never were good reasons for saying this. But to say it to-day would be far more inexcusable than to have said it when De Tocqueville wrote. We have gathered, during the vast upheavals of the last three years, such experience as ages of undisturbed monotony might fail to furnish. Events have occurred which no human foresight could anticipate. Contingencies have arisen which not only convulse our political world, but stir to their foundations the social elements of society around us.

The whites have changed, and are still rapidly changing, their opinion of the negro. And the negro, in his new condition as freedman, is himself, to some extent, a changed being. No one circumstance has tended so much to these results as the display of manhood in negro soldiers. Though there are higher qualities than strength and physical courage, yet, in our present stage of civilization, there are no qualities which command from the masses more respect.

But De Tocqueville could never have imagined, even as a remote possibility, the raising and equipping in the United States of a hundred thousand negro troops.

His anticipations turned in a different direction. He did not look forward to an insurrection of the whites against the government; he predicted an insurrection of slaves against their masters. He predicted further, that emancipation itself would not avert this catastrophe; but this last prediction was based upon the assumption that, free or slave, the whites would never accord to the blacks their civil rights. He says: "I am obliged to confess that I do not regard the abolition of slavery as a means of warding off the struggle of the two races in the southern States. The negroes may long remain slaves without complaining, but if they are once raised to the level of freemen they will soon revolt at being deprived of almost all their civil rights."*

If De Tocqueville's premises were just, we might admit his conclusion. We cannot expect, in a democratic republic, to maintain domestic tranquillity, if we deprive millions of freemen of their civil rights.

Public opinion may not, at the present time, have reached this conviction, but it is fast approaching it. Three-fourths of the States might not to-day, but ere long they will, pass some such amendment to the Constitution as this: "Slavery shall not be permitted, and no discrimination shall be made, as to the civil or political rights of person, because of color."

Whenever we shall have so amended the Constitution the path before us will be plain and safe. But short of entire justice there is no permanent security.

In the immediate exigencies of our present situation is to be found strong additional motive for such an act. In withholding from the freedman his civil and political rights we leave disfranchised, at a critical juncture, four millions of the most loyal portion of our population. Besides the essential injustice of this, its political results might be of a serious and disastrous character. We need the negro not only as a soldier to aid in quelling the rebellion, but as a loyal citizen to assist in reconstructing on a permanently peaceful and orderly basis the insurrectionary States.

In view of such considerations the commission regard it of great importance that, before receiving back into political fellowship the insurgent portions of the Union, it should be legally established as one of the principles imperative in reconstruction, that, in the Constitution of the States when taken back, all freemen shall be secured in equal rights; thus practically carrying out the section of the Constitution which provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government.

Aside from any special consideration, however, what, in a general way, may we expect from the freedman, if we assure to him his rights? We repeat here,

* "Democracy in America," vol. 1, p. 486.

as fully confirmed by all our subsequent experience, what we said nine months since in our preliminary report :

"The observations of the commission in the sections of country visited by them, together with the evidence obtained from those having most experience among freemen, justify the conclusion that the African race, as found among us, lacks no essential aptitude for civilization. In a general way the negro yields willingly to its restraints, and enters upon its duties, not with alacrity only, but with evident pride and increase of self-respect. His personal rights as a freedman once recognized in law and assured in practice, there is little reason to doubt that he will become a useful member of the great industrial family of nations. Once released from the disabilities of bondage, he will somewhere find, and will maintain, his own appropriate social position."*

What that precise position will be, whether we shall find a fair proportion of our colored population worthy competitors with whites in departments of art and science and literature, we have, at this time, no means of determining. The essential is, that the enfranchised negro is as capable of taking care of himself and his family as any other portion of our people. On no one point have the commission found more convincing testimony than on this.

In the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Baltimore, Louisville, St. Louis, and elsewhere, the commission found a numerous free colored population supporting themselves, under grievous and depressing disabilities, without any aid whatever even from those legal sources appointed for the relief of indigent whites. They are not admitted to almshouses. They obtain no county or parish relief. Scarcely any beggars are found among them. Like the quakers, they maintain their own poor. When a case occurs in which a family is unable to meet the expenses of sickness, or perhaps the cost of a funeral, it is among themselves alone that a subscription paper, usually called a "pony purse," passes in aid of the sufferers. A most striking incident illustrative of this peculiarity among them came to the knowledge of the commission when visiting St. Louis. At the commencement of the war there were about five thousand free colored people in that city. During a portion of the years 1861 and 1862, in consequence of the disturbed condition of Missouri and the frequent raids that desolated that State, great distress prevailed, and many persons from the country, both white and colored, took refuge in St. Louis. Wages fell to twenty-five cents a day, and even at that rate labor was scarce. Under these circumstances the suffering was so general that great exertions were made for its relief. For many months throughout these two years the city expended two hundred dollars a month to keep the unemployed from starving, and in the winter season from freezing. The "Provident Association" spent five thousand dollars; the "Society of St. Vincent de Paul" ten thousand. Private individuals contributed largely. In the management of these various charities no discrimination was made as to color. The total number relieved was about ten thousand, and out of that number two persons only were colored. There were but two *applications* for relief from colored persons, both women; one bed-ridden, the other a cripple. These facts were communicated to the commission by the register of the city of St. Louis—a gentleman who was himself one of the managers in the distribution of the relief funds referred to. The testimony of all the gentlemen concerned in the management of the various relief societies was, he said, to the same effect: that "the colored people asked for nothing." The same was found true among the free negroes in Canada West, as will be seen by examining the supplementary report of one of the members of the commission, who visited that country and took voluminous testimony as to the character and condition of the refugees who have settled there.

It would be difficult to find stronger proof of the ability and willingness of

* "Preliminary Report of the Commission," p. 34.

poor blacks to maintain themselves than is shown in cases where they "hire themselves," as it is called, and still pay their way. We have given two examples of this in this chapter on "slavery," (see page 68, *et seq., ante*;) and they but represent hundreds of similar cases to be found in all the chief cities of the south. In the one, it will be remembered, a mother paid two hundred and sixty dollars a year to be allowed the privilege of supporting herself and two children by washing. What white washerwoman would like to undertake that? In the other case a man and his wife paid three hundred and seventy-two dollars a year, throughout eleven years, for permission to labor and to feed and clothe their children until they were old enough to work; and then they were taken from them. How few white laborers would stand up at all under the burden of such a capitation tax? How few, under circumstances of such cruel discouragement, would have maintained, as these two slaves did, a comfortable home, tidily kept, and children clean, well clad, and thriving?

One hears current among slaveholders the assertion that negroes emancipated and left to themselves are worthless and helpless, and are sure in the end to become a burden on the community. But the commission has not found in a single locality occupied by numbers of free negroes proof that there is any truth in such an opinion; on the contrary, the actual facts are all against it. In many free States colored emigrants are required by law to give bond that they will not become a county charge. There is no class of day-laborers from whom, with equal justice, the same demand might not be made.

There came to the knowledge of the commission in New Orleans a fact which, more strikingly perhaps than any other they have met with, bears testimony to the ability of the colored population, when emancipated, to take care of themselves.

The commission ascertained that the free colored people of Louisiana, in the year 1860, paid taxes on an assessment of thirteen millions. But by the census of 1860 the free colored population of that State is put at 18,647. This would give an average for each person of about seven hundred dollars of property.

It is probable, however, that the actual average is considerably less than this. Those best informed on the subject expressed to a member of the commission who visited New Orleans the opinion, that the census return was below the truth, and that, in 1860, there were probably in Louisiana twenty-five thousand free colored persons. Assuming this to be the actual number, then the average wealth of each is *five hundred and twenty-five dollars*.

But the average amount of property to each person throughout the loyal free States is estimated at four hundred and eighty-four dollars only. It follows, that the free colored people of Louisiana are, on the average, richer by seven and a half per cent. than the people of the northern States.* And this occurs, it should be remembered, under many civil disabilities, which are a great pecuniary injury—seriously restricting the means of accumulating property.

It is not only as individuals, but, so far as they have had opportunity to show it, in a collective capacity, that these people appear to manage well. We have the following testimony from a well known and respected citizen of Louisville:

Question. "Throughout the State do the colored people manage their own church affairs?"

Answer. "Entirely. Nobody has anything to do with them but themselves. Here is a curious fact to show what their capacity is. A great many of the churches now owned by them had been failures in the hands of white people. The negroes bought and paid for them, and have improved them very much since the purchase. Mr. Adams's church is a much finer one now than when we

* See also, for the above estimate of average wealth and population, "National Almanac" for 1863, pp. 147 and 309. The average wealth in Great Britain and Ireland is *seven hundred and seven dollars* for each person.—*Same almanac*, p. 146.

sold it to them. Mr. Smethern's church was built by white people who were not able to pay for it, and was then bought by the negroes. Nobody would suppose it now to be the same house, its appearance is so much changed for the better. And that is very common. They have much taste about such things."

Upon the whole no fear is more groundless than that the result of emancipation will be to throw the negroes as a burden on the community.

There is another popular idea in regard to the effect of emancipation, which has been used for political effect. This idea is based on an imaginary state of things, which happens to be the very reverse of the truth. It is alleged that so soon as the negroes are freed they will swarm to the north in search of work, and thus become the competitors of the laboring whites. Beyond all doubt they have a right to do this; and if they did, no just man would complain of it. But, in point of fact, no such thing will happen, *unless emancipation be denied.*

We repeat here, as applicable to the entire negro population of this continent, what we predicted in our preliminary report of the freedmen of South Carolina:

"There is no disposition in these people to go north. General Saxton, who has had eighteen thousand freedmen under his care, offered them papers for that purpose, but not one availed himself of the offer. They are equally averse to the idea of emigrating to Africa.* These feelings are universal among them. The local attachments of the negro are eminently strong, and the southern climate suits him far better than ours. If slavery be re-established in the insurrectionary States the north will indeed be flooded with fugitives fleeing from bondage, and the fears of competition in labor sought to be excited in the minds of northern workingmen will then have some plausible foundation. But if emancipation be carried out the stream of emigration will be from the north to the south, not from the south to the northern States. The only attraction which the north, with its winters of snow and ice, offers to the negro is, that it is free soil. Let the south once offer the same attraction, and the temptation of its genial climate, coupled with the fact that there the blacks almost equal the whites in number, will be irresistible. A few years will probably see half the free negro population now residing among us crossing Mason and Dixon's line to join the emancipated freedmen of the south."† This is a practical illustration of an important principle, to wit: that a primary law governing the voluntary movements of peoples is that of thermal lines.

The commission found overwhelming evidence as to the truth of the above opinion in Canada West. Among the refugees there there is not a single feeling so strong, or so nearly universal, as their longing to return to the southern land of their birth at the earliest moment when they shall be assured that it is purged from slavery. One of the commission says, in his supplemental report already referred to, "If slavery is utterly abolished in the United States no more colored people will emigrate to Canada, and most of those now there will soon leave it." There can be no doubt about this. Among the hundreds who spoke about it, only one dissented from the strong expression of desire to "go home." In their belief, too, they agreed with the Rev. Mr. Kinnard, one of their clergy, who said to us: "If freedom is established in the United States there will be one great black streak reaching from here to the uttermost parts of the south." Even those who by years of toil have obtained comfortable, well stocked farms, worth ten or twenty thousand dollars, avowed their deter-

* Since writing the above, the following testimony was taken by the commission in Louisville:

Colonel Hodges, who had lived all his life among slaves, deposed: "The State of Kentucky has appropriated five thousand dollars a year for several years to aid the Colonization Society in sending off the free blacks, but they have never been able to get *more than two* to apply."

† Preliminary Report, pp. 13 and 14.

mination to abandon all—to sell out and depart as soon as they could do so without imperilling their personal freedom.

Emancipation will directly tend to denude the north of its negro population. One circumstance that will materially hasten this result is, that the personal prejudice against negroes as a race is stronger in the northern than in the southern States, and at least as strong in Canada as in any portion of the Union. Of this our commission had abundant proof.

Mr. George Brown, a member of the Canadian Parliament, deposed before the commission: "I think the prejudice against the colored people is stronger here than in the States."

Mr. Sinclair, of Chatham, Canada West, said: "Many of the colored people, even in this town, say, that if they could have the same privileges in the States that they have here, they would not remain here a moment." * * * "In this county there is one township (that of Orford) where no colored man is allowed to settle." The colored people of Canada themselves testified to the same effect. Mrs. Brown, of St. Catharine's, deposed: "I find more prejudice here than I did in York State. When I was at home I could go anywhere; but here, my goodness! you get an insult on every side."

Mrs. Susan Boggs, (colored,) also of St. Catharine's, said: "If it was not for the Queen law we would be mobbed here, and could not stay in this house. The prejudice is a great deal worse here than it is in the States."

A colored woman living in a cabin near Colchester said "she was from Virginia, and the prejudice was 'a heap' stronger in Canada than at home." "The people," she added, "seemed to think the blacks wern't folks anyway." She was anxious to go back. The home of the American negro is in the southern States. Let it be made a free home, and he will seek, he will desire, no other.

Whether, as a freedman, in a southern home, the negro will live down the cruel prejudice which has followed him, increasing in virulence, to a British province, some, with De Tocqueville, will continue to doubt. But powerful agencies are at work in his favor, some of terrible character. Such were the New York riots. Such, more recently, were the atrocities committed at Fort Pillow.

We have found ourselves called upon to interpose in favor of the outraged and the unprotected. But such interposition tends to create, even in minds of ordinary sensibility, good will and sympathy towards the sufferers whom we interpose to protect.

It will have a tendency to increase harmony between the two races, if the colored people, whether in the north or the south, refrain from settling in colonies or suburbs by themselves; for such separation tends to keep up alienation of feeling, and to nourish the prejudices of race. They will do well, therefore, to mingle their dwellings or farms with those of the whites; for the effect of this will be to take off the edge of national prejudice, and weaken the feeling which regards them as a separate and alien race.

Some may believe that the effect of such commingling will be to introduce amalgamation between the races; others, that such amalgamation is the natural and proper solution of the problem. We believe neither the one nor the other.

In the first place, such evidence in this matter as the commission have obtained goes to show that, at least in a northern climate, the mixed race is inferior, in physical power and in health, to the pure race, black or white. A member of our commission carefully investigated the condition of the refugees of mixed blood in Canada, and took evidence as to their health, physical stamina, and power of increase. He found them mostly of lymphatic temperament, with marks of scrofulous or strumous disposition, as shown in the pulpy appearance of portions of the face and neck, in the spongy gums and glistening teeth. There is a general prevalence of phthisical diseases.

Dr. Mack, of St. Catharine's, testifies: "The mixed races are the most un-

healthy, and the pure blacks the least so. The disease they suffer most from is pulmonary. Where there is not real tubercular affection of the lungs, there are bronchitis and pulmonary affections. I have the idea that they die out when mixed, and that this climate will completely efface them. I think the pure blacks will live."

General Tullock, of the British army, one of the authors of four volumes of military statistics, writes to one of the members of our commission: "The mulatto race are seldom employed in our army, chiefly owing to the want of that physical stamina which render the pure negro better fitted for the duties of a soldier or a laborer."

Dr. Fisher, of Malden, Canada, thinks that the mulattoes of Canada cannot maintain their numbers without assistance from emigration.

This is in accordance with the census returns of the free colored population in some of the northern States, where most of them are of mixed blood. A member of the commission gives, in his supplemental report, a table of the births, marriages and deaths among the colored population of Boston for eight years, namely, from 1855 to 1862, both inclusive. It shows 304 births, 316 marriages, and 500 deaths. In every one of these years the deaths exceeded the births, and in 1855, 1858, and 1860, the births were less than the marriages. This is the more remarkable when we take into account what the register of the city, in furnishing the above table, states, namely, that the number of marriages among the colored people was fifty per cent. more in proportion to population than among the whites; being among the former 1 in 58, and the latter only 1 in 87.54.

The United States census for 1860 shows, in several of the other States, similar results. In Providence the deaths among the free colored are over four per cent. a year. In Philadelphia, during the six months preceding the census, there were, among these people, 148 births to 306 deaths; the deaths being more than double the births.* The same census shows that the total free colored population of the Union has increased about one per cent. a year during the last decade; and this includes slaves liberated and slaves escaped from their masters during that period. The actual rate of natural increase is certainly less than half that of the slaves, which, from 1850 to 1860, was 23.38 per cent., say two and a third per cent. annually.

It is sometimes inferred from this that the slaves live in greater comfort than the free colored people, and that the latter cannot take as good care of themselves as masters take of their slaves. But the facts which have come to our knowledge touching the actual condition of these two classes, the slave and the free colored, are wholly at variance with any such conclusion. We believe the chief reason of the small rate of increase to be, that the proportion of mulattoism among the free colored is much greater than among slaves; and that the mulattoes, certainly in northern latitudes, are less healthy and prolific than the pure blacks.

In support of the opinion that the same may be predicted of these two classes in southern States, it may be alleged that a cold climate is, in all probability, as little suited to the pure blacks originally from the torrid zones of Africa as to the mulatto, with a cross of Anglo-Saxon blood; and that if, in such a climate, the mortality among the mixed race is greater than among purer blacks, the climate is not likely to be the sole cause.

It is certain, however, that, both as regards blacks and mulattoes, their mortality, as compared with whites, essentially depends upon the climate. As this is an important matter the commission has spent considerable time and labor in collecting reliable statistics which throw light upon it.† The following table,

* Preliminary Report on the Eighth Census, 1860, p. 6.

† In this they have been greatly aided by Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Boston. That gentleman not only kindly opened to the commission the treasure of his valuable statistical library, but has personally superintended some of the researches touching this matter.

the most exhaustive summary, probably, that has yet been made public in connexion with this subject, was carefully made up from the materials obtained.

Table of comparative mortality among white and colored persons in eleven cities of the United States.

Place.	Period.	No. of years.	Summary of annual population.		Number of deaths.		Population to one death.	
			White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Boston.....	1725 to 1774; 1855 to { 1859; 1861 and 1862. }	57	{ 689,000 1,188,452	{ 59,500 15,620	{ 23,750 27,522	{ 4,000 500	{ 29.10 43.18	{ 14.90 31.24
New Bedford...	1861-'62-'63.....	3	65,259	4,746	1,550	179	42.09	26.51
Providence.....	1840 to 1863.....	24	958,028	35,349	20,744	1,306	46.25	27.06
New York.....	1821-'24-'29-'31-'36-'38 -'62.	38	15,427,466	531,544	479,879	20,428	32.14	25.39
Buffalo.....	1854-'58-'62-'63.....	7	530,582	5,466	14,013	120	37.86	45.55†
Philadelphia....	1821 to 1862.....	42	12,466,457	750,996	269,824	26,397	46.22	28.45
Baltimore.....	1818-'24-'25-'27-'29-'33 -'34-'36-'63.	38	4,294,476	859,025	107,623	26,551	39.90	32.34
Washington.....	1849 to 1860.....	12	455,754	126,305	8,869	2,723	51.38	46.36†
Charleston.....	1828 to 1857.....	30	457,756	523,536	13,945	16,868	32.83	31.03
New Orleans....	1849-'50-'56, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of 1855; 1860.	4 $\frac{2}{3}$	547,523	121,343	32,143	6,277	17.03	19.51
Memphis.....	1851 to 1853.....	3	24,126	8,043	1,406	428	17.17	18.79
Eleven cities..	Total.....	.....	37,104,879	3,031,473	1,001,268	106,217	37.57	28.54
							<i>Per cent.</i> 2.699	<i>Per cent.</i> 35.03

The total sum of white lives upon which the above calculations are based is, as will be observed, upwards of thirty-seven millions; of colored lives upwards of three millions; while the deaths among whites are over one million, and among the colored over a hundred thousand. The general inference from records on so large a scale may be taken as substantially correct, even if we admit the probability of partial inaccuracies in some of the returns.

Thus we reach several interesting facts. The rate of annual deaths among the whites is less than two and three-quarters per cent., or about one to every thirty-seven of the living: among the colored about three and a half per cent., or one in every twenty-eight; [or, exactly, 1 in 37.57 whites against 1 in 28.54 colored.]

We remark, further, that the mortality diminishes as we approach our own time, in Boston especially. In that city, between 1725 and 1774, the average annual mortality was, among whites 1 in 29.10, and among colored 1 in 14.9; whereas, from 1855 to 1862, it was but 1 in 43 among whites, and 1 in 31 among colored. This accords with the well-known fact that the average length of life in the United States is greater in this century than it was in the last.

Again, the table shows that the mortality among blacks in the northern cities is considerably greater than among whites, while in the southern cities it averages about the same.

As the returns from which this table is compiled do not distinguish between blacks and mulattoes, it gives us no information as to the relative mortality among these two classes. On that point it behooves us to abstain from confident generalizing in the absence of more exact and more extended statistical data. This,

* This being the sole exception, among northern cities, to what seems the general rule, to wit, that the mortality among blacks is much greater than among whites, we may reasonably suppose some inaccuracy in returns.

† The great apparent salubrity among both classes in Washington is not, probably, to be ascribed either to the climate or the mode of life, but to the fact that a large proportion of the population are mere sojourners there, for a few years, during the working period of life when the rate of mortality is lowest.

however, we may say : It would appear that there are certain races of men, the cross between which produces a race quite equal to either of the progenitors. This is said to be true of the Turk and the African. It may be that the Anglo-Saxon and the African, extreme varieties, are less suited to each other, and that the mixed race degenerates. Indeed, so far as a limited range of facts go, there seems a probability in favor of the opinion expressed by a member of the commission that "the mulatto, considered in his animal nature, lacks the innervation and spring of the pure blacks and whites," and that "the organic inferiority is shown in less power of resisting destructive agencies ; in less fecundity and less longevity."

If this be so, then amalgamation of these two races is in itself a physical evil injurious to both ; a practice which ought to be discouraged by public opinion, and avoided by all who consider it a duty, as parents, to transmit to their offspring the best conditions for sound health and physical well-being. Like other evils of the kind, however, this is beyond the legitimate reach of legislation.

The commission believe that the effect of general emancipation will be to discourage amalgamation. It is rare in Canada, and public opinion there, among blacks as well as whites, is against it.

Bishop Green, of the Methodist church, Canada, deposed : "You do not see any of our respectable people here marrying any persons but their own associates."

John Kinney, an intelligent colored man, said : "The majority of the colored people don't like the intermarriage of colored and white people."

Colonel Stevenson said : "The colored people don't like to have one of their color marry a white woman." Such marriages do occur in Canada, but they are rare.

De Tocqueville had already remarked that emancipation, which might be supposed to favor amalgamation, does, in point of fact, repress it.*

Amalgamation, in its worst form, is the offspring of slavery. The facts seem to indicate that with the abolition of slavery it will materially diminish, though it may be doubted whether it will ever wholly disappear.

Aside from this apparently injurious mingling of blood, the social influence of the two races on each other, so soon as their reciprocal relations shall be based on justice, will, beyond question, be mutually beneficial. There are elements in the character of each calculated to exert a happy influence on the other.

The Anglo-Saxon race, with great force of character, much mental activity, an unflagging spirit of enterprise, has a certain hardness, a stubborn will, only moderate geniality, a lack of habitual cheerfulness. Its intellectual powers are stronger than its social instincts. The head predominates over the heart. There is little that is emotional in its religion. It is not devoid of instinctive devotion, but neither is such devotion a ruling element. It is a race more calculated to call forth respect than love ; better fitted to do than to enjoy.

The African race is, in many respects, the reverse of this. Genial, lively, docile, emotional, the affections rule ; the social instincts maintain the ascendant. Except under cruel repression, its cheerfulness and love of mirth overflow with the exuberance of childhood. It is devotional by feeling. It is a knowing rather than a thinking race. Its perceptive faculties are stronger than its reflective powers. It is well fitted to occupy useful stations in life ; but such as require quick observation rather than comprehensive views or strong sense. It is little given to stirring enterprise, but rather to quiet accumulation. It is not a race that will ever take a lead in the material improvement of the world ; but

* "Democracy in America," vol. 1, p. 462.

it will make for itself, whenever it has fair play, respectable positions, comfortable homes.*

As regards the virtues of humility, loving kindness, resignation under adversity, reliance on Divine Providence, this race exhibits these, as a general rule, in a more marked manner than does the Anglo-Saxon. Nor do we find among them a spirit of revenge or blood-thirstiness, or rancorous ill will towards their oppressors.† The exceptions to this rule, notwithstanding the great temptations to which the race have been exposed, are very rare. No race of men appears better to have obeyed the injunction not to return evil for evil, or to have acted more strictly in the spirit of the text: "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord."

With time, as civilization advances, these Christian graces of meekness and long suffering will be rated higher than the world rates them now. With time, if we but treat these people in a Christian spirit, we shall have our reward. The softening influence of their genial spirit, diffused throughout the community, will make itself felt as an element of improvement in the national character.

And, on the other hand, they will learn much and gain much from us. They will gain in force of character, in mental cultivation, in self-reliance, in enterprise, in breadth of views and habits of generalization. Our influence over them, if we treat them well, will be powerful for good.‡

If we treat them well! But everything depends upon that. There depends upon it not alone the future of four millions and a half of people, native born, and who will remain, for good or for evil, in the land of their birth, but also, looking to the immediate present, there depends, to a certain extent, the likelihood of thoroughly and speedily putting down the present rebellion. In this connexion we deem it useful here to repeat what we already suggested in our preliminary report:

"Every aggression, every act of injustice committed by a northern man against unoffending fugitives from despotism, every insult offered by the base prejudice of our race to a colored man because of his African descent, is not only a breach of humanity, an offence against civilization, but it is also an act which gives aid and comfort to the enemy. The report of it goes abroad—penetrates into the enemy's country. So far as its influence there extends, the effect is to deter the slave from leaving his master—therefore to secure to that master a bread-producer, and, by the same act, to deprive the Union of a colored soldier, and compel the government, by conscription, to withdraw a laborer from a northern farm. The practical effect, therefore, of abuse and injury to colored people in these days, is not alone to disgrace the authors of such acts, but to compel conscription, and to strip the north, already scant of working hands, of the laborers and the artisans that remain to her. Thousands of fields owned by white men may remain untilled—thousands of hearths owned by white men

* "The surest sign of their thrift is the appearance of their dwelling-houses, farms, stock, tools, and the like. In these, moreover, we find encouraging signs for the negro, because they show that he feels so strongly the family instinct, and the desire to possess land and a dwelling place."

† Canada is full of men and women who, in the first half of their lives, were witnesses and sufferers of such indignities and wrongs as would burn into most white men's souls, and make them pass the last half in plotting vengeance. Not so these people. They cherish no spirit of vengeance, and seem to have no grudge against their oppressors. The memory and recital of their wrongs do not arouse such bitter feelings and call out such maledictions as would certainly be heard from white men of similar experience. A single instance only is recollected in which a feeling of unsatisfied vengeance was manifested; but many are recalled where the old master and mistress were spoken of with kindness, and regret expressed that they would not be seen again.

‡ Mr. McCullum, principal of the high school, Hamilton, Canada, said: "Colored people brought up among whites look better than others. Their rougher, harsher features disappear. I think that colored children brought up among white people look better than their parents."

may be made desolate—all as the direct result of the ill treatment of the colored race.

“Such a spirit is not treasonable in the usual sense of that term; yet its results are the same as those of treason itself. It becomes, therefore, in a military point of view, of the highest importance that all wanton acts of aggression by soldiers or civilians, whether against refugees, or against free negroes heretofore settled in the north, should be promptly and resolutely repressed, and the penalties of the law, in every such case, vigorously enforced. A prudent regard for our own safety and welfare, if no higher motive prompt, demands the taking of such precaution.

“We have imposed upon ourselves an additional obligation to see justice and humanity exercised towards these people in accepting their services as soldiers. It would be a degree of baseness, of which we hope our country is incapable, to treat with contumely the defenders of the Union, the men who shall have confronted death on the battle-field, side by side with the bravest of our own race, in a struggle in which the stake is the existence in peace and in their integrity of these United States.

“We are unjust to our enemies if we deny that this struggle has been a hard-fought one, contested bravely and with varying success. A people with an element of semi-barbarism in their society, giving birth to habits of violence and of lawless daring, are, in some respects, better prepared for war than one which stands on a higher plane of Christian civilization. Add to this that our task is the more arduous, because to quell the rebellion we have had to become the invaders. Under these circumstances, can we overlook the fact that several hundred thousand able-bodied men, detached from the labor ranks of the enemy and incorporated into the army of the north, may essentially influence the decision of the issue?

“There is an additional reason why a considerable portion of the Union armies should be made up of persons of African descent. The transformation of the slave society of the south into free society, no longer properly a question, has become a necessity of our national existence. Reflecting men have already reached the conclusion, and the mass of our people are attaining to it day by day, that the sole condition of permanent peace on this continent is the eradication of negro slavery. But the history of the world furnishes no example of an enslaved race which won its freedom without exertion of its own. That the indiscriminate massacres of a servile insurrection have been spared us, as addition to the horrors of a civil war, is due, it would seem, rather to that absence of revenge and blood-thirstiness which characterizes this race, than to the lack either of courage or of any other quality that makes the hardy combatant; for these the negro appears, so far as we have tried him in civilized warfare, to possess. And in such warfare it is fitting that the African race seek its own social salvation. The negro must fight for emancipation if he is to be emancipated.

“If, then, emancipation be the price of national unity and of peace, and if the people to be emancipated must draw the sword in their own cause, then is the future welfare of the white race in our country indissolubly connected with an act of justice on our part towards people of another race; then is it the sole condition under which we may expect, and, if history speaks truth, the sole condition under which we shall attain domestic tranquillity that we shall give the negro an opportunity of working out on those battle-fields that are to decide our own national destiny *his* destiny, whether as slave or as freedman, at the same time.”

The commission have been instructed to report how colored freedmen “can be most usefully employed in the service of the government for the suppression of the rebellion.” The above remarks may suffice as the record of their profound conviction that no more effectual aid can be had in the speedy suppression

of the rebellion and the restoration of permanent peace than is to be obtained by inducing the hearty co-operation of these freedmen, and by giving full scope to their energies as military laborers and soldiers during the continuance of the war.*

But to give full scope to their energies in war we must not treat them as step-children. It is so manifestly just, to say nothing of the evident expediency for the benefit of the service, that no discrimination should be made either as to wages or in any other respect, between the white and the colored soldier, that the commission would deem it unnecessary, but for recent indications, to express, as they now do, their convictions, that of all petty schemes of false economy such discrimination against the colored soldier is the worst. Performing the same duties, subjected to the same fatigues, marshalled on the same battle-fields side by side with the white soldier, and exposing, like him, his life for his country, one would think that the innate sense of right would preclude the necessity of a single argument on the subject. What probability of future harmony between the races, if we begin our connexion with the new-made freedmen by such an act of flagrant injustice?

Let us beware the temptations to treat the colored people with less than even justice, because they have been, and still are, lowly and feeble. Let us bear in mind that, with governments as with individuals, the crucial test of civilization and sense of justice, is their treatment of the weak and the dependent.

God is offering to us an opportunity of atoning, in some measure, to the African for our former complicity in his wrongs. For our own sakes, as well as for his, let it not be lost. As we would that He should do to us and to our children, so let us do to those whose dearest interests are, by His providence, committed for the time to our charge.

As regards the question, what amount of aid and interference is necessary or desirable to enable the freedmen to tide over the stormy transition from slavery to freedom, we have chiefly to say, that there is as much danger in doing too much as in doing too little. The risk is serious, that under the guise of guardianship, slavery, in a modified form, may be practically restored. Those who have ceased, only per force, to be slaveholders, will be sure to unite their efforts to effect just such a purpose. It should be the earnest object of all friends of liberty to anticipate and prevent it. Benevolence itself, misdirected, may play into the hands of freedom's enemies, and those whose earnest endeavor is the good of the freedman may, unconsciously, contribute to his virtual re-enslavement.

The refugees from slavery, when they first cross our lines, need temporary aid, but not more than indigent southern whites fleeing from secessionism, both being sufferers from the disturbance of labor and the destruction of its products incident to the war. The families of colored men, hired as military laborers or enlisted as soldiers, need protection and assistance, but not more than the families of white men similarly situated. Forcibly deprived of education in a state of slavery, the freedmen have a claim upon us to lend a helping hand until they can organize schools for their children. But they will soon take the labor and expense out of our hands, for these people pay no charge more willingly than that which assures them that their children shall reap those advantages of instruction which were denied to themselves.

For a time we need a freedman's bureau, but not because these people are negroes, only because they are men who have been, for generations, despoiled of their rights. The commission has heretofore, to wit, in the supplemental report, made to you in December last, recommended the establishment of such a bureau, and they believe that all that is essential to its proper organization is contained, substantially, in a bill to that effect reported on April 12, from the Senate Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

* Preliminary Report of the Commission, pp. 35 to 39.

Extensive experience in the West Indies has proved that emancipation, when it takes place, should be unconditional and absolute. The experiment of a few years' apprenticeship, plausible in theory, proved, in practice, a failure so injurious in its effects that the provincial legislatures, though they had been opposed to the abolition of slavery, voted, after trial, for the abolition of apprenticeship.

The freedman should be treated at once as any other freeman. He should be subjected to no compulsory contracts as to labor. There should not be, directly or indirectly, any statutory rates of wages. There should be no interference between the hirers and the hired. Nor should any regulations be imposed in regard to the local movements of these people, except such regulations, incident to war, relative to vagrancy or otherwise, as apply equally to whites. The natural laws of supply and demand should be left to regulate rates of compensation and places of residence.

But when freedmen shall have voluntarily entered into any agreement to work, they may at first usefully be aided in reducing that agreement to writing, and, for a time, we may properly see to it that such freedmen do not suffer from ill treatment or failure of contract on the part of their employers, and that they themselves perform their duty in the premises.

It is of vital importance that the leasing and supervision of abandoned real estate in insurrectionary districts should be intrusted to the same persons who have it in charge—the interests of the freedmen who are likely to cultivate the lands in question. Between two sets of agents, one having in charge the lands, and another the interests of the freedmen, jarrings and conflicts of authority would be sure to ensue.

The commission is confirmed in the opinion that all aid given to these people should be regarded as a temporary necessity; that all supervision over them should be provisional only, and advisory in its character. The sooner they shall stand alone and make their own unaided way, the better both for their race and ours.

The essential is that we secure to them the means of making their own way; that we give them, to use the familiar phrase, "a fair chance." If, like whites, they are to be self-supporting, then, like whites, they ought to have those rights, civil and political, without which they are but laboring as a man labors with hands bound.

There will for some time to come be a tendency on the part of many among those who have heretofore held them in bondage still to treat them in an unjust and tyrannical manner. The effectual remedy for this is, not special laws or a special organization for the protection of colored people, but the safeguard of general laws, applicable to all, against fraud and oppression.

The sum of our recommendation is this: Offer the freedmen temporary aid and counsel until they become a little accustomed to their new sphere of life; secure to them, by law, their just rights of person and property; relieve them, by a fair and equal administration of justice, from the depressing influence of disgraceful prejudice; above all, guard them against the virtual restoration of slavery in any form, under any pretext, and then let them take care of themselves. If we do this, the future of the African race in this country will be conducive to its prosperity and associated with its well-being. There will be nothing connected with it to excite regret or inspire apprehension.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT DALE OWEN,
J. McKAYES,
SAMUEL G. HOWE,

Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S INQUIRY COMMISSION,

New York City, May 15, 1864.

MESSAGE
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 24th instant, information in regard to the alleged enlistment in foreign countries of recruits for the military and naval service of the United States.

JUNE 28, 1864.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 24th instant, requesting information in regard to the alleged enlistment in foreign countries of recruits for the military and naval service of the United States, I transmit reports from the Secretaries of State, of War, and of the Navy, respectively.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 25, 1864.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the Senate of the 24th instant, requesting the President to inform that body "if any authority has been given any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits in Ireland or Canada for our army or navy; and whether any such recruits have been obtained, or whether, to the knowledge of the government, Irishmen or Canadians have been induced to emigrate to this country in order to be recruited; and if so, what measures, if any, have been adopted in order to arrest such conduct," has the honor, in reply to the inquiries thus submitted, to report, that no authority has been given by the Executive of this government, or by any executive department, to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits either in Ireland, or in Canada, or in any foreign country, for either the army or the navy of the United States; and on the contrary, that whenever application for such authority has been made, it has been refused and absolutely withheld.

If any such recruits have been obtained, either in the provinces named in the resolution, or in any foreign country, they have been obtained by persons who are not even citizens of the United States, but subjects or citizens of the country where the recruits were obtained. The persons who obtained such recruits,

if any were so obtained, were answerable to the laws of the foreign province or country where their offences were committed, and at the same time they were not within the reach of our own laws and tribunals; and such persons acted without any authority or consent, and even without the knowledge of this government. This government has no knowledge that any such recruits have been obtained in the provinces named, or in any foreign country. In two or three instances it has been reported to this department that recruiting agents crossed the Canadian frontier, without authority, with a view to engage recruits or reclaim deserters. The complaints thus made were immediately investigated, the proceedings of such recruiting agents were promptly disavowed and condemned, the recruits or deserters, if any had been brought into the United States, were at once returned, and the offending agents were dismissed from the public service.

In the land and naval forces of the United States there are found not only some Canadians, some Englishmen, and some Irishmen, but also many subjects of continental European powers. All of these persons were voluntary immigrants into the United States. They enlisted after their arrival on our shores, of their own free accord, within our own limits and jurisdiction, and not in any foreign country. The executive government has no knowledge of the nature of the special inducements which led these volunteers to emigrate from their native countries, or of the purposes for which they emigrated. It has, however, neither directly nor indirectly invited their immigration by any offers of employment in the military or naval service. When such persons were found within the United States, exactly the same inducements to military service were open to them which by authority of law were offered at the same time to citizens of the United States.

Having thus answered the inquiries contained in the resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of State might here without impropriety close this report. Nevertheless, the occasion is a proper one for noticing complaints on the subject of recruitment in our army and navy which have recently found utterance in the British House of Lords. The Secretary of State has, therefore, further to report that the government of the United States has practiced the most scrupulous care in preventing and avoiding in Great Britain, and in all other foreign countries, any violation of international or municipal laws in regard to the enlistment of soldiers and seamen.

Moreover, when the British government, or any other foreign government, has complained of any alleged violation of the rights of its subjects within the United States, this government has listened to the complaints patiently, investigated them promptly, and where redress was found due, and was practicable, has cheerfully accorded it. This government, on the other hand, has been obliged to submit, in the ordinary way, grave complaints of the enlistment, equipment, and periodical payment in British ports of seamen and mariners employed in making unauthorized war from such ports against the United States.

It is a notorious fact, manifest to all the world, that a vigorous and continual tide of emigration is flowing from Europe, and especially from portions of the British empire, and from Germany and Sweden, into the United States. This immigration, like the immigration which preceded it, results from the reciprocal conditions of industrial and social life in Europe and America. Of the mass of immigrants who arrive on our shores, far the largest number go immediately into the occupations of peaceful industry. Those, on the contrary, who are susceptible to the attractions of military life, voluntarily enter the national service with a similar class of our own native citizens, upon the same equal inducements, and with the same patriotic motives. There is no law of nations, and no principle of international comity, which requires us to refuse their aid in the cause of the country and of humanity.

This government does not repudiate or discourage immigration. The gov-

ernment frankly avows that it encourages immigration from all countries, but only by open, lawful, and honorable agencies and means. However statesmen in other countries may have at the beginning misunderstood the nature and direction of the present civil war, that nature and that direction were not misunderstood by the government of the United States. It was foreseen here that the seditious attempt to divide the American Union, if not discouraged by other commercial and maritime powers, would not merely produce great commercial and social embarrassment in the United States, but that, if it should be persisted in and protracted, it must seriously disturb the commerce and industry of other nations. Upon this ground, among others, the government of the United States earnestly remonstrated with foreign states against their award of unusual commercial and belligerent privileges to the insurgents, in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. When, however, it was fully disclosed that the insurrection aimed at nothing less than to separate fifteen of these States from the rest, and to re-establish them within our own lawful territory, as one single independent nation upon the foundation of African slavery, this government did not hesitate, so far as authorized by law, to draw upon all the resources of the country, and to call into activity all the energies of the American people to prevent so great a crime. It further resolved to devote its best efforts within the limits of international law and the Constitution of the United States, first to bring African slavery to an end throughout the world, and secondly to strengthen the interest of free labor upon the American continent. It recognized and entered into commercial relations with free states founded on African colonization. It refused a market for slaves, and it pursues the slave-trader on the high seas, and denies to him an asylum on our own shores. On the contrary, it invites honest and industrious freemen hither from all parts of the world, and gives them free homes and ample fields, while it opens to them virgin mines and busy workshops, with all the privileges of perfect civil and religious liberty. So far as increase of immigration has resulted from the action of the government, during the present civil war, it is due exclusively to what has thus lawfully been done with those two ends of extinguishing slavery and fortifying freedom always in view. Nor has this government any reason to be disappointed with the results. The country has sustained a very destructive war for the period of three years. Yet it is not here that national resources or credit fails. It is not here that patriots are wanting to defend the country of their birth or their choice, nor is it here that miners, farmers, merchants, artisans, and laborers lack either subsistence or employment with abundant rewards. The number of slaves is rapidly diminishing, and the number of freemen continues to augment, even during the convulsions of domestic war, more rapidly than ever a free population advanced in any other country, or even in our own.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, June 27, 1864.

SIR: In answer to the Senate resolution of inquiry, passed June 24, 1864, and referred by you to this department, I have the honor to reply:

First. That no authority has been given by this department to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits in Ireland or Canada for the army of the United States.

Second. That no recruits have been obtained in Ireland or in Canada for the army of the United States with my knowledge or consent, and, to the best of

if any were so obtained, were answerable to the laws of the foreign province or country where their offences were committed, and at the same time they were not within the reach of our own laws and tribunals; and such persons acted without any authority or consent, and even without the knowledge of this government. This government has no knowledge that any such recruits have been obtained in the provinces named, or in any foreign country. In two or three instances it has been reported to this department that recruiting agents crossed the Canadian frontier, without authority, with a view to engage recruits or reclaim deserters. The complaints thus made were immediately investigated, the proceedings of such recruiting agents were promptly disavowed and condemned, the recruits or deserters, if any had been brought into the United States, were at once returned, and the offending agents were dismissed from the public service.

In the land and naval forces of the United States there are found not only some Canadians, some Englishmen, and some Irishmen, but also many subjects of continental European powers. All of these persons were voluntary immigrants into the United States. They enlisted after their arrival on our shores, of their own free accord, within our own limits and jurisdiction, and not in any foreign country. The executive government has no knowledge of the nature of the special inducements which led these volunteers to emigrate from their native countries, or of the purposes for which they emigrated. It has, however, neither directly nor indirectly invited their immigration by any offers of employment in the military or naval service. When such persons were found within the United States, exactly the same inducements to military service were open to them which by authority of law were offered at the same time to citizens of the United States.

Having thus answered the inquiries contained in the resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of State might here without impropriety close this report. Nevertheless, the occasion is a proper one for noticing complaints on the subject of recruitment in our army and navy which have recently found utterance in the British House of Lords. The Secretary of State has, therefore, further to report that the government of the United States has practiced the most scrupulous care in preventing and avoiding in Great Britain, and in all other foreign countries, any violation of international or municipal laws in regard to the enlistment of soldiers and seamen.

Moreover, when the British government, or any other foreign government, has complained of any alleged violation of the rights of its subjects within the United States, this government has listened to the complaints patiently, investigated them promptly, and where redress was found due, and was practicable, has cheerfully accorded it. This government, on the other hand, has been obliged to submit, in the ordinary way, grave complaints of the enlistment, equipment, and periodical payment in British ports of seamen and mariners employed in making unauthorized war from such ports against the United States.

It is a notorious fact, manifest to all the world, that a vigorous and continual tide of emigration is flowing from Europe, and especially from portions of the British empire, and from Germany and Sweden, into the United States. This immigration, like the immigration which preceded it, results from the reciprocal conditions of industrial and social life in Europe and America. Of the mass of immigrants who arrive on our shores, far the largest number go immediately into the occupations of peaceful industry. Those, on the contrary, who are susceptible to the attractions of military life, voluntarily enter the national service with a similar class of our own native citizens, upon the same equal inducements, and with the same patriotic motives. There is no law of nations, and no principle of international comity, which requires us to refuse their aid in the cause of the country and of humanity.

This government does not repudiate or discourage immigration. The gov-

ernment frankly avows that it encourages immigration from all countries, but only by open, lawful, and honorable agencies and means. However statesmen in other countries may have at the beginning misunderstood the nature and direction of the present civil war, that nature and that direction were not misunderstood by the government of the United States. It was foreseen here that the seditious attempt to divide the American Union, if not discouraged by other commercial and maritime powers, would not merely produce great commercial and social embarrassment in the United States, but that, if it should be persisted in and protracted, it must seriously disturb the commerce and industry of other nations. Upon this ground, among others, the government of the United States earnestly remonstrated with foreign states against their award of unusual commercial and belligerent privileges to the insurgents, in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. When, however, it was fully disclosed that the insurrection aimed at nothing less than to separate fifteen of these States from the rest, and to re-establish them within our own lawful territory, as one single independent nation upon the foundation of African slavery, this government did not hesitate, so far as authorized by law, to draw upon all the resources of the country, and to call into activity all the energies of the American people to prevent so great a crime. It further resolved to devote its best efforts within the limits of international law and the Constitution of the United States, first to bring African slavery to an end throughout the world, and secondly to strengthen the interest of free labor upon the American continent. It recognized and entered into commercial relations with free states founded on African colonization. It refused a market for slaves, and it pursues the slave-trader on the high seas, and denies to him an asylum on our own shores. On the contrary, it invites honest and industrious freemen hither from all parts of the world, and gives them free homes and ample fields, while it opens to them virgin mines and busy workshops, with all the privileges of perfect civil and religious liberty. So far as increase of immigration has resulted from the action of the government, during the present civil war, it is due exclusively to what has thus lawfully been done with those two ends of extinguishing slavery and fortifying freedom always in view. Nor has this government any reason to be disappointed with the results. The country has sustained a very destructive war for the period of three years. Yet it is not here that national resources or credit fails. It is not here that patriots are wanting to defend the country of their birth or their choice, nor is it here that miners, farmers, merchants, artisans, and laborers lack either subsistence or employment with abundant rewards. The number of slaves is rapidly diminishing, and the number of freemen continues to augment, even during the convulsions of domestic war, more rapidly than ever a free population advanced in any other country, or even in our own.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, June 27, 1864.

SIR: In answer to the Senate resolution of inquiry, passed June 24, 1864, and referred by you to this department, I have the honor to reply:

First. That no authority has been given by this department to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits in Ireland or Canada for the army of the United States.

Second. That no recruits have been obtained in Ireland or in Canada for the army of the United States with my knowledge or consent, and, to the best of

if any were so obtained, were answerable to the laws of the foreign province or country where their offences were committed, and at the same time they were not within the reach of our own laws and tribunals; and such persons acted without any authority or consent, and even without the knowledge of this government. This government has no knowledge that any such recruits have been obtained in the provinces named, or in any foreign country. In two or three instances it has been reported to this department that recruiting agents crossed the Canadian frontier, without authority, with a view to engage recruits or reclaim deserters. The complaints thus made were immediately investigated, the proceedings of such recruiting agents were promptly disavowed and condemned, the recruits or deserters, if any had been brought into the United States, were at once returned, and the offending agents were dismissed from the public service.

In the land and naval forces of the United States there are found not only some Canadians, some Englishmen, and some Irishmen, but also many subjects of continental European powers. All of these persons were voluntary immigrants into the United States. They enlisted after their arrival on our shores, of their own free accord, within our own limits and jurisdiction, and not in any foreign country. The executive government has no knowledge of the nature of the special inducements which led these volunteers to emigrate from their native countries, or of the purposes for which they emigrated. It has, however, neither directly nor indirectly invited their immigration by any offers of employment in the military or naval service. When such persons were found within the United States, exactly the same inducements to military service were open to them which by authority of law were offered at the same time to citizens of the United States.

Having thus answered the inquiries contained in the resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of State might here without impropriety close this report. Nevertheless, the occasion is a proper one for noticing complaints on the subject of recruitment in our army and navy which have recently found utterance in the British House of Lords. The Secretary of State has, therefore, further to report that the government of the United States has practiced the most scrupulous care in preventing and avoiding in Great Britain, and in all other foreign countries, any violation of international or municipal laws in regard to the enlistment of soldiers and seamen.

Moreover, when the British government, or any other foreign government, has complained of any alleged violation of the rights of its subjects within the United States, this government has listened to the complaints patiently, investigated them promptly, and where redress was found due, and was practicable, has cheerfully accorded it. This government, on the other hand, has been obliged to submit, in the ordinary way, grave complaints of the enlistment, equipment, and periodical payment in British ports of seamen and mariners employed in making unauthorized war from such ports against the United States.

It is a notorious fact, manifest to all the world, that a vigorous and continual tide of emigration is flowing from Europe, and especially from portions of the British empire, and from Germany and Sweden, into the United States. This immigration, like the immigration which preceded it, results from the reciprocal conditions of industrial and social life in Europe and America. Of the mass of immigrants who arrive on our shores, far the largest number go immediately into the occupations of peaceful industry. Those, on the contrary, who are susceptible to the attractions of military life, voluntarily enter the national service with a similar class of our own native citizens, upon the same equal inducements, and with the same patriotic motives. There is no law of nations, and no principle of international comity, which requires us to refuse their aid in the cause of the country and of humanity.

This government does not repudiate or discourage immigration. The gov-

ernment frankly avows that it encourages immigration from all countries, but only by open, lawful, and honorable agencies and means. However statesmen in other countries may have at the beginning misunderstood the nature and direction of the present civil war, that nature and that direction were not misunderstood by the government of the United States. It was foreseen here that the seditious attempt to divide the American Union, if not discouraged by other commercial and maritime powers, would not merely produce great commercial and social embarrassment in the United States, but that, if it should be persisted in and protracted, it must seriously disturb the commerce and industry of other nations. Upon this ground, among others, the government of the United States earnestly remonstrated with foreign states against their award of unusual commercial and belligerent privileges to the insurgents, in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. When, however, it was fully disclosed that the insurrection aimed at nothing less than to separate fifteen of these States from the rest, and to re-establish them within our own lawful territory, as one single independent nation upon the foundation of African slavery, this government did not hesitate, so far as authorized by law, to draw upon all the resources of the country, and to call into activity all the energies of the American people to prevent so great a crime. It further resolved to devote its best efforts within the limits of international law and the Constitution of the United States, first to bring African slavery to an end throughout the world, and secondly to strengthen the interest of free labor upon the American continent. It recognized and entered into commercial relations with free states founded on African colonization. It refused a market for slaves, and it pursues the slave-trader on the high seas, and denies to him an asylum on our own shores. On the contrary, it invites honest and industrious freemen hither from all parts of the world, and gives them free homes and ample fields, while it opens to them virgin mines and busy workshops, with all the privileges of perfect civil and religious liberty. So far as increase of immigration has resulted from the action of the government, during the present civil war, it is due exclusively to what has thus lawfully been done with those two ends of extinguishing slavery and fortifying freedom always in view. Nor has this government any reason to be disappointed with the results. The country has sustained a very destructive war for the period of three years. Yet it is not here that national resources or credit fails. It is not here that patriots are wanting to defend the country of their birth or their choice, nor is it here that miners, farmers, merchants, artisans, and laborers lack either subsistence or employment with abundant rewards. The number of slaves is rapidly diminishing, and the number of freemen continues to augment, even during the convulsions of domestic war, more rapidly than ever a free population advanced in any other country, or even in our own.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, June 27, 1864.

SIR: In answer to the Senate resolution of inquiry, passed June 24, 1864, and referred by you to this department, I have the honor to reply:

First. That no authority has been given by this department to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits in Ireland or Canada for the army of the United States.

Second. That no recruits have been obtained in Ireland or in Canada for the army of the United States with my knowledge or consent, and, to the best of

my information and belief, none have been obtained, nor any effort made to obtain them.

Third. That neither Irishmen nor Canadians have, with my knowledge, approbation, or consent, or with the knowledge, approbation, or consent of any one in this department, been induced to emigrate to this country in order to enlist into the army.

Fourth. That no measures have been adopted by this department to arrest any such conduct, because no information of any such conduct has reached the department, and I do not believe that it has been practiced in any instance.

I will add that no encouragement or inducement whatever has been extended by this department to any person or persons to obtain recruits for the army anywhere beyond the limits of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *June 27, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to this department of a resolution passed in the Senate of the United States on the 24th instant, requesting the President of the United States "to inform the Senate if any authority has been given to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits in Ireland or in Canada for our army or navy; and whether any such recruits have been obtained, or whether, to the knowledge of the government, Irishmen or Canadians have been induced to emigrate to this country in order to be so recruited; and, if so, what measures, if any, have been adopted to arrest such conduct;" and to state, in reply, that no such order as that indicated in the resolution has been given by the Navy Department to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, nor is the Navy Department aware that any such recruits have been obtained, or that inducements have been offered to Irishmen or Canadians to emigrate to this country in order to be so recruited.

On the occasion of a visit of the United States steamer Kearsarge to Queenstown, Ireland, in November last, several Irishmen secreted themselves on board the vessel, were carried off in her, and when discovered were returned to that port and put ashore. This circumstance gave rise to a charge that the Kearsarge had violated the foreign enlistment act of Great Britain. Captain Winslow, commanding the Kearsarge, disavowed having violated this act or any intention of permitting others under his command to do so. Explanations have been made to the British government, and it is presumed the matter has been satisfactorily settled.

I am, sir, with very great respect, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 12th of March, 1863, a statistical and general report upon the value and present condition of our foreign and domestic commerce.

JUNE 25, 1864.—Read.

JUNE 29, 1864.—*Ordered*, That 5,000 additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate, and 2,500 for the use of the Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 25, 1864.*

SIR : The following resolution was adopted by the Senate of the United States on the 12th March, 1863 :

“ Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to have prepared and presented to the Senate a statistical and general report upon the value and present condition of our foreign and domestic commerce, including as well that of the Pacific coast ; and, further, to suggest what legislation, if any, is necessary to protect the important interests involved.”

In response to this resolution, the Secretary has caused to be prepared, and has the honor herewith to transmit, a series of statements covering the wide range of inquiry contemplated by the call of the Senate, as completely as the accessible sources of information have enabled him to do.

The contents of this report may be generally described and classified as follows :

First. A historical and analytic review of the foreign commerce of the United States from the beginning of the government.

Second. An exhibit of the existing internal commerce between the Atlantic and Mississippi States.

Third. The overland trade and communications with the Pacific States.

Fourth. The foreign commerce of the Pacific coast.

Fifth. The international relations of the northern frontier of the United States with British and Russian America.

The first of these general divisions embraces a statement of the tonnage employed and the values exchanged in our foreign commerce generally, with the varying proportions of foreign and American tonnage. It exhibits a general view, historical and statistical, of the carrying trade of our international exchanges, distinguishing the trans-oceanic tonnage from that employed in trade with the British possessions in North America ; the course of the carrying trade in the great geographical divisions of our foreign commerce ; its increase and decrease with the principal foreign countries ; the total value of the exchanges ; the international movement of the precious metals ; and the periodic

changes in the relative value of the imports from and the exports to the several customer countries ; to which is added the number, class, and tonnage of vessels built in each year from 1822 to 1863, with the tonnage employed in the coasting trade, the whale, cod, and mackerel fisheries, respectively.

The trade and navigation of the United States with Great Britain, compiled from the official reports of both countries, are given in general, and in sufficient detail to exhibit the extent and fluctuations of this branch of our commerce, the leading articles exchanged in direct and indirect trade, and the direct exchange of commodities, other than the precious metals, between Great Britain and California.

The trade of the United States with Canada and the other British North American provinces is also specially presented, on the authority of both our own and Canadian official reports, showing the extent and character of the exchanges, the kind and value of the transit trade of the eastern and western States through Canada and the St. Lawrence to the ocean.

A general exhibit is made of the steam tonnage engaged in our foreign commerce, and of the Panama Isthmus trade, vessels and cargoes, with a comparative view of the steam shipping and tonnage of Great Britain, and a statement of the steam vessels engaged in American trade entered and cleared in British ports.

The second division of the report, occupied with domestic commerce between the Atlantic and Mississippi States, embraces the quantities and values transported east and west by the great railways of the United States, by the lakes, and by the Welland, Erie, and Champlain canals, and the kind and extent of the shipping of the lakes. The tonnage was obtained from the reports of State commissioners of statistics, boards of trade of the principal cities, transportation companies, and other authoritative sources, and the values estimated by accepted commercial rules.

The interruption of trade between the loyal and disloyal States of the Union, the suspension of the Mississippi river trade, and the non-intercourse of the northern with southern States since the commencement of the rebellion, have rendered the statistics of this large branch of domestic commerce unattainable. The existing records of previous years are known to be both incomplete and unreliable, and no exhibit of it has therefore been attempted in this report.

It will be observed that the data used in exhibiting the east and west trade of the States and Territories relate mainly to the calendar year 1862, which is chosen because in that year its limits were well defined and its character well settled and ascertained.

The third, fourth, and fifth general divisions exhibit the trade of the Pacific coast ; its commercial relations with Asia ; the movement of the precious metals to India and China ; statistics of the population, of mining, of agricultural productions, and of transportation in Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and Kansas, in reference to the construction and support of the Union Pacific railroad ; the like statistics of Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas, and Neosho, bearing prospectively upon a railroad from the States of the lower Mississippi to the Gulf of California ; similar statisticts of Idaho, Montana, and Dakota, with reference to overland communication between the great lakes and the Columbia river ; the situation and prospects of an international route, passing through the northwestern States to the Pacific coast, in British Columbia ; the progress of population, mineral wealth, and other material interests anticipated within the present century, in the several belts of interior States traversed by these overland routes to the Pacific ocean ; and the condition and prospects of the mining interests of the basin of Lake Superior.

In reference to the existing necessity for the exhibit of our foreign commerce contemplated by the resolution of the Senate, the Secretary begs leave to say that hereafter the requirement, he believes, will be fully met by certain reforms

in the annual report of commerce and navigation adopted by the department in the report for 1862-'63, as will be seen by the volume now in type and about to be issued.

The statistics of the internal commerce of the country in the present condition of our national statistics must be gathered from sources that hold no official relations with the Treasury Department; but a knowledge of them has always been required for public and private uses, and in the new condition of our domestic affairs has become more than ever important and necessary to the government and the people. A contribution to the fund of information demanded—believed to be valuable—was prepared in the Treasury Department and published with the finance report of 1863, giving the range of prices of staple articles in the New York market at the beginning of each month of every year from 1825 to 1863. The labor and research bestowed upon the inquiry, the results of which are embodied in the papers now transmitted, will, at least, manifest an earnest endeavor to supply the required information, and the report is submitted as a step towards the more perfect execution of such a work.

The Secretary is not prepared at present to express an opinion in regard to the legislation necessary to protect the important interests to which the Senate's resolution relates. The facts exhibited in the report will doubtless indicate to the wisdom of Congress what measures will best accomplish that end. It is proper to add that the papers now submitted have been prepared under the direction of the Secretary by Messrs. William Elder, James W. Taylor, and Lorin Blodget, gentlemen whose known capacity for intelligent and accurate research and correct appreciation of results supplies a just ground for confidence in their statements and inferences.

With great respect,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
President of the Senate of the United States.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TONNAGE AND TRADE.

The foreign commerce of the United States has undergone changes within the last forty years, in value, geographic distribution, and agencies employed, which are not indicated by the ordinary official publications with the clearness and force required for the direction of legislation concerning it. The resolution of the Senate recognizes these deficiencies, and is understood to authorize whatever range of inquiry may be demanded for a better exhibition and explication of the history and present condition of our international trade.

The United States began an extraordinarily extended and unusually successful commercial career very soon after the establishment of the government. The condition of Europe for a long period was such that American shipping became of necessity the preferred channel for conducting far the larger share of the commerce of the world. We were not limited to the carriage of merchandise of American production abroad and the return of foreign articles required in our own consumption, but for a series of years entered at, and again exported from our ports, a larger aggregate of values on account of foreign nations than for the entire use of the United States.

It could not, of course, be expected that with the most rapid and successful development of the United States this ascendancy in general commerce would be maintained, but the facilities obtained by a preoccupation of extensive and profitable lines of trade between countries possessing no commercial marine directly, and also between these and the commercial and manufacturing states which are their permanent natural markets, should have secured to the shipping of the United States an equal division of all trade between non-commercial states, and a share of the carrying trade wherever exclusion by positive legislation does not exist. Still more decidedly should the control of all carrying trade to our own markets have been retained, and the increased consumption of the products of tropical countries necessarily attending on the growth and increasing wealth of the United States, might reasonably be supposed to give employment almost exclusively to American shipping. Crude products of the United States exported, and crude products of tropical latitudes imported for consumption here, constitute a permanent trade which need not pass from American hands.

The statistics of shipping and tonnage, distinguishing the proportions of American and foreign, employed in the commerce of the United States, are the readiest and most directly available guide to the general course of trade from the beginning. Previous to 1821 the statements are designated the "tonnage engaged in the foreign trade," and subsequent to 1821 "the tonnage entered and cleared at all the ports" are the specific statements given. It is probable that the first designation is so nearly identical with the second that no modification of either is necessary in making a continuous comparison, but as a division is required for convenience simply, the first of the following tables brings

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TONNAGE AND TRADE.

The foreign commerce of the United States has undergone changes within the last forty years, in value, geographic distribution, and agencies employed, which are not indicated by the ordinary official publications with the clearness and force required for the direction of legislation concerning it. The resolution of the Senate recognizes these deficiencies, and is understood to authorize whatever range of inquiry may be demanded for a better exhibition and explication of the history and present condition of our international trade.

The United States began an extraordinarily extended and unusually successful commercial career very soon after the establishment of the government. The condition of Europe for a long period was such that American shipping became of necessity the preferred channel for conducting far the larger share of the commerce of the world. We were not limited to the carriage of merchandise of American production abroad and the return of foreign articles required in our own consumption, but for a series of years entered at, and again exported from our ports, a larger aggregate of values on account of foreign nations than for the entire use of the United States.

It could not, of course, be expected that with the most rapid and successful development of the United States this ascendancy in general commerce would be maintained, but the facilities obtained by a preoccupation of extensive and profitable lines of trade between countries possessing no commercial marine directly, and also between these and the commercial and manufacturing states which are their permanent natural markets, should have secured to the shipping of the United States an equal division of all trade between non-commercial states, and a share of the carrying trade wherever exclusion by positive legislation does not exist. Still more decidedly should the control of all carrying trade to our own markets have been retained, and the increased consumption of the products of tropical countries necessarily attending on the growth and increasing wealth of the United States, might reasonably be supposed to give employment almost exclusively to American shipping. Crude products of the United States exported, and crude products of tropical latitudes imported for consumption here, constitute a permanent trade which need not pass from American hands.

The statistics of shipping and tonnage, distinguishing the proportions of American and foreign, employed in the commerce of the United States, are the readiest and most directly available guide to the general course of trade from the beginning. Previous to 1821 the statements are designated the "tonnage engaged in the foreign trade," and subsequent to 1821 "the tonnage entered and cleared at all the ports" are the specific statements given. It is probable that the first designation is so nearly identical with the second that no modification of either is necessary in making a continuous comparison, but as a division is required for convenience simply, the first of the following tables brings

the series of years down to 1821, of "tonnage engaged in the foreign trade;" and the second gives the tonnage of vessels entered the several ports of the United States for each year of the period following, to 1863.

The large values of foreign merchandise exported from the United States, which are given in detail in another place, necessarily imply the employment of a great amount of American tonnage, since very little of the carrying trade between neutral nations could be in the hands of any belligerent power, and nearly all Europe was long involved in war. Even after the peace of 1815 there were intervals of disturbance, and frequent occasions in which the carrying trade was largely resumed by our shipping. The magnitude of the interest we had in certain years is striking. Beginning at 605,513 tons, in 1790, the tonnage in foreign trade rose to 1,106,572 tons in 1801, and to 1,203,021 tons in 1807, of which but seven per cent. was foreign in the last-named year. The proportions of foreign tonnage to the total engaged in foreign trade for the average of periods of five years, from 1789 to 1821, is as follows: 1789 to 1793, 37.1 per cent.; 1794 to 1798, 10.6 per cent.; 1799 to 1803, 15.6 per cent.; 1804 to 1808, 8.9 per cent.; 1809 to 1813, 9.9 per cent.; 1814 to 1818, 22.1 per cent.; 1819 to 1821, 9.5 per cent.

As a rule, the proportion of American tonnage increased directly with the absolute amount employed. In the two years of least trade, 1789 and 1814, nearly half the tonnage was foreign. In 1811, with nearly 1,000,000 tons engaged, but 3.3 per cent. was foreign; an exceptional state of affairs due to the violence of the European wars then waged. The following is the detail of each description of tonnage employed in the foreign commerce of the United States for each year, from 1789 to 1821, with the calculated proportion of foreign:

American and foreign tonnage engaged in the foreign trade of the United States, 1789 to 1821.

Years.	American, tons.	Foreign, tons.	Total, tons.	Per-centage of foreign.	Years.	American, tons.	Foreign, tons.	Total, tons.	Per-centage of foreign.
1789.....	127,329	106,654	233,983	45.5	1806.....	1,044,905	91,084	1,135,989	8.0
1790.....	354,767	250,746	605,513	41.4	1807.....	1,116,241	86,780	1,203,021	7.2
1791.....	363,662	240,548	604,210	39.8	1808.....	538,749	47,674	586,423	8.1
1792.....	414,679	244,278	658,957	37.0	1809.....	605,479	99,205	704,684	12.6
1793.....	447,754	163,566	611,320	26.7	1810.....	908,713	80,316	989,029	8.1
1794.....	525,649	82,974	608,623	13.6	1811.....	948,247	33,202	981,449	3.3
1795.....	580,277	56,832	637,109	8.9	1812.....	668,317	47,098	715,415	6.5
1796.....	675,046	46,846	721,892	6.4	1813.....	237,501	113,827	351,328	32.3
1797.....	608,078	72,757	680,835	10.6	1814.....	59,786	48,301	108,087	44.6
1798.....	522,245	87,760	610,005	14.3	1815.....	700,500	217,413	917,913	23.6
1799.....	624,839	107,583	732,422	14.6	1816.....	877,462	258,724	1,136,186	22.7
1800.....	682,871	121,403	804,274	15.0	1817.....	780,136	212,166	992,302	21.2
1801.....	849,302	157,270	1,006,572	15.6	1818.....	755,101	161,414	916,515	17.6
1802.....	798,805	145,519	944,324	15.4	1819.....	783,579	85,898	869,477	9.8
1803.....	787,424	163,714	951,138	17.2	1820.....	801,253	78,859	880,112	8.9
1804.....	821,962	122,141	944,103	12.9	1821.....	769,084	82,915	851,999	9.7
1805.....	922,298	87,842	1,010,140	8.6					

Averages of five-year periods.

1789 to 1793...	341,638	201,158	542,796	37.06	1809 to 1813...	673,652	74,729	748,381	9.9
1794 to 1798...	582,259	69,433	651,692	10.6	1814 to 1818...	634,597	179,603	814,200	22.06
1799 to 1803...	748,648	139,098	887,746	15.6	1819 to 1821...	784,638	82,558	867,196	9.5
1804 to 1808...	888,651	87,104	975,755	8.9					

In the next series of years, or from 1821 to 1837, the rapid increase of foreign tonnage is apparent, commencing most decidedly in 1831 and 1832. After this date, notwithstanding the aggregate increase is four-fold in 1849 and seven-fold

in 1863, as compared with the average of 1820 to 1830, the proportion of foreign maintains its position at 36 to 40 per cent of the whole. In the tables as they stand a large aggregate of tonnage entering from Canada is included in the American, which is, to a considerable extent, mere ferry tonnage, and should be excluded from the comparison. The average to be so excluded would be 250,000 tons annually for five years previous to 1859, and 500,000 to 600,000 tons for each year from 1859 to 1863, inclusive.

During this period of forty-two years there was no marked event in the history of the United States to affect the progressive advance in general trade. It is evident, however, that, not only was the foreign carrying trade steadily passing from our shipping to other hands, but also the direct commerce of the United States with all other countries was steadily encroached upon, each year adding a greater number of foreign than of American vessels to the general commercial marine. At the date of the introduction of steam in transatlantic commerce the accession of foreign tonnage was more marked than at any other time subsequent to 1832; and correcting the account to transatlantic commerce distinctively, by throwing out the trade with the Canadian border, the proportion of foreign becomes greater.

Aggregate of tonnage entering the ports of the United States from foreign countries, 1821 to 1863, with the proportion of foreign.

Years.	American, tons.	Foreign, tons.	Total, tons.	Per-centage of foreign.	Years.	American, tons.	Foreign, tons.	Total, tons.	Per-centage of foreign.
1821	765,098	81,526	846,624	9.6	1843, 9 mo's .	1,143,523	534,752	1,678,275	31.8
1822.....	787,961	100,541	888,501	11.3	1844	1,977,438	916,992	2,894,430	31.6
1823.....	775,271	119,468	894,739	13.4	1845	2,035,486	910,563	2,946,049	30.9
1824.....	850,033	102,367	952,410	10.7	1846	2,151,114	959,739	3,110,853	30.8
1825.....	880,754	92,927	973,681	9.5	1847	2,101,359	1,220,346	3,321,705	36.7
1826.....	942,206	105,654	1,047,860	10.08	1848	2,393,482	1,405,191	3,798,673	36.9
1827.....	918,361	137,589	1,055,950	13.03	1849	2,658,321	1,710,515	4,368,836	39.1
1828.....	868,381	150,223	1,018,604	14.7	1850	2,573,016	1,775,623	4,348,639	40.8
1829.....	872,949	130,743	1,003,692	13.02	1851	3,054,349	1,939,091	4,993,440	38.8
1830.....	967,227	131,900	1,099,127	12.0	1852	3,235,522	2,057,358	5,292,880	38.8
1831.....	922,952	281,948	1,204,900	23.4	1853	4,004,013	2,277,930	6,281,943	36.1
1832.....	949,622	393,038	1,342,660	29.2	1854	3,752,115	2,132,224	5,884,339	36.2
1833.....	1,111,441	496,705	1,608,146	30.8	1855	3,861,391	2,083,948	5,945,339	35.05
1834.....	1,074,670	568,052	1,642,722	34.5	1856	4,385,484	2,486,769	6,872,253	36.2
1835.....	1,352,653	641,310	1,993,963	32.1	1857	4,721,370	2,464,946	7,186,316	34.3
1836.....	1,255,384	680,213	1,935,597	35.1	1858	4,395,642	2,209,403	6,605,045	33.4
1837.....	1,299,720	765,703	2,065,423	37.07	1859*	5,265,648	2,540,387	7,806,035	32.5
1838.....	1,302,974	592,110	1,895,084	31.2	1860	5,921,285	2,353,911	8,275,196	28.4
1839.....	1,491,279	624,814	2,116,093	29.5	1861	5,023,917	2,217,554	7,241,471	30.6
1840.....	1,576,946	712,363	2,289,309	31.1	1862	5,117,685	2,245,278	7,362,953	30.5
1841.....	1,631,909	736,444	2,368,353	31.1	1863	4,614,698	2,640,378	7,255,076	36.4
1842.....	1,510,111	732,775	2,242,886	32.6					

In 1862 and 1863 the tonnage entered from Canada amounted to totals quite disproportionate to the commerce, it being :

	American.	Foreign.
1862.....tons..	2,487,373	683,411
1863.....tons..	2,307,233	743,136

Excluding this, much of which was steam ferry tonnage, the proportion of foreign shipping in the foreign trade of the United States in the fiscal year 1862-'63 was 45.1 per cent. of the whole:—Tonnage in foreign trade, 1862-'63, American, 2,307,465 tons; foreign, 1,897,242 tons.

* A deduction of at least 600,000 tons from American tonnage should be made on this and each following year for the duplicated tonnage of steam ferry-boats at Buffalo chiefly, and in less degree at Ogdensburg and Cape Vincent.

During the fiscal year current, 1863-'64, the reduction of American tonnage has been greatly accelerated from extraordinary and unusual causes, until the direct foreign trade conducted in American bottoms has been almost annihilated.

In the preceding statements it has been the purpose to show the normal course of trade in periods of peace, and to prepare matter for a fair judgment of the state of affairs and the tendencies of trade abroad anterior to the war. It cannot be doubted that there was a serious decline of the foreign trade properly belonging to the United States dating back at least to 1832, and a change in progress, which is more fully disclosed by the statistics giving the values of imports and exports.

The following named countries sent us absolutely less tonnage, both American and foreign, in the year 1861 than in 1821, forty years previous:

	1821.	1861.
Russia tons..	13,827	12,157
Prussia tons..	726	400
Swedish West Indies tons..	13,946	1,684
Sweden and Norway tons..	13,381	13,330
Danish West Indies tons..	41,096	14,919
Gibraltar and Malta tons..	11,666	2,770
French West Indies tons..	41,729	2,616
Canary islands tons..	2,329	2,012
Portugal tons..	20,693	7,417
Honduras and Campeachy tons..	5,357	3,849
Hayti tons..	50,119	39,640
Madeira islands tons..	4,288	1,135
Cape Verde islands tons..	5,038	2,360

These are comparatively unimportant countries, however, and the diversion of trade from direct channels is not so clearly shown by details of tonnage as by actual imports of merchandise. For the purpose of this comparison of values, two years better representing the periods may perhaps be selected—1828 and 1860—in both of which trade was healthy and importations full, but not excessive. No disturbance of the usual condition of any considerable foreign country existed in either year which could of itself divert trade from its accustomed channels. The total imports in 1828 were \$88,509,824, and in 1860 \$362,163,941. The re-exports were \$21,595,000 in the first-named year, and \$26,933,000 in the last named. The following table classifies the details from each country, showing which have increased and which have declined, both positively and relatively:

Countries from which the imports to the United States have positively declined from 1828 to 1860.

Imports from—	In 1828.	In 1860.	Imports from—	In 1828.	In 1860.
Russia	\$2, 788, 362	\$1, 557, 858	Gibraltar	\$666, 578	\$65, 963
Prussia	136, 064	36, 464	French West Indies	896, 651	162, 826
Sweden and Norway	1, 570, 788	514, 191	Hayti	2, 163, 585	2, 062, 723
Swedish West Indies	375, 995	18, 793	Canary islands	222, 740	18, 886
Denmark	117, 946	16, 509	Madeira	168, 810	23, 773
Danish West Indies	2, 256, 123	200, 416	Cape Verde islands	70, 328	51, 825
Dutch West Indies	478, 397	396, 644	Peru	921, 235	308, 432

Countries from which the imports have declined relatively to the total imports.

Imports from—	In 1828.	In 1860.	Imports from—	In 1828.	In 1860.
Holland.....	\$1, 398, 572	\$2, 869, 959	Turkey, the Levant, and Egypt.	\$505, 913	\$1, 176, 650
Scotland.....	1, 624, 030	4, 607, 187	China.....	5, 339, 108	13, 556, 587
Ireland.....	711, 041	923, 726	Central America.....	204, 770	331, 258
Spain on Atlantic.....	210, 684	651, 594	Chili.....	781, 863	2, 072, 912
Portugal.....	112, 359	146, 813	Sicily and Italy.....	1, 607, 417	4, 734, 518
Austria.....	237, 378	732, 645			

Countries from which the imports have positively and relatively increased from 1828 to 1860.

Imports from—	In 1828.	In 1860.	Imports from—	In 1828.	In 1860.
Hamburg and Bremen.....	\$2, 644, 392	\$18, 498, 607	Philippine islands.....	\$60, 381	\$2, 886, 166
Dutch East Indies.....	113, 462	882, 808	Cuba.....	6, 123, 135	34, 032, 276
England.....	30, 476, 139	133, 065, 571	Porto Rico.....	1, 129, 130	4, 512, 935
British East Indies.....	1, 542, 736	10, 692, 342	Azores.....	70, 328	355, 551
British West Indies.....	123, 296	1, 934, 549	New Granada and Venezuela.....	1, 484, 856	6, 727, 032
Canada and the provinces..	447, 669	23, 851, 381	Brazil.....	3, 097, 752	21, 214, 803
France on Atlantic.....	8, 486, 427	39, 450, 865	Buenos Ayres..	317, 466	4, 020, 848
France on Mediterranean...	904, 427	3, 768, 864			
Spain on Mediterranean....	421, 476	2, 395, 457			

The proportions of general increase were a little more than four in 1860 to one in 1828, both being above the average of the general series, and representing two conspicuous points of full and legitimate trade.

The countries from which importations have either positively or relatively declined, are generally those which produce and export crude articles, the exceptions being the countries producing sugar, coffee, and tea. The produce of these last has been immensely stimulated by the growth of population in the United States and the ease of living, and consequent changed habits of the people. This maintains a demand so large that the carriage of supplies is not so easily diverted as in case of crude articles which are the elements of manufacture. It is these last which we are losing chiefly, and of which the loss is important for other reasons than the mere profit of the carrying trade.

It must be observed that these statements refer only to the direct trade from the countries named, and include none of the importations of their products which reach us through other channels. A large and steadily increasing volume of such indirect trade has long existed. The products of Russia reach the United States by way of England and the German states, as do those of Sweden and Norway. Indeed, the tropical products and special exports of the entire list of countries with which our direct connexion appears to have declined, are now brought through the channels named in large proportions, as will be shown by the statements of imports which follow.

As the proportion of foreign shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the United States, is believed to be directly associated with the limitation of our commerce, both direct and indirect, with the greater number of foreign countries, the statements bearing on both points have been introduced indiscriminately. The following summary of the values imported annually by each class of vessels is the natural successor of the detailed comparison of values from each country for 1828 and 1860. The imports have so far been taken as the best illustration of the relations held by the United States to foreign countries, because they

were made the basis of a large carrying trade, supplying other countries with merchandise not of our own production, and therefore not permanently within our control. In continuation, the condition of our export trade will be stated, showing to what extent that has undergone modifications similar to those apparent in the import trade.

Value of imports of the United States in American and foreign vessels, 1821 to 1863.

Years.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total im-ports.	Years.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total im-ports.
1821.....	\$58,025,906	\$4,559,818	\$62,585,724	1844.....	\$94,174,673	\$14,260,362	\$108,435,035
1822.....	76,984,331	6,257,210	83,241,541	1845.....	102,438,481	14,816,083	117,254,564
1823.....	71,511,541	6,067,726	77,579,267	1846.....	106,008,173	15,683,624	121,691,797
1824.....	75,265,054	5,283,953	80,549,007	1847.....	113,141,357	33,404,281	146,545,638
1825.....	91,902,512	4,437,563	96,340,075	1848.....	128,647,232	26,351,696	154,998,928
1826.....	80,778,120	4,196,357	84,974,477	1849.....	120,382,152	27,475,287	147,857,439
1827.....	74,965,496	4,518,572	79,484,068	1850.....	139,657,043	38,481,275	178,138,318
1828.....	81,951,319	6,558,505	88,509,824	1851.....	163,650,543	52,574,389	216,224,932
1829.....	69,325,552	5,166,975	74,492,527	1852.....	158,258,467	54,686,975	212,945,442
1830.....	66,035,739	4,841,181	70,876,920	1853.....	191,688,325	76,290,322	267,978,647
1831.....	93,962,110	9,229,014	103,191,124	1854.....	217,376,273	87,186,108	304,562,381
1832.....	90,298,229	10,731,037	101,029,266	1855.....	202,149,340	59,233,620	261,382,960
1833.....	98,060,772	10,057,539	108,118,311	1856.....	249,972,512	64,667,430	314,639,942
1834.....	113,700,174	12,821,158	126,521,332	1857.....	259,116,170	101,773,971	360,890,141
1835.....	135,288,865	14,606,877	149,895,742	1858.....	203,700,016	78,913,134	282,613,150
1836.....	171,656,442	18,323,593	189,980,035	1859.....	216,123,428	122,644,702	338,768,130
1837.....	122,177,193	18,812,024	140,989,217	1860.....	228,164,855	134,001,399	362,166,254
1838.....	103,087,448	10,629,956	113,717,404	1861.....	201,544,055	134,106,098	335,650,153
1839.....	143,874,252	18,217,880	162,092,132	1862.....	92,274,100	113,497,629	205,771,729
1840.....	92,802,352	14,339,167	107,141,519	1863.....	109,744,580	143,175,340	252,919,920
1841.....	113,221,877	14,724,300	127,946,177	1863, 3d qr....	19,033,949	46,114,529	65,148,478
1842.....	88,724,280	11,437,807	100,162,087	1863, 4th qr....	18,935,399	56,551,754	75,587,153
1843, 9 months	49,971,875	14,781,924	64,753,799				

Value of exports, the produce of the United States, in American and foreign vessels, 1821 to 1863.

Years.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total ex-ports.	Years.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total ex-ports.
1821.....	\$34,465,272	\$9,206,622	\$43,671,894	1844.....	\$69,706,375	\$30,008,804	\$99,715,179
1822.....	39,931,913	9,942,166	49,874,079	1845.....	75,483,123	23,816,653	99,299,776
1823.....	39,074,562	8,080,846	47,155,408	1846.....	78,634,410	23,507,483	102,141,893
1824.....	43,444,619	7,204,881	50,649,500	1847.....	97,514,472	52,796,192	150,310,664
1825.....	58,316,095	8,628,650	66,944,745	1848.....	95,544,217	37,359,904	132,904,121
1826.....	46,199,528	6,856,182	53,055,710	1849.....	91,363,308	41,303,647	132,666,955
1827.....	50,105,379	8,816,312	58,921,691	1850.....	89,616,742	47,330,170	136,946,912
1828.....	41,130,106	9,539,563	50,669,669	1851.....	137,934,539	58,755,179	196,689,718
1829.....	46,974,554	8,725,639	55,700,193	1852.....	127,340,547	65,028,437	192,368,984
1830.....	51,106,190	8,355,839	59,462,029	1853.....	142,810,026	70,607,671	213,417,697
1831.....	49,671,239	11,605,818	61,277,057	1854.....	176,100,273	75,947,533	252,047,806
1832.....	46,925,890	16,211,580	63,137,470	1855.....	182,885,249	63,823,304	246,708,553
1833.....	52,985,446	17,332,252	70,317,698	1856.....	220,291,143	90,295,187	310,586,330
1834.....	61,286,119	19,738,043	81,024,162	1857.....	232,815,826	106,169,239	338,985,065
1835.....	79,022,746	22,166,336	101,189,082	1858.....	221,958,732	71,799,547	293,758,279
1836.....	80,845,443	26,071,237	106,916,680	1859.....	234,322,727	101,571,658	335,894,385
1837.....	75,482,521	20,081,893	95,564,414	1860.....	262,586,577	110,602,697	373,189,274
1838.....	79,855,599	16,178,222	96,033,821	1861.....	166,546,339	62,153,147	228,699,486
1839.....	82,127,514	21,406,377	103,533,891	1862.....	118,187,891	94,881,628	213,069,519
1840.....	92,030,898	21,864,736	113,895,634	1863.....	122,478,563	183,406,435	305,884,998
1841.....	82,569,389	23,813,333	106,382,722	1863, 3d qr....	13,604,468	51,030,888	64,635,356
1842.....	71,467,634	21,502,362	92,969,996	1863, 4th qr....	13,284,898	58,144,033	71,428,931
1843, 9 months	60,107,819	17,685,964	77,793,783				

Exports, the produce of the United States, in American and foreign vessels for the quarter ending September 30, 1863.

Ports.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
Passamaquoddy.....	\$273,996	\$19,068	\$293,064
Other ports of Maine.....	194,006	18,490	212,496
Portland.....	133,898	65,870	199,768
Portsmouth, N. H.....	.....	2,446	2,446
Salem.....	42,369	2,854	45,223
Boston and Charlestown.....	772,665	2,527,416	3,300,081
Other ports of Massachusetts.....	45,944	8,983	54,927
Ports of Rhode Island.....	22,265	1,507	23,772
New Haven and ports of Connecticut.....	146,726	4,596	151,322
New York.....	7,076,069	42,317,769	49,393,838
Champlain.....	630,705	.....	630,705
Lake ports of New York.....	239,649	792,449	1,032,098
Erie, Pennsylvania.....	3,552	100,338	103,890
Philadelphia.....	508,341	1,217,791	1,726,132
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	2,238	.....	2,238
Wilmington, Delaware.....	18,095	14,719	32,814
Baltimore.....	775,482	1,123,328	1,898,810
Key West.....	.....	568	568
New Orleans.....	48,234	149,407	197,641
Lake ports of Ohio.....	98,431	362,615	461,046
Detroit.....	64,271	39,665	103,936
Chicago.....	335,762	626,982	962,744
Milwaukie.....	121,119	844,867	965,986
San Francisco.....	1,937,441	750,956	2,688,397
Oregon.....	18,555	.....	18,555
Puget's Sound.....	94,655	38,204	132,859
Total.....	13,604,468	51,030,888	64,635,356

Exports, the produce of the United States, in American and foreign vessels for the quarter ending December 31, 1863.

Ports.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
Passamaquoddy.....	\$341,385	\$9,882	\$351,267
Other ports of Maine.....	168,967	40,596	209,563
Portland.....	467,308	361,717	829,025
Portsmouth, N. H.....	.....	976	976
Salem, Massachusetts.....	19,072	1,582	20,654
Boston and Charlestown.....	1,177,810	2,955,863	4,133,673
Other ports of Massachusetts.....	66,740	68,850	135,590
Ports of Rhode Island.....	32,012	360	32,372
New Haven and ports of Connecticut.....	135,922	26,582	162,504
New York.....	5,686,959	47,000,409	52,687,368
Champlain.....	1,020,452	.....	1,020,452
Lake ports of New York.....	162,299	880,640	1,042,939
Erie, Pennsylvania.....	12,564	75,143	87,707
Philadelphia.....	804,921	1,578,747	2,383,668
Ports of New Jersey.....	8,242	10	8,252
Wilmington, Delaware.....	2,083	11,387	13,470
Baltimore.....	491,290	1,703,992	2,195,282
Key West.....	4,996	1,558	6,554
New Orleans.....	102,839	746,451	849,290
Lake ports of Ohio.....	17,887	52,055	69,942
Detroit.....	68,552	355,367	423,919
Chicago.....	156,638	578,318	734,956

Exports, the produce of the United States, &c.—Continued.

Ports.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
Milwaukie.....	\$6,955	\$284,916	\$291,871
San Francisco.....	2,211,883	1,339,666	3,551,549
Oregon.....	16,594	-----	16,594
Puget's Sound.....	100,528	68,966	169,494
Total.....	13,284,898	58,144,033	71,428,931

Imports in American and foreign vessels from foreign countries, 1862-'63, (fiscal year.)

Countries.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
Russia on the Baltic.....	\$625,835	\$97,452	\$723,287
Russia on the Black.....	109,680	116,251	225,931
Russian possessions in North America.....	27,836	11,912	39,748
Prussia.....	920	-----	920
Sweden and Norway.....	23,730	309,443	333,173
Swedish West Indies.....	17,313	14,990	32,303
Denmark.....	107	-----	107
Danish West Indies.....	132,732	148,999	281,731
Hamburg.....	205,970	7,507,856	7,713,826
Bremen.....	104,240	5,664,323	5,768,563
Holland.....	253,501	1,293,013	1,546,514
Dutch West Indies.....	49,948	453,594	503,542
Dutch Guiana.....	162,736	167,303	330,039
Dutch East Indies.....	230,676	172,076	402,752
Belgium.....	691,156	1,800,816	2,491,972
England.....	24,785,786	85,679,841	110,465,627
Scotland.....	605,656	1,852,230	2,457,886
Ireland.....	65,104	148,083	213,187
Gibraltar.....	31,174	60,628	91,802
Malta.....	22,518	59	22,577
Canada.....	14,964,716	3,849,124	18,813,840
Other British North American possessions.....	2,407,889	2,799,535	5,207,424
British West Indies.....	777,994	1,300,481	2,078,475
British Honduras.....	119,624	253,800	373,424
British Guiana.....	110,821	200,721	311,542
British possessions in Africa.....	1,272,716	490,432	1,763,148
British Australia.....	3,744	12,353	16,097
British East Indies.....	4,903,400	513,299	5,416,699
France on Atlantic.....	3,182,524	4,012,492	7,195,016
France on Mediterranean.....	1,327,663	2,068,945	3,396,608
French North American possessions.....	-----	44,254	44,254
French West Indies.....	4,382	17,923	22,305
French Guiana.....	17,016	-----	17,016
Spain on Atlantic.....	150,350	342,154	492,504
Spain on Mediterranean.....	892,021	618,044	1,510,065
Canary islands.....	7,152	3,309	10,461
Philippine islands.....	1,806,279	76,980	1,883,259
Cuba.....	16,048,052	5,486,013	21,534,065
Porto Rico.....	1,787,898	944,578	2,732,476
Portugal.....	24,092	152,175	176,267
Madeira.....	9,524	-----	9,524
Cape de Verde Islands.....	13,050	-----	13,050
Azores.....	19,209	27,490	46,699
Sardinia.....	105,407	199,689	305,096
Tuscany.....	637,268	345,182	982,450
Papal States.....	-----	21,196	21,196

Imports in American and foreign vessels, &c.—Continued.

Ports.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
Two Sicilies.....	\$1, 122, 522	\$714, 415	\$1, 836, 937
Austria.....	21, 837	187, 440	209, 277
Greece.....	.....	28, 012	28, 012
Turkey in Europe.....	27, 928	.....	27, 928
Turkey in Asia.....	631, 147	325, 215	956, 362
Other ports in Africa.....	1, 193, 460	316, 629	1, 510, 089
Hayti.....	834, 388	743, 668	1, 578, 056
San Domingo.....	98, 993	201, 288	300, 281
Mexico.....	2, 052, 415	2, 477, 169	4, 529, 584
Central Republic.....	142, 707	41, 838	184, 545
New Granada.....	1, 710, 846	248, 022	1, 958, 868
Venezuela.....	654, 221	874, 870	1, 529, 091
Brazil.....	5, 912, 927	5, 032, 549	10, 945, 476
Uruguay, or Cisplatine Republic.....	516, 298	124, 712	641, 010
Buenos Ayres, or Argentine Republic.....	3, 733, 910	767, 912	4, 501, 822
Chili.....	1, 691, 467	275, 446	1, 966, 913
Peru.....	51, 365	105, 296	156, 661
Sandwich Islands.....	628, 572	.....	628, 572
Other islands in Pacific.....	26, 480	82, 135	108, 615
Japan.....	61, 902	11, 949	73, 851
China.....	9, 623, 327	1, 337, 737	10 961, 064
Whale fisheries.....	268, 356	.....	268, 356
Uncertain places.....	103	.....	103
Total.....	109, 744, 580	143, 175, 340	252, 919, 920

American and foreign tonnage entering the ports of the United States, third and fourth quarters of 1863.

Ports.	THIRD QUARTER.		FOURTH QUARTER.	
	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.
Eastport, Passamaquoddy, Maine.....	25, 967	2, 681	21, 151	2, 981
Portland, Maine.....	11, 299	11, 790	7, 612	24, 410
Other ports of Maine.....	5, 658	3, 852	2, 242	3, 228
Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....	.....	2, 090	165	1, 471
Boston.....	49, 581	158, 206	.....	.....
Other ports of Massachusetts.....	15, 944	15, 898	15, 144	10, 862
Providence and ports of Rhode Island.....	4, 809	8, 699	2, 537	4, 251
New Haven and ports of Connecticut.....	5, 056	2, 023	2, 987	1, 688
New York.....	218, 901	407, 505	178, 407	371, 809
Lake ports of New York.....	.....	.....	265, 108	192, 962
Ports of New Jersey.....	173	714	.....	704
Philadelphia.....	32, 016	14, 809	19, 575	19, 014
Erie, Pennsylvania.....	603	8, 664	2, 822	5, 258
Wilmington, Delaware.....	161	.....	197	.....
Baltimore.....	13, 455	11, 001	9, 203	16, 920
Key West.....	1, 530	591	1, 774	2, 186
Lake ports of Ohio.....	9, 930	15, 539	11, 414	6, 046
Detroit.....	45, 911	6, 223	150, 200	60, 700
Chicago.....	40, 075	31, 237	22, 619	17, 062
Milwaukie.....	28, 045	16, 138	9, 196	5, 003
San Francisco and Oregon.....	57, 474	15, 418	58, 175	15, 489
	566, 588	733, 078	780, 528	762, 044

Exports, the produce of the United States, &c.—Continued.

Ports.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
Milwaukie.....	\$6,955	\$284,916	\$291,871
San Francisco.....	2,211,883	1,339,666	3,551,549
Oregon.....	16,594	-----	16,594
Puget's Sound.....	100,528	68,966	169,494
Total.....	13,284,898	58,144,033	71,428,931

Imports in American and foreign vessels from foreign countries, 1862-'63, (fiscal year.)

Countries.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
Russia on the Baltic.....	\$625,835	\$97,452	\$723,287
Russia on the Black.....	109,680	116,251	225,931
Russian possessions in North America.....	27,836	11,912	39,748
Prussia.....	920	-----	920
Sweden and Norway.....	23,730	309,443	333,173
Swedish West Indies.....	17,313	14,990	32,303
Denmark.....	107	-----	107
Danish West Indies.....	132,732	148,999	281,731
Hamburg.....	205,970	7,507,856	7,713,826
Bremen.....	104,240	5,664,323	5,768,563
Holland.....	253,501	1,293,013	1,546,514
Dutch West Indies.....	49,948	453,594	503,542
Dutch Guiana.....	162,736	167,303	330,039
Dutch East Indies.....	230,676	172,076	402,752
Belgium.....	691,156	1,800,816	2,491,972
England.....	24,785,786	85,679,841	110,465,627
Scotland.....	605,656	1,852,230	2,457,886
Ireland.....	65,104	148,083	213,187
Gibraltar.....	31,174	60,628	91,802
Malta.....	22,518	59	22,577
Canada.....	14,964,716	3,849,124	18,813,840
Other British North American possessions.....	2,407,889	2,799,535	5,207,424
British West Indies.....	777,994	1,300,481	2,078,475
British Honduras.....	119,624	253,800	373,424
British Guiana.....	110,821	200,721	311,542
British possessions in Africa.....	1,272,716	490,432	1,763,148
British Australia.....	3,744	12,353	16,097
British East Indies.....	4,903,400	513,299	5,416,699
France on Atlantic.....	3,182,524	4,012,492	7,195,016
France on Mediterranean.....	1,327,663	2,068,945	3,396,608
French North American possessions.....	-----	44,254	44,254
French West Indies.....	4,382	17,923	22,305
French Guiana.....	17,016	-----	17,016
Spain on Atlantic.....	150,350	342,154	492,504
Spain on Mediterranean.....	892,021	618,044	1,510,065
Canary islands.....	7,152	3,309	10,461
Philippine islands.....	1,806,279	76,980	1,883,259
Cuba.....	16,048,052	5,486,013	21,534,065
Porto Rico.....	1,787,898	944,578	2,732,476
Portugal.....	24,092	152,175	176,267
Madeira.....	9,524	-----	9,524
Cape de Verde Islands.....	13,050	-----	13,050
Azores.....	19,209	27,490	46,699
Sardinia.....	105,407	199,689	305,096
Tuscany.....	637,268	345,182	982,450
Papal States.....	-----	21,196	21,196

Imports in American and foreign vessels, &c.—Continued.

Ports.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
Two Sicilies.....	\$1, 122, 522	\$714, 415	\$1, 836, 937
Austria.....	21, 837	187, 440	209, 277
Greece.....	.....	28, 012	28, 012
Turkey in Europe.....	27, 928	.....	27, 928
Turkey in Asia.....	631, 147	325, 215	956, 362
Other ports in Africa.....	1, 193, 460	316, 629	1, 510, 089
Hayti.....	834, 388	743, 668	1, 578, 056
San Domingo.....	98, 993	201, 288	300, 281
Mexico.....	2, 052, 415	2, 477, 169	4, 529, 584
Central Republic.....	142, 707	41, 838	184, 545
New Granada.....	1, 710, 846	248, 022	1, 958, 868
Venezuela.....	654, 221	874, 870	1, 529, 091
Brazil.....	5, 912, 927	5, 032, 549	10, 945, 476
Uruguay, or Cisplatine Republic.....	516, 298	124, 712	641, 010
Buenos Ayres, or Argentine Republic.....	3, 733, 910	767, 912	4, 501, 822
Chili.....	1, 691, 467	275, 446	1, 966, 913
Peru.....	51, 365	105, 296	156, 661
Sandwich Islands.....	628, 572	.....	628, 572
Other islands in Pacific.....	26, 480	82, 135	108, 615
Japan.....	61, 902	11, 949	73, 851
China.....	9, 623, 327	1, 337, 737	10 961, 064
Whale fisheries.....	268, 356	.....	268, 356
Uncertain places.....	103	.....	103
Total.....	109, 744, 580	143, 175, 340	252, 919, 920

American and foreign tonnage entering the ports of the United States, third and fourth quarters of 1863.

Ports.	THIRD QUARTER.		FOURTH QUARTER.	
	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.
Eastport, Passamaquoddy, Maine.....	25, 967	2, 681	21, 151	2, 981
Portland, Maine.....	11, 299	11, 790	7, 612	24, 410
Other ports of Maine.....	5, 658	3, 852	2, 242	3, 228
Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....	.....	2, 090	165	1, 471
Boston.....	49, 581	158, 206	.....	.....
Other ports of Massachusetts.....	15, 944	15, 898	15, 144	10, 862
Providence and ports of Rhode Island.....	4, 809	8, 699	2, 537	4, 251
New Haven and ports of Connecticut.....	5, 056	2, 023	2, 987	1, 688
New York.....	218, 901	407, 505	178, 407	371, 809
Lake ports of New York.....	.....	.....	265, 108	192, 962
Ports of New Jersey.....	173	714	.....	704
Philadelphia.....	32, 016	14, 809	19, 575	19, 014
Erie, Pennsylvania.....	603	8, 664	2, 822	5, 258
Wilmington, Delaware.....	161	.....	197	.....
Baltimore.....	13, 455	11, 001	9, 203	16, 920
Key West.....	1, 530	591	1, 774	2, 186
Lake ports of Ohio.....	9, 930	15, 539	11, 414	6, 046
Detroit.....	45, 911	6, 223	150, 200	60, 700
Chicago.....	40, 075	31, 237	22, 619	17, 062
Milwaukie.....	28, 045	16, 138	9, 196	5, 003
San Francisco and Oregon.....	57, 474	15, 418	58, 175	15, 489
	566, 588	733, 078	780, 528	762, 044

In regard to the carriage of these exports, the above tables disclose some remarkable facts. Beginning with a proportion averaging less than one-fifth in foreign vessels for the first ten or twelve years, the proportion in 1862-'63 is three-fifths, and for the two remaining quarters, closing the calendar year 1863, the proportion is four-fifths of the whole carried in foreign vessels, and but one-fifth in American; thus precisely reversing the relations of the two classes existing in 1821, and, indeed, continuing to exist to 1831.

But it is important to separate the unusual state of affairs resulting from the war, from the course of events preceding it, and to distinguish the changes then attained, in order to decide upon all the questions involved. Taking the year 1860 as a fair representative of this previous period, the proportion of the total exports which was carried in foreign vessels was 29.6 per cent., and of the five years closing with 1860, 29.5 per cent. For the first five years of the table, 1821 to 1825, the proportion was but 16.6 per cent. carried in foreign vessels.

The change, therefore, is only in part due to the dangers at present incurred by American shipping. Not only are the absolute values large which fell to the hands of foreign carriers previous to 1861, but the proportions are doubled over those existing in the period first stated in the above tables. Taking the comparison further back the disproportion is greater, large encroachments having been established even in 1821 upon the business of American shipping in the carriage of domestic produce to foreign markets.

The imports exhibit a similar course of change from American to foreign hands. The average of the first five years was \$5,300,000 in foreign vessels, out of a total of \$80,000,000, only 6.6 per cent. In 1832 they had risen to 10 per cent. of the total; in 1848 and 1849 to an average of 20 per cent.; in 1853 to 30 per cent.; and in 1859 and 1860 to 40 per cent. In the fiscal year 1861-'62 they exceeded the total in American vessels by twenty millions of dollars, and in 1862-'63 by thirty-four millions of dollars. In the last six months of the calendar year 1863 they were nearly three times the imports in American vessels, being as follows:

	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels
Quarter ending September 30, 1863.....	\$19, 033, 949	\$46, 114, 529
Quarter ending December 31, 1863.....	18, 935, 399	56, 551, 754
Six months.....	37, 969, 348	102, 666, 283

The proportions at New York, the chief port of entry, for these two quarters were—

	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.
Quarter ending September 30.....	7, 829, 110	38, 210, 593
Quarter ending December 31	5, 994, 785	43, 321, 712

It may be stated that the loss of the great carrying trade conducted by American shipping during the European wars has more than once received earnest public attention. Two or three European States, and particularly France, almost immediately on the establishment of peace, built up a severe system of discriminations against all other shipping than their own. These discriminations were carried to a most injurious length, and were the subject of earnest remonstrance. The effect of the action of France is still seen in the remarkably limited amount of our present direct trade with that country, and for other states the results are quite as striking. In a forcible memorial addressed to Congress by the Chamber of Commerce of New York in 1821, the first decisively adverse effects of the new policy of European states is thus stated:

"It is a lamentable fact that more than half the number of vessels lately arrived at this from foreign ports are dismantled, from the absolute absence of any advantageous object of commercial pursuit; and this state of commerce

seems the natural and necessary result of the new order of things which has prevailed since the pacification of Europe. Every restraint that lately shackled the navigation of the principal maritime nations of Europe has been removed, whilst the general trade and navigation of those states are, at the same time, regulated with a studious regard to the interests of their own subjects, so that the United States have not only ceased to be the carriers for Europe, but are deprived of the means of entering into a fair competition in the transportation to foreign countries of the principal products of their own soil."

This is a just statement of the adverse action of France, more particularly, by which the United States shipping was first seriously curtailed of its due share of foreign trade. The discriminations then made by France were not in the form of tonnage dues and port charges so much as in specific charges imposed upon American produce imported in American ships, which charges are stated in this memorial to be as follows:

"The foreign or discriminating duties paid by American vessels importing the following articles into France are: $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound (French) on cotton; $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound on tobacco; 55 cents per 100 pounds on potashes; which extra duties exceed the whole freight now paid for the transportation of those articles from the United States, whether in French or in American bottoms. To form an estimate of the practical result of these regulations it will be assumed that a vessel of 300 tons register will carry 560,000 pounds weight of tobacco, the difference of duty on which, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound, would be \$6,300, equivalent to *twenty-one* dollars per registered ton; or, in a vessel of the same description carrying 280,000 pounds of cotton and 220,000 of potashes, the difference of duty at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent for the cotton is \$4,200, and at 55 cents per 100 pounds on the ashes, is \$1,200—together, \$5,400—which is equivalent to *eighteen* dollars per registered ton.

"The aggregate tonnage employed in the direct trade to France is estimated at 50,000 tons, in addition to which an indirect trade of considerable extent has been carried on by the circuitous channel of England, the saving in the duties by reshipping our cotton and tobacco thence to France in French vessels, instead of shipping them direct from the United States in American vessels, being more than equivalent to the extra freight and charges attending the additional voyage."

This apparently remote action is here cited because it was one of the events marking the beginning of a system of diversion of our own commerce from direct lines, which has continued to increase to the present time. The export of American produce passes through foreign distributing markets to a great extent, as will be subsequently shown, and the importation of the produce of tropical and non-commercial countries also comes to us at the hands of foreign carriers, and through foreign distributing markets.

The action of the British government in the same direction was even more frequent and persistent, and though interrupted or in other ways rendered nugatory previous to the peace of 1815, the purpose was frequently and distinctly declared. In January, 1791, the British Board of Trade, in a formal report on commercial relations with the United States, announced the policy of giving signal privileges in British home ports to American ships, but refusing all such equality in the ports of the colonies.

"If Congress should propose that this principle of equality should be extended to the ports of our colonies and islands, and that the ships of the United States should be there treated as British ships, it should be answered that this demand cannot be admitted even as a subject of negotiation."

"Many vessels now go from the ports of Great Britain carrying British manufactures to the United States; there load with lumber and provisions for the British islands, and return with the produce of those islands to Great Britain. This whole branch of the trade may be regarded as a new acquisition, and was attained by your Majesty's orders in council before mentioned; which has operated to the increase of British navigation compared with the United States in a double ratio, but (since) it has taken from the United States more than it has added to Great Britain."

Various countervailing acts of the United States aided to neutralize this policy, as has been said, until after the general peace of Europe in 1815. In a commercial convention with England, concluded July 3, 1815, the United States conceded the chief point in controversy, trusting to the great development of our trade with the British colonies, and the energy with which it had been conducted, to maintain it under any circumstances. The United States agreed to the equalization of all the conditions of their commerce with the British European ports, but left the regulations controlling trade with the British West Indies and American colonies without stipulation. The consequences were soon felt. The British authorities re-established their old colonial policy and shut American shipping from the West Indian ports. Vigorous remonstrances were made, and in 1818 Congress enacted that the United States should thereafter be closed against British vessels coming from any British colony or territory that was closed against American vessels by any trade regulation. Again, in May, 1820, Congress further prohibited a circuitous trade that had grown up in evasion of the first act, bringing West India produce through Nova Scotia and Canada. The distress caused in the West Indies by these acts compelled the British Parliament to relax the policy which originated them, and for several years following an imperfect and variable succession of attempts to equalize the trade followed, the general policy of which was to preserve a fair share of it to the United States.

In 1830 the British gained an important advantage, however, by the construction placed on an act of Congress of May 20 of that year. It was claimed by the British and colonial organs that they could take, under this new order, the larger share of the carrying trade in American products away from us, and it is evident from the table of exports of domestic produce previously given that they did so. From 1830 to 1833 the exports in American vessels did not increase at all, while those in foreign vessels doubled.

Year.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Year.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.
1830.....	\$51,106,190	\$8,355,839	1832.....	\$46,925,890	\$16,211,580
1831.....	49,671,239	11,605,818	1833.....	52,985,446	17,332,252

The increase of British tonnage in the American trade, resulting from this action, is shown in the tonnage entering the United States from the British West Indies and the provinces for the same years :

Tonnage from West Indies and British Provinces.

Year.	Tonnage from West Indies.		Tonnage from British provinces.	
	American.	British.	American.	British.
1830.....	22,428	182	130,527	4,002
1831.....	38,046	23,760	92,672	82,557
1832.....	61,408	27,209	74,001	108,671
1833.....	53,537	26,638	209,958	208,054
1834.....	37,081	18,008	173,278	239,984

Total British tonnage entering United States ports :

1829.....	86,377
1830.....	89,823
1831.....	211,270
1832.....	288,811
1833.....	383,487
1834.....	453,495
1835.....	529,922

Of the result of this change, Pitkin states that it gave to foreign carriers the first decided possession of the carrying trade in American staples. "This great increase in British shipping has been occasioned principally by the circuitous trade, so long the favorite object of British statesmen, and which the American government at last voluntarily yielded. This has thrown into the hands of the British a much greater proportion of the carrying trade of the United States, both in domestic and foreign articles, than they have ever before enjoyed, except at the commencement of the general government. * * * * The circuitous trade thus yielded to the British has given them the carriage of no small proportion of the bulky articles of the south, particularly cotton."

This was written in 1835, and it is evident that the point then made of the introduction of a large proportion of foreign shipping into the trade of the United States deserved all the attention it received. From that time forward no decided acts of either government appear to have modified the course of events. Great Britain relaxed the navigation laws at home in 1854, and by so much favored the employment of American shipping in the trade of the British islands. The great extent to which the entire foreign trade passed to British shipping, and the steady growth of their tonnage entering United States ports, is shown in the following table, which continues the comparison previously begun, from 1830 to 1863 :

National character of tonnage entering the ports of the United States—1829 to 1863.

Year.	American.	British.	French.	German or Hanseatic.	Total all countries.
1829.....	872,949	86,377	14,408	7,815	1,003,692
1830.....	967,227	87,231	11,256	9,940	1,099,127
1831.....	922,952	215,887	11,701	11,487	1,204,900
1832.....	949,622	288,841	22,638	22,351	1,342,660
1833.....	1,111,441	383,487	20,917	29,859	1,608,146
1834.....	1,074,670	453,495	23,649	26,199	1,642,722
1835.....	1,352,653	529,922	15,457	29,490	1,993,963
1836.....	1,255,384	544,774	19,519	43,254	1,935,597
1837.....	1,299,720	543,020	26,286	90,528	2,065,423
1838.....	1,302,974	484,702	20,570	40,091	1,895,084
1839.....	1,491,279	495,353	22,686	43,343	2,116,093
1840.....	1,576,946	582,424	30,701	42,424	2,289,309
1841.....	1,631,909	615,623	17,030	44,918	2,368,353
1842.....	1,510,111	599,502	15,876	50,286	2,242,886
1843.....	1,143,523	453,894	13,582	40,118	1,678,275
1844.....	2,010,924	766,747	17,257	60,222	2,917,738
1845.....	2,035,486	760,095	11,536	54,962	2,946,049
1846.....	2,151,114	813,287	13,666	69,790	3,110,853
1847.....	2,101,359	993,210	30,704	92,291	3,321,705
1848.....	2,393,482	1,177,104	24,970	92,178	3,798,673
1849.....	2,658,321	1,482,707	31,466	78,536	4,368,836
1850.....	2,573,016	1,450,539	30,762	80,131	4,348,639
1851.....	3,054,349	1,559,869	25,252	116,883	4,993,440
1852.....	3,235,522	1,680,712	25,992	143,800	5,292,880
1853.....	4,004,013	1,871,210	28,813	163,801	6,281,943
1854.....	3,752,117	1,748,380	21,837	216,947	5,884,338
1855.....	3,861,391	1,738,123	18,236	195,576	5,945,339
1856.....	4,385,484	2,152,892	23,935	152,167	6,872,253
1857.....	4,721,370	2,070,926	29,397	201,478	7,186,316
1858.....	4,395,642	1,841,912	16,416	200,741	6,605,043
1859.....	5,265,648	2,055,110	22,487	258,528	7,806,035
1860.....	5,921,285	1,918,494	23,557	230,828	8,275,196
1861.....	4,889,313	1,832,971	15,291	228,336	7,151,355
1862.....	5,117,685	1,836,096	17,008	276,990	7,362,963
1863.....	4,447,261	2,096,612	22,312	333,354	7,511,284

To render the above comparison accurate as regards transoceanic commerce, a large reduction of the American tonnage should be made for the entries from Canada. For the ten years, 1854 to 1863, the American tonnage from Canada rose from 1,867,489 tons to 2,307,233 tons—averaging 1,250,000 tons for the first five years, and over 2,000,000 tons for the last five years. The average of British tonnage was about 850,000 tons for the ten years, increasing less from year to year. The transatlantic trade would therefore compare, between American and British, as follows, taking out the actual entries of each class from Canada :

	American, tons entered.	British, tons entered.
1858.....	3,050,925	928,992
1859.....	3,283,062	991,544
1860.....	3,304,009	1,280,458
1861.....	2,892,427	1,148,092
1862.....	2,630,312	1,194,560
1863.....	2,140,028	1,353,476

In the foreign trade of the United States proper, therefore, British shipping approaches much nearer to equality with our own than would appear without the separation of this Canadian trade, a large share of which is really ferry transit, as has before been explained.

TONNAGE AND TRADE IN FIVE-YEAR PERIODS, FROM 1821 TO 1863.

The next following thirteen tables exhibit, respectively, the tonnage arrivals from all foreign ports severally, every fifth year from 1821 to 1863, with the per-centage of foreign to the total; the total tonnage entered from all foreign ports, exclusive of Canada and the other British North American possessions; the like exhibit of the shipping engaged in the United States trade with the several countries of Europe, the West Indies, Mexico and South America, Asia, Africa, and miscellaneous countries, and Canada, respectively; and the total value of the imports and exports, with the percentage of each of the great geographical divisions of our foreign commerce, distinguishing the exchanges of the precious metals from those of ordinary merchandise. These tables are intended to exhibit the progress of our commerce during the last forty-two years, the relative value of our trade with the several customer nations, and the changed proportion of distribution; in effect, a tabled history of our commerce and navigation during the period embraced in the statements.

Two other tables are added: one showing the number, class, and tonnage of vessels built in the United States since 1822, and the other giving their distribution among the various branches of our foreign and home commerce.

General statement exhibiting the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from 1861 to 1863, with the proportion of the for

	Countries.	1861.			1862.			American.
		American.	Foreign.	Per cent. of foreign.	American.	Foreign.	Per cent. of foreign.	
1	Russia.....	13,827			17,342			8,931
2	Prussia.....		726	100.0	294	207	41.3	700
3	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.....	12,193	1,188	8.8	14,781	1,974	11.8	11,346
4	Hamburg, Bremen, and other German ports.....	14,524	4,180	22.3	14,537	4,859	25.05	15,934
5	Holland and Belgium.....	25,851	1,403	5.1	26,902			24,076
6	England.....	112,053	39,024	25.8	172,588	39,375	18.5	223,345
7	Scotland.....	4,737	7,232	61.3	5,857	6,261	51.6	5,674
8	Ireland.....	9,479	3,018	24.1	13,937	4,370	23.8	4,388
9	France on the Atlantic.....	11,431	11,273	49.6	51,451	7,514	12.7	40,849
10	Spain on the Atlantic.....	6,585			5,483			6,760
11	Portugal.....	19,678	1,015	4.9	21,045	342	1.6	5,043
12	Gibraltar.....	11,231	435	3.7	9,398			3,599
13	Spain on the Mediterranean.....	4,747	563	10.6	5,066			9,583
14	France on the Mediterranean.....	3,700	838	18.3	9,426			13,774
15	Italy, Sicily, and Malta.....	6,573			9,095			12,763
16	Austria.....	2,018			2,515			11,920
17	Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and the Levant.....	1,661	192	10.3	3,080			3,918
18	Europe generally.....	261			499			4,169
19	French African Possessions.....							
20	British African Possessions.....	376			465			929
21	Other ports in Africa.....	1,231			2,825	242	7.8	2,511
22	Azores.....	2,287			1,721			660
23	Canary islands.....	2,329			1,931			1,963
24	Madeira.....	4,140	148	3.4	2,546			2,514
25	Cape de Verd islands.....	5,038	92	1.7	2,006	209	9.4	875
26	British East Indies.....	4,548			5,981			5,342
27	Dutch East Indies.....	1,597			4,336			2,533
28	China.....	5,622			10,432			4,316
29	Other Asiatic ports.....	1,532			4,439			1,171
30	Philippine islands.....	742			1,416			2,938
31	Australia.....							
32	Other British colonies, including Australia, until 1841.....	796			151	53	26.0	248
33	Islands of the Pacific and the north-west coast.....							375
34	Canada.....							
35	Other British North American provinces, including Canada, until 1836.....	111,269	405	0.3	74,884	8,706	10.4	92,947
36	Cuba.....	106,826	4,478	4.02	122,600	2,808	2.2	132,830
37	Porto Rico.....	14,536	63	0.3	12,899			26,963
38	Haiti and San Domingo.....	49,139	980	1.9	26,192	1,137	4.1	26,446
39	Swedish West Indies.....	13,083	863	6.3	4,284			4,793
40	Danish West Indies.....	39,407	1,689	4.1	37,347	1,435	3.7	27,501
41	British West Indies and South American colonies.....	32,631			97,231	7,927	7.5	38,046
42	Dutch West Indies and American colonies.....	16,468	422	2.5	13,591	1,277	8.6	11,296
43	French West Indies and American colonies.....	41,729			37,724	5,442	12.6	26,704
44	Spanish American colonies until 1824.....	22,870	1,053	4.4				
45	Mexico.....				25,524	6,053	19.1	22,377
46	British Honduras.....	5,111	246	4.6				1,456
47	Central America.....				2,940			2,821
48	New Granada and Venezuela.....				17,014	3,804	18.2	9,174
49	Brazil.....	10,599			24,590	1,496	5.7	29,855
50	Uruguay.....							274
51	Buenos Ayres.....				3,054			9,632
52	Chili.....				4,446			3,729
53	Peru.....				5,192			2,577
54	Other South American ports.....				1,283	163	11.2	703
55	Whale fisheries.....	10,643			9,866			29,581
56	Uncertain places.....							80
Total.....		765,098	81,526	9.6	942,206	105,654	10.08	922,952

ing from each foreign country every fifth year from 1821 to 1860, and annually eign to the total tonnage entered at each period.

1831.		1836.			1841.			1846.			
Foreign.	Per cent. of foreign.	American.	Foreign.	Per cent. of foreign.	American.	Foreign.	Per cent. of foreign.	American.	Foreign.	Per cent. of foreign.	
577	6.07	13,944	1,607	10.3	18,370	674	3.5	11,145	319	2.7	1
		341	274	44.5	357			419	1,375	76.6	2
2,999	20.9	8,645	10,667	55.2	7,407	11,888	61.6	3,502	10,219	74.4	3
12,175	43.3	9,908	36,567	78.3	15,593	35,481	69.4	24,872	61,656	71.3	4
349	1.4	14,291	9,035	38.7	37,012	4,033	9.8	34,617	11,552	25.02	5
84,324	27.4	235,749	107,972	31.4	307,988	124,899	28.8	374,137	198,373	34.6	6
11,008	65.9	4,584	20,063	81.4	8,049	23,118	74.1	10,715	28,894	72.9	7
7,020	61.5	1,926	13,798	87.7	781	17,882	95.8	6,940	28,279	80.2	8
8,666	17.5	75,217	12,069	13.8	109,504	14,556	11.7	103,484	10,722	9.4	9
		7,563	1,713	18.4	12,387	716	5.4	8,112	383	4.5	10
1,451	22.3	7,435	2,819	27.5	13,100	2,485	15.9	5,128	2,037	28.4	11
		3,433	324	8.6	2,377			2,750			12
		13,841	2,778	16.7	14,380	2,835	16.4	9,889	5,248	34.6	13
493	3.4	12,166	9,661	44.2	12,230	4,302	26.02	10,070	2,992	22.9	14
159	1.2	21,222	4,408	17.2	26,542	5,854	18.06	25,974	6,622	20.3	15
		6,426	3,938	37.9	5,259	1,961	27.1	5,019	592	10.5	16
		4,796	2,449	33.8	4,168	704	14.4	7,398	1,477	16.6	17
2,020	32.6					203	100.0				18
		1,374			543			994			19
		6,632	1,499	18.4	6,131	1,036	14.4	9,418	2,431	20.5	20
397	36.6	1,397			1,614			1,612	202	11.1	21
		2,577	192	6.9	2,161	1,428	39.8	1,683	791	32.0	22
		1,696	242	12.3	2,504	148	5.6	1,060	396	27.2	23
		157			926			107			24
		9,638			6,408			10,684			25
		10,303			507			3,226			26
		16,445			11,986			18,937	306	1.5	27
		624			2,279			1,055			28
		4,977			4,366			8,297			29
					1,850						30
											31
											32
		194			693			1,268	231	15.3	33
		222,762	233,560	51.1	328,685	260,110	44.2				34
83,293	47.2	55,888	143,963	72.03	80,070	132,501	62.3	850,784	515,879	37.7	35
19,639	12.8	155,572	10,284	6.2	199,685	11,920	5.6	156,905	3,404	2.1	36
3,117	10.3	41,996	1,196	2.7	51,162	443	0.9	51,395	487	.9	37
699	2.5	27,872	832	2.8	35,899	748	2.04	30,264	803	2.5	38
262	5.1	296			1,082			653			39
2,827	9.3	22,040	1,351	5.7	23,667	2,957	11.1	29,018	969	3.2	40
23,760	38.4	51,308	25,739	33.4	71,197	52,543	42.4	97,783	39,832	28.9	41
312	2.6	15,010	76	0.5	17,324	939	5.1	19,048			42
2,793	9.4	15,696	6,572	29.5	14,445	3,394	19.02	22,603	5,275	18.9	43
											44
11,498	33.9	27,403	5,745	17.3	48,726	5,469	10.08	44,318	7,598	14.6	45
600	27.1	6,804	2,187	24.3	4,355	1,030	19.1	5,359	64	1.1	46
		1,502	357	19.2	2,223	145	6.1	2,423	107	4.2	47
56	0.6	12,484	1,216	8.8	15,251	2,380	13.5	15,069	1,399	8.5	48
1,360	4.3	39,259	4,341	10.0	41,034	4,503	9.7	61,014	4,952	7.5	49
		2,175			4,427	540	10.8	1,214			50
		5,201	208	3.8	13,726	2,319	14.4	5,988	987	14.1	51
		2,487			3,072	300	8.1	6,560	2,281	25.8	52
94	3.5	605			129			496			53
					736			214	605	73.8	54
		51,349			36,832			47,327			55
		174	511	74.6				167			56
281,948	23.4	1,255,384	680,213	35.1	1,631,909	736,444	31.1	2,151,114	959,739	30.8	

General statement exhibiting the tonnage of American and foreign vessels

	Countries.	1851.			1856.			American.
		American.	Foreign.	Per cent. of foreign.	American.	Foreign.	Per cent. of foreign.	
1	Russia.....	9,817	3,266	25.0	7,874	769	8.8	13,683
2	Prussia.....	262	704	72.8	1,091	389	26.2	1,480
3	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.....	2,669	25,769	90.6	9,477	4,278	31.2	6,315
4	Hamburg, Bremen, and other German ports.....	21,734	90,539	80.6	37,293	121,701	76.5	4,033
5	Holland and Belgium.....	27,995	25,786	47.9	56,526	23,983	29.7	40,904
6	England.....	619,592	411,611	39.9	1,006,495	350,137	25.8	844,922
7	Scotland.....	18,219	46,215	71.7	26,370	54,170	67.2	19,809
8	Ireland.....	5,488	74,021	93.1	3,630	11,163	68.7	1,989
9	France on the Atlantic.....	135,696	26,498	16.3	211,353	24,743	10.4	236,426
10	Spain on the Atlantic.....	9,940	5,547	35.8	17,026	3,530	17.1	16,556
11	Portugal.....	961	5,175	84.3	10,879	7,434	40.5	985
12	Gibraltar.....	509	1,114	68.6	5,205	4,922	48.6	3,315
13	Spain on the Mediterranean.....	15,101	19,590	56.4	20,710	26,128	55.8	16,777
14	France on the Mediterranean.....	7,146	14,656	67.2	29,957	7,062	19.1	23,488
15	Italy, Sicily, and Malta.....	32,856	28,391	46.3	108,055	34,807	24.3	92,038
16	Austria.....	814	6,281	88.5	4,087	2,782	40.5	2,460
17	Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and the Levant.....	7,757	2,109	21.3	17,768	4,809	21.3	9,777
18	Europe generally.....							
19	French African Possessions.....							5,182
20	British African Possessions.....	1,223	238	16.3	5,329	493	8.4	13,930
21	Other ports in Africa.....	12,675	1,035	7.5	14,157	529	3.6	20,253
22	Azores.....	1,864	678	26.6	4,556	541	10.6	5,061
23	Canary islands.....	309	746	70.7	1,180	576	32.8	2,342
24	Madeira.....	1,068	137	11.3		284	100.0	259
25	Cape de Verd islands.....	111			2,696	1,307	32.6	2,885
26	British East Indies.....	29,907	2,813	8.6	65,619	1,328	19.8	106,734
27	Dutch East Indies.....	3,329	150	4.3	9,169	373	3.9	6,621
28	China.....	27,587	11,327	29.1	69,194	9,981	12.6	77,254
29	Other Asiatic ports.....				545			1,601
30	Philippine islands.....	9,933	2,549	20.4	24,293	2,112	8.0	29,142
31	Australia.....	6,381	27,168	80.9	3,025	1,103	26.7	8,570
32	Other British colonies, including Australia, until 1841.....							
33	Islands of the Pacific and the north-west coast.....	21,676	4,255	16.4	17,774	1,092	5.8	33,507
34	Canada.....	1,013,275	514,383	33.6	1,191,716	1,217,712	50.5	2,617,276
35	Other British North American provinces, including Canada, until 1836.....	62,458	362,218	85.2	187,754	402,441	68.2	184,062
36	Cuba.....	355,515	53,162	13.0	516,650	56,082	9.7	670,916
37	Porto Rico.....	48,336	7,874	14.0	40,301	12,040	23.0	55,708
38	Hayti and San Domingo.....	39,940	7,820	16.3	46,776	6,620	12.4	40,605
39	Swedish West Indies.....	278			961			1,418
40	Danish West Indies.....	10,386	5,052	32.7	13,451	2,163	13.8	14,908
41	British West Indies and South American colonies.....	61,134	44,882	42.3	64,819	38,770	37.4	107,909
42	Dutch West Indies and American colonies.....	20,145	8,426	29.4	12,272	1,997	14.0	20,064
43	French West Indies and American colonies.....	4,661	2,353	33.5	9,700	4,645	32.3	6,300
44	Spanish American colonies until 1824.....							
45	Mexico.....	29,407	12,701	30.1	40,402	8,387	17.2	49,272
46	British Honduras.....	3,055	2,524	45.2	5,173	2,718	34.4	10,147
47	Central America.....	8,550	209	2.3	85,544	796	0.9	2,451
48	New Granada and Venezuela.....	183,478	12,698	6.4	152,559	5,925	37.4	215,212
49	Brazil.....	63,663	22,428	26.05	100,054	12,688	11.2	115,019
50	Uruguay.....	154	1,992	92.8	1,801	255	12.4	7,992
51	Buenos Ayres.....	13,382	11,005	45.1	18,544	356	2.5	23,966
52	Chili.....	30,068	23,396	43.7	15,266	3,536	18.8	17,428
53	Peru.....	20,102	5,751	22.2	50,948	6,620	11.5	77,330
54	Other South American ports.....	1,214	1,849	60.3	1,062			
55	Whale fisheries.....	52,424			43,331	492	1.1	36,077
56	Uncertain places.....	102			67			395
Total.....		3,054,349	1,939,091	38.8	4,385,484	2,486,796	36.2	5,921,285

arriving from each foreign country every fifth year, &c.—Continued.

1860.		1861.			1862.			1863.			
Foreign.	Per cent. of foreign.	American.	Foreign.	Per cent. of foreign.	American.	Foreign.	Per cent. of foreign.	American.	Foreign.	Per cent. of foreign.	
3,141	18.6	8,220	3,937	32.4	6,848	2,701	28.3	6,504	4,778	42.3	1
310	100.0	.....	400	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3,678	36.8	8,460	6,273	42.6	1,916	3,294	33.2	470	7,528	94.3	3
170,222	95.9	8,298	161,005	95.1	7,361	189,604	96.2	9,018	179,594	95.2	4
17,305	29.7	41,639	20,883	33.4	54,342	36,722	40.3	29,816	41,228	58.3	5
507,003	37.5	822,685	479,068	36.8	821,447	475,029	36.6	720,960	628,435	46.5	6
62,485	75.9	31,158	54,724	63.7	41,589	27,355	39.7	39,139	49,204	55.6	7
28,318	93.4	1,136	54,228	97.9	25,987	58,506	69.2	25,396	79,647	75.8	8
18,785	7.3	178,187	16,835	8.6	227,703	30,610	11.8	51,402	29,091	36.1	9
3,015	15.4	9,662	2,186	18.4	23,026	5,508	19.3	14,410	10,020	41.0	10
2,869	74.4	2,268	5,149	69.4	3,050	8,735	74.1	6,971	13,171	65.4	11
2,820	45.9	221	1,291	85.4	3,831	1,640	30.0	3,385	3,804	52.9	12
20,451	54.9	21,537	11,396	34.6	18,434	8,232	30.8	21,310	11,556	35.1	13
19,737	45.6	14,276	5,289	27.03	23,572	1,627	6.4	15,361	17,734	53.6	14
47,429	33.8	72,514	20,612	22.1	80,440	17,067	17.5	66,017	32,926	33.2	15
3,730	60.2	3,274	1,253	27.6	361	.....	.....	.....	3,130	100.0	16
5,202	35.4	10,281	2,158	17.3	6,715	.....	.....	5,919	3,069	34.1	17
1,474	22.1	.....	.....	.....	288	.....	.....	553	563	50.4	18
4,889	25.9	10,965	1,137	9.3	10,046	836	7.6	10,831	3,020	21.7	19
1,960	8.8	19,126	2,256	10.5	13,784	1,715	11.06	12,591	4,246	25.2	20
1,415	21.8	3,800	504	11.7	3,318	552	14.3	1,954	1,569	44.5	21
1,039	30.7	1,027	985	48.9	692	480	40.9	679	273	28.6	22
677	27.6	159	976	86.0	.....	.....	.....	3,243	445	12.07	23
1,660	36.5	1,239	1,121	47.7	1,647	.....	.....	1,127	1,435	56.0	24
8,203	7.4	68,259	10,322	13.1	27,405	2,874	9.4	45,854	3,564	7.2	25
980	12.8	5,447	2,570	32.05	1,216	430	25.1	2,089	1,194	36.3	26
4,213	5.1	70,295	5,655	7.4	41,900	19,607	31.8	56,382	12,137	17.7	27
3,774	70.2	2,425	.....	.....	1,751	523	23.0	1,819	.....	.....	28
1,286	4.2	33,452	1,070	3.4	13,259	710	5.1	25,276	1,533	5.7	29
12,692	59.6	4,078	6,905	62.8	6,112	5,206	46.0	9,000	5,554	38.1	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
1,736	4.8	20,031	1,834	8.4	11,809	593	4.8	9,322	1,052	10.1	33
658,036	20.1	1,996,892	684,879	25.5	2,487,373	683,411	21.5	2,307,233	743,136	24.3	34
475,051	72.7	196,709	465,141	70.3	246,821	397,702	61.7	213,251	420,961	66.3	35
91,796	12.03	618,785	53,110	7.9	379,517	68,533	15.3	388,213	87,466	18.4	36
15,173	21.4	52,209	9,899	15.9	42,377	21,360	33.5	37,294	17,293	31.7	37
7,756	16.03	40,727	5,460	11.8	30,305	23,029	43.1	30,435	31,524	50.8	38
122	8.0	1,544	140	8.3	1,854	1,359	42.3	576	527	47.7	39
9,113	37.9	10,411	3,105	22.9	25,039	3,715	12.9	12,641	11,938	48.5	40
59,544	35.5	93,684	53,835	36.5	69,201	72,724	51.2	79,972	77,048	49.7	41
7,483	27.1	21,297	12,132	36.3	7,905	7,812	49.7	6,692	11,640	63.5	42
5,415	46.2	2,966	4,024	57.5	2,680	2,839	51.4	1,723	7,426	81.1	43
12,748	20.5	27,241	5,509	16.8	30,284	8,074	20.7	42,883	19,646	31.4	44
2,145	17.4	3,165	684	17.7	1,563	2,871	64.7	1,308	4,458	77.3	45
879	26.4	3,063	414	11.9	1,735	1,703	49.5	12,078	2,193	15.3	46
5,090	2.3	149,309	2,441	1.6	154,857	9,396	5.7	166,742	13,857	7.6	47
33,444	22.5	83,829	22,173	20.9	70,915	31,425	30.7	46,323	30,229	39.5	48
417	5.0	6,319	.....	.....	13,069	677	4.9	4,569	1,009	18.09	49
3,467	12.6	22,667	1,058	4.4	16,177	4,366	21.2	18,835	3,772	16.6	50
1,316	7.02	29,268	6,331	17.7	15,193	1,269	7.7	15,738	3,078	16.3	51
2,418	3.3	153,656	5,197	3.2	6,685	2,857	30.0	5,031	1,654	24.7	52
.....	.....	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
.....	.....	34,752	.....	.....	34,095	.....	.....	26,363	.....	.....	54
.....	.....	957	.....	.....	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
2,353,911	28.4	5,023,917	2,217,554	30.6	5,117,685	2,245,278	30.5	4,614,698	2,640,378	36.4	

Statement exhibiting severally the tonnage of vessels from all foreign countries, exclusive of Canada and the other British North American possessions, from Canada and the other British North American possessions, and from all foreign countries, every fifth year, from 1821 to 1860, and annually from 1861 to 1863, with the per-centage of the total foreign tonnage entered at each period.

Years.	Tonnage entered, exclusive of Canada and other British North American provinces.	Percentage of foreign.	Tonnage entered from Canada and other British North American provinces.	Percentage of foreign.	Tonnage entered, inclusive of Canada and other British North American provinces.	Percentage of foreign.
1821.....	734,950	11.3	111,674	0.3	846,624	9.6
1826.....	964,270	10.05	83,590	10.4	1,047,860	10.08
1831.....	1,028,660	19.2	176,240	47.2	1,204,900	23.4
1836.....	1,279,424	23.6	656,173	57.5	1,935,597	35.1
1841.....	1,566,987	21.9	801,366	48.9	2,368,353	31.1
1846.....	1,744,270	25.4	1,366,583	37.7	3,110,853	30.8
1851.....	3,041,106	31.6	1,952,334	44.9	4,993,440	38.8
1856.....	3,872,630	22.3	2,999,623	54.0	6,872,253	36.2
1860.....	4,340,771	28.1	3,934,425	28.8	8,275,196	28.4
1861.....	3,897,850	27.4	3,343,621	34.3	7,241,471	30.6
1862.....	3,547,646	32.8	3,815,307	28.3	7,362,953	30.5
1863.....	3,570,495	41.3	3,684,581	31.6	7,255,076	36.4

Statement exhibiting the total tonnage of vessels arriving from each country in Europe every fifth year from 1821 to 1860, and annually from 1861 to 1863, with the foreign percentage of the total tonnage entered at each period; and showing, also, the total tonnage entered from the whole of Europe in American and foreign vessels, and the percentage of foreign at the several periods.

Years.	Russia.		Prussia.		Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.		Hamburg, Bremen, and other German ports.		Holland and Belgium.		England.		Scotland.		Ireland.		France on the Atlantic.	
	Total tonnage.	Percentage of foreign.	Total tonnage.	Percentage of foreign.	Total tonnage.	Percentage of foreign.	Total tonnage.	Percentage of foreign.	Total tonnage.	Percentage of foreign.	Total tonnage.	Percentage of foreign.	Total tonnage.	Percentage of foreign.	Total tonnage.	Percentage of foreign.	Total tonnage.	Percentage of foreign.
1821.....	13,827	.....	726	100.0	13,381	8.8	18,704	22.3	27,254	5.1	151,077	25.8	11,969	61.3	12,497	24.1	22,704	49.6
1826.....	17,342	.....	501	41.3	16,755	11.8	19,396	25.05	26,902	.....	211,963	18.5	12,118	51.6	18,307	23.8	58,965	12.7
1831.....	9,508	6.07	700	.....	14,345	20.9	28,109	43.3	24,425	1.4	307,669	27.4	16,632	65.9	11,408	61.5	49,515	17.5
1836.....	15,551	10.3	615	44.5	19,312	55.2	46,475	78.3	23,326	38.7	343,721	31.4	24,647	81.4	15,724	87.7	87,286	13.8
1841.....	19,044	3.5	357	.....	19,295	61.6	51,074	69.4	41,045	9.8	432,887	28.8	31,167	74.1	18,663	95.8	124,060	11.7
1846.....	11,464	2.7	1,794	76.6	13,721	74.4	86,528	71.3	46,169	25.02	572,510	34.6	39,609	72.9	35,219	80.2	114,206	9.4
1851.....	13,083	25.0	966	72.8	28,438	90.6	112,273	80.6	53,781	47.9	1,031,203	39.9	64,434	71.7	79,509	93.1	162,194	16.3
1856.....	8,643	8.8	1,480	26.2	13,755	31.2	158,994	76.5	80,509	29.7	1,356,632	25.8	80,540	67.2	14,793	68.7	236,096	10.4
1860.....	16,824	18.6	310	100.0	9,993	36.8	174,255	95.9	58,209	29.7	1,351,925	37.5	82,294	75.9	30,307	93.4	255,211	7.3
1861.....	12,157	32.4	400	100.0	14,733	42.6	169,303	95.1	62,522	33.4	1,301,753	36.8	85,882	63.7	55,364	97.9	195,022	8.6
1862.....	9,549	28.3	.....	.....	5,210	63.2	196,965	96.2	91,064	40.3	1,296,476	36.6	68,944	39.7	84,493	69.2	258,313	11.8
1863.....	11,282	42.3	.....	.....	7,998	94.3	188,612	95.2	71,044	58.3	1,319,395	46.5	83,313	55.6	105,043	75.8	80,493	36.1

Statement exhibiting the total tonnage of vessels arriving from each country in Europe every fifth year from 1821 to 1860, &c.—Continued.

Years.	Spain on the Atlantic.		Portugal.		Gibraltar and Spain on the Mediterranean.		France on the Mediterranean.		Italy, Sicily, and Malta.		Austria.		Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and the Levant.		Total tonnage.		Percentage of foreign.
	Total tonnage.	Percentage of foreign.	Total tonnage.	Percentage of foreign.	Total tonnage.	Percentage of foreign.	Total tonnage.	Percentage of foreign.	Total tonnage.	Percentage of foreign.	Total tonnage.	Percentage of foreign.	Total tonnage.	Percentage of foreign.	American.	Foreign.	
1821.....	6,585	.....	20,693	4.9	16,976	5.3	4,538	18.3	6,573	.....	2,018	.....	2,114	9.08	260,549	71,087	21.4
1826.....	5,483	.....	21,387	1.6	15,464	.....	9,426	.....	9,095	.....	2,515	.....	3,579	.....	383,276	64,902	14.4
1831.....	6,760	.....	6,494	22.3	13,182	.....	14,267	3.4	12,922	1.2	11,920	.....	10,107	20.0	406,772	131,241	24.4
1836.....	9,276	18.4	10,254	27.5	20,376	15.2	21,827	44.2	25,630	17.2	10,364	37.9	7,245	33.8	441,487	240,142	35.2
1841.....	13,103	5.4	15,585	15.9	19,592	14.4	16,532	26.02	32,396	18.06	7,220	27.1	4,872	14.4	595,504	251,388	29.8
1846.....	8,495	4.5	7,165	28.4	17,887	29.3	13,062	22.9	32,596	20.3	5,611	10.5	8,875	16.6	644,171	370,740	36.5
1851.....	15,487	35.8	6,136	84.3	36,314	57.0	21,802	67.2	61,247	46.3	7,095	88.5	9,866	21.3	916,556	787,272	46.2
1856.....	20,556	17.1	18,313	40.5	56,965	54.5	37,019	19.1	142,862	24.3	6,869	40.5	22,577	21.3	1,573,796	682,807	30.2
1860.....	19,571	15.4	3,854	74.4	43,363	53.6	43,225	45.6	139,467	33.8	6,190	60.2	14,979	35.4	1,333,477	916,500	40.7
1861.....	11,848	18.4	7,417	69.4	34,445	36.8	19,565	27.03	93,126	22.1	4,527	27.6	12,439	17.3	1,233,816	846,687	40.7
1862.....	28,534	19.3	11,785	74.1	32,137	30.7	25,199	6.4	97,507	17.5	361	.....	6,715	.....	1,346,622	866,630	39.1
1863.....	24,430	41.0	20,142	65.4	40,055	38.4	33,095	53.6	98,943	33.2	3,130	100.0	8,988	34.1	1,016,078	1,114,915	52.3

Statement exhibiting the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from the West Indies every fifth year from 1821 to 1860, and annually from 1861 to 1863, with the proportion of the foreign to the total tonnage entered at each period.

Years.	American.	Foreign.	Percentage of foreign.
1821.....	313,819	8,495	2.6
1826.....	351,868	20,026	5.3
1831.....	294,579	53,409	15.3
1836.....	329,790	46,050	12.2
1841.....	414,461	72,944	14.9
1846.....	407,669	50,770	11.0
1851.....	540,398	129,569	19.3
1856.....	704,930	122,317	14.8
1860.....	917,828	196,402	17.6
1861.....	841,623	141,705	14.4
1862.....	558,878	201,371	26.5
1863.....	557,546	244,862	30.5

Statement exhibiting the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from Mexico and South America every fifth year from 1821 to 1860, and annually from 1861 to 1863, with the proportion of the foreign to the total tonnage entered at each period.

Years.	American.	Foreign.	Percentage of foreign.
1821.....	39,879	1,299	3.2
1826.....	84,043	11,516	12.0
1831.....	82,618	13,608	14.1
1836.....	97,920	14,054	13.4
1841.....	134,389	16,686	11.0
1846.....	142,655	17,993	11.2
1851.....	353,073	94,553	20.7
1856.....	466,353	41,281	8.1
1860.....	518,817	61,924	10.6
1861.....	478,865	43,807	8.3
1862.....	310,478	62,638	16.6
1863.....	313,507	79,896	20.3

Statement exhibiting the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from Asia, Africa, and miscellaneous countries every fifth year from 1821 to 1860, and annually from 1861 to 1863, with the proportion of the foreign to the total tonnage entered at each period.

Years.	American.	Foreign.	Percentage of foreign.
1821.....	39,582	240	0.8
1826.....	48,135	504	1.0
1831.....	46,036	397	0.8
1836.....	107,537	2,444	2.2
1841.....	78,790	2,815	3.4
1846.....	105,915	4,357	3.9
1851.....	168,589	51,096	23.2
1856.....	260,935	20,211	7.2
1860.....	349,825	45,998	11.6
1861.....	276,012	35,335	11.3
1862.....	167,513	33,526	16.6
1863.....	207,083	36,608	15.0

Statement exhibiting the total imports and exports of the United States in the respective years given, and the proportions of the total trade with the several designated geographical divisions of the world.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Percentage.									
			Europe.		West Indies.		Canada, &c.		Mexico and So. America.		Asia, Africa, and miscellaneous.	
			Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1821	\$62,585,724	\$64,974,382	64	53	23	18	0.8	3	3	4	9.2	22
1826	84,974,477	77,595,322	55	55	18	18	0.8	3	13	18	13.2	6
1831	103,191,124	81,310,583	68	62	15	12	1.0	5	12	14	4.0	7
1836	189,980,035	128,663,040	71	75	11	11	1.3	2	9	9	7.7	3
1841	127,946,177	121,851,803	65	72	14	11	1.5	5	13	9	6.5	3
1846	121,691,797	113,488,516	66	69	12	12	1.5	7	11	9	9.5	3
1851	216,224,932	218,388,011	69	78	11	7	3	6	11	6	6.0	3
1856	314,639,942	326,964,908	63	75	10	5	7	9	12	7	8	4
1860	362,163,941	400,122,296	60	78	12	6	6	6	12	5	10	5
1861	334,350,453	249,344,913	60	68	12	10	7	9	12	7	9	6
1862	205,819,823	229,790,280	56	69	14	10	8	9	12	7	8	5
1863	252,919,920	331,809,459	59	68	12	9	9	9	11	9	9	5

European trade.

Years.	Gold and silver.		Trade, exclusive of gold and silver.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1821	\$4,380,396	\$1,978,180	\$34,986,984	\$32,409,408	\$39,367,380	\$34,387,588
1826	713,036	912,748	46,023,725	42,326,403	46,736,761	43,239,151
1831	321,224	5,974,751	68,964,087	44,450,445	69,285,311	50,425,196
1836	7,179,414	207,775	127,094,982	96,362,578	134,274,396	96,570,333
1841	934,771	6,974,984	82,589,489	80,066,439	83,524,260	87,041,423
1846	614,256	2,263,407	80,092,338	76,170,569	80,706,594	78,433,976
1851	1,657,976	25,271,602	147,906,150	145,615,280	149,564,126	170,866,882
1856	638,582	42,835,627	199,316,132	204,833,941	199,954,714	247,669,568
1860	173,172	60,849,153	217,629,483	249,821,763	217,802,655	310,670,916
1861	37,403,715	23,528,342	167,031,140	147,271,941	204,434,855	170,800,283
1862	12,505,044	30,684,483	105,054,686	127,351,991	117,559,730	158,036,474
1863	254,931	54,231,231	148,956,705	173,769,807	149,211,636	228,001,038

West India trade.

Years.	Gold and silver.		Trade, exclusive of gold and silver.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1821	\$3,253,083	\$318,203	\$11,681,701	\$11,818,767	\$14,934,784	\$12,136,970
1826	1,613,518	426,933	14,298,712	13,730,777	15,912,230	14,157,710
1831	1,268,364	410,571	14,464,359	11,236,205	15,732,723	11,646,776
1836	538,457	1,020,487	21,344,251	12,240,295	21,882,708	13,260,782
1841	703,335	417,173	17,882,221	12,500,428	18,585,556	12,917,601
1846	1,504,523	546,470	12,813,080	14,056,622	14,317,603	14,603,092
1851	606,095	2,312,385	22,701,029	13,163,551	23,307,124	15,475,936
1856	167,577	575,107	33,176,814	16,757,615	33,344,391	17,332,722
1860	1,798,563	1,058,321	41,601,134	23,526,063	43,399,697	24,584,384
1861	3,376,781	3,411,999	38,216,569	20,841,701	41,593,350	24,233,700
1862	166,573	2,028,519	28,395,091	21,923,074	28,561,664	23,951,393
1863	638,227	2,081,744	28,424,998	29,526,258	29,063,225	31,608,002

Trade of the several West India islands in the years 1860 and 1863, showing the change of the balance of trade in the respective years.

1860.

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
Swedish West Indies.....	\$18,793	\$97,218	Cuba.....	\$34,032,276	\$12,382,869
Danish West Indies.....	200,416	1,263,424	Porto Rico.....	4,512,935	1,781,750
British West Indies.....	1,934,459	5,368,479	Dutch West Indies.....	396,644	303,431
French West Indies.....	18,353	544,231	San Domingo.....	283,098	169,300
Hayti.....	2,002,723	2,673,682			
Total.....	4,174,744	9,947,034	Total.....	39,224,953	14,637,350

Excess of exports, \$5,772,290.

Excess of imports, \$24,587,603.

Percentage of imports to total, 29 per cent.

Percentage of imports to total, 73 per cent.

Percentage of total imports to total trade, 64 per cent.

1863.

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
Danish West Indies.....	\$281,722	\$1,214,612	Swedish West Indies.....	\$32,303	\$7,575
British West Indies.....	2,078,475	7,555,321	Dutch West Indies.....	503,542	352,598
French West Indies.....	22,305	901,244	Cuba.....	21,534,065	14,811,289
Hayti.....	1,878,337	3,988,731	Porto Rico.....	2,732,476	2,217,723
San Domingo.....	300,281	480,340			
Total.....	4,561,120	14,140,258	Total.....	24,802,386	17,389,185

Excess of exports, \$9,579,138.

Excess of imports, \$7,413,201.

Percentage of imports to total, 24 per cent.

Percentage of imports to total, 58 per cent.

Percentage of total imports to total trade, 48 per cent.

Canadian and other British provincial trade.

Year.	Gold and silver.		Trade, exclusive of gold and silver.		Trade, inclusive of gold and silver.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1821.....	\$89,415	.....	\$406,027	\$2,010,004	\$495,442	\$2,010,004
1826.....	224,994	\$462,250	428,956	2,126,545	653,950	2,588,795
1831.....	277,197	982,000	587,712	3,079,838	864,909	4,061,838
1836.....	546,474	64,438	1,881,097	2,586,828	2,427,571	2,651,266
1841.....	475,891	198,100	1,492,296	6,458,463	1,968,187	6,656,563
1846.....	623,043	251,900	1,314,674	7,154,533	1,937,717	7,406,433
1851.....	44,677	30	6,648,445	12,014,893	6,693,122	12,014,923
1856.....	33,807	4,000	21,276,614	29,025,349	21,310,421	29,029,349
1860.....	278,585	10,400	23,572,796	22,695,928	23,851,381	22,706,328
1861.....	338,444	69,100	22,724,489	22,676,513	23,062,933	22,745,613
1862.....	788,970	506,045	18,511,025	20,573,070	19,299,995	21,079,115
1863.....	6,536,478	3,661,216	17,484,786	27,619,814	24,021,264	31,281,030

NOTES.—The reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded 5th of June, 1854, went into operation in the trade with Canada, October 18, 1854; with New Brunswick, November 11, 1854; with Prince Edward's island, November 17, 1854; with Newfoundland, November 14, 1855; and with regard to fish from all the provinces, on the 11th of September, 1854.

The aggregate exports (inclusive of specie and foreign merchandise) to Canada and the other British North American possessions for the three years 1852-'53-'54, amounting to \$48,216,518, exceeded the aggregate imports 113.4 per cent. The aggregate exports of the five years, from the 30th of June, 1854, (which period covered the first four and a half years of the operation of the reciprocity treaty,) amounted to \$132,903,752, exceeding the imports of the same period 41.3 per cent. The aggregate imports of the two years, 1860 and 1861, immediately preceding the rebellion, amounted to \$46,914,314, exceeding the exports 3.2 per cent. In the year 1862, the first full fiscal year of the rebellion, the exports, amounting to \$21,079,115, exceeded the imports 9.2 per cent.; and in the year ending June 30, 1863, the exports (\$31,281,030) exceeded the imports 30.2 per cent.

In the trade with the British North American possessions other than Canada, in the year 1851, the exports amounted to \$4,085,783, the imports to \$1,736,651. This commerce had gradually grown to double these amounts in 1860; the exports and imports holding about the same ratio, say the former about double the value of the latter. In the year 1863 the exports were \$10,998,505, the imports \$5,207,424. The Canada trade of 1851 amounted to \$12,885,611, of which the exports were 61.5 per cent. In 1860 the total trade was \$32,944,787, of which the exports were 43 per cent.; in 1863 the total trade rose to \$39,096,365, of which the exports were 52 per cent. In 1856, the year of the greatest trade with Canada previous to 1863, the total amount was \$38,371,438, of which the exports were 54 per cent.

Mexican and South American trade.

Years.	Gold and silver.		Trade, exclusive of gold and silver.		Trade, inclusive of gold and silver.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1821	\$229,552	\$211,892	\$1,705,766	\$2,414,328	\$1,935,318	\$2,626,220
1826	542,716	373,553	9,892,453	12,581,757	10,435,169	12,955,310
1831	5,307,604	362,283	5,949,664	10,996,404	11,257,268	11,358,687
1836	5,019,922	1,104,223	12,063,237	10,696,015	17,083,159	11,800,238
1841	2,738,863	481,844	13,668,858	9,561,122	16,407,721	10,042,966
1846	973,328	443,359	12,860,702	9,020,083	13,834,030	9,463,442
1851	1,692,306	1,466,370	21,431,390	12,499,811	23,123,696	13,966,181
1856	3,160,343	1,224,580	32,662,769	18,974,559	35,823,112	20,199,139
1860	6,154,434	1,077,030	37,452,523	21,513,294	43,606,957	22,500,324
1861	4,744,229	550,857	32,764,003	16,349,768	37,508,232	16,900,625
1862	2,641,932	228,153	22,274,904	15,205,445	24,916,836	15,493,598
1863	1,997,606	308,865	25,448,385	25,888,885	27,445,991	26,197,730

Asiatic, African, and miscellaneous trade.

Years.	Gold and silver.		Trade, exclusive of gold and silver.		Trade, inclusive of gold and silver.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1821	\$112,444	\$7,969,689	\$5,740,356	\$5,843,911	\$5,852,800	\$13,813,600
1826	3,786,702	2,529,049	7,449,665	2,125,307	11,236,367	4,654,336
1831	131,556	1,285,326	5,919,357	2,532,760	3,818,086	6,050,913
1836	116,614	1,927,413	14,195,587	2,452,988	14,312,201	4,380,461
1841	135,873	1,962,231	7,324,580	2,407,632	7,460,453	4,369,863
1846	62,582	400,132	10,833,271	3,181,441	10,895,853	3,581,573
1851	1,452,538	422,365	12,084,326	5,621,724	13,536,864	6,044,089
1856	207,323	1,106,171	23,999,981	11,627,959	24,207,304	12,734,130
1860	145,381	3,551,335	33,357,870	16,019,009	33,503,251	19,570,344
1861	476,442	2,231,782	27,274,641	12,412,910	27,751,083	14,644,692
1862	312,533	3,379,756	15,169,065	7,849,744	15,481,598	11,229,500
1863	128,406	3,873,544	22,317,065	10,848,095	22,445,471	14,721,639

SHIPPING OF THE UNITED STATES.

*The number, class, and tonnage of vessels built in the United States, 1822 to 1863.**

Years.	Class of vessels.					Total number of vessels.	Total tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops and canal boats.	Steamers.		
1822	64	131	260	168	.....	623	75,347
1823	55	127	260	165	15	622	75,008
1824	56	156	377	166	26	781	90,939
1825	56	197	538	168	35	994	119,997
1826	71	187	482	227	45	1,012	126,438
1827	55	153	464	241	38	934	104,342
1828	73	108	474	197	33	885	98,375
1829	44	58	395	132	43	672	72,226
1830	25	56	403	116	37	637	58,084
1831	72	95	416	94	34	711	85,963
1832	132	143	568	122	100	1,065	144,539
1833	144	169	625	185	65	1,188	161,626
1834	98	94	497	180	88	957	118,330
1835	25	50	301	100	30	507	46,236
1836	93	65	444	164	124	890	113,628
1837	67	72	507	168	135	949	122,987
1838	66	79	510	153	90	898	113,135
1839	83	89	439	122	125	858	120,988
1840	97	109	378	224	63	871	118,309
1841	114	101	311	157	78	761	118,894
1842	116	91	273	404	137	1,021	129,084

The number, class, and tonnage of vessels, &c.—Continued.

Years.	Class of vessels.					Total number of vessels.	Total tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops and canal boats.	Steamers.		
1843.....	58	34	138	173	79	482	63,618
1844.....	73	47	204	279	163	766	103,527
1845.....	124	87	322	342	163	1,038	146,018
1846.....	100	164	576	355	225	1,420	188,204
1847.....	151	168	689	392	198	1,598	243,733
1848.....	254	174	701	547	175	1,851	318,076
1849.....	198	148	623	370	208	1,547	256,577
1850.....	247	117	547	290	159	1,360	272,218
1851.....	211	65	522	326	233	1,367	298,203
1852.....	255	79	584	267	259	1,444	351,493
1853.....	269	95	681	394	271	1,710	425,571
1854.....	334	112	661	386	281	1,774	535,616
1855.....	381	126	605	609	253	2,034	583,450
1856.....	306	103	594	479	221	1,703	469,394
1857.....	251	58	504	258	263	1,334	378,805
1858.....	122	46	431	400	226	1,225	242,287
1859.....	89	28	297	284	172	870	156,601
1860.....	110	36	372	289	264	1,071	212,893
1861.....	110	38	360	371	264	1,143	233,149
1862.....	60	17	207	397	183	864	175,076
1863.....	97	34	212	1,113	367	1,823	310,884

*For calendar years 1822 to 1833, fiscal years ending September 30, from 1834 to 1843, and ending June 30 subsequently.

SHIPPING OF THE UNITED STATES.

A comparative view of the registered and enrolled tonnage of the United States, showing the registered tonnage employed in the whale fishery, the proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and the tonnage employed in steam navigation, from 1815 to 1863 inclusive.

Years.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Total tonnage.	Registered tonnage in the whale fish- ery.	Tonnage employed in steam naviga- tion.	Enrolled tonnage in coasting trade and fisheries.
Tons.						
1815	854, 294	513, 833	1, 368, 127	.....	.....	462, 807
1816	800, 760	571, 458	1, 372, 218	.....	.....	519, 026
1817	809, 725	590, 186	1, 399, 911	4, 871	.....	535, 798
1818	606, 089	619, 095	1, 225, 184	16, 134	.....	562, 306
1819	612, 930	647, 821	1, 260, 751	31, 700	.....	589, 287
1820	619, 047	661, 119	1, 280, 166	35, 391	.....	600, 976
1821	619, 896	679, 062	1, 298, 958	26, 070	.....	612, 711
1822	628, 150	696, 549	1, 324, 699	45, 499	.....	634, 618
1823	639, 921	699, 645	1, 336, 566	39, 918	28, 879	634, 615
1824	669, 973	729, 190	1, 389, 163	33, 166	21, 609	657, 822
1825	700, 787	722, 323	1, 423, 110	35, 379	23, 061	657, 899
1826	737, 978	796, 212	1, 534, 190	41, 757	34, 058	730, 408
1827	747, 170	873, 437	1, 620, 607	45, 623	40, 197	807, 315
1828	812, 619	928, 772	1, 741, 391	54, 621	39, 418	834, 050
1829	650, 142	610, 655	1, 260, 797	57, 284	54, 036	610, 654
1830	576, 675	615, 311	1, 191, 776	38, 911	64, 471	615, 299
1831	620, 452	647, 394	1, 267, 846	82, 315	34, 435	649, 303
1832	686, 989	752, 461	1, 439, 450	72, 868	90, 813	751, 454
1833	750, 026	856, 123	1, 606, 149	101, 158	101, 849	856, 123
1834	857, 438	901, 469	1, 758, 907	108, 060	122, 815	899, 468
1835	885, 822	939, 118	1, 824, 940	97, 640	122, 815	929, 118
1836	897, 774	984, 321	1, 882, 101	144, 680	145, 556	1, 001, 329
1837	810, 447	1, 086, 238	1, 896, 685	127, 242	154, 764	1, 086, 238
1838	822, 592	1, 173, 047	1, 995, 639	119, 629	193, 413	1, 173, 047
1839	834, 244	1, 262, 234	2, 096, 478	131, 845	204, 938	1, 262, 234
1840	899, 765	1, 280, 999	2, 180, 764	136, 926	201, 339	1, 280, 999
1841	845, 803	1, 184, 941	2, 130, 744	157, 405	175, 088	1, 184, 940
1842	975, 359	1, 117, 031	2, 092, 390	151, 621	229, 661	1, 117, 031

A comparative view of the registered and enrolled tonnage, &c.—Continued.

Years.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Total tonnage.	Registered tonnage in the whale fish- ery.	Tonnage employed in steam naviga- tion.	Enrolled tonnage in coasting trade and fisheries.
	Tons.					
1843	1,009,315	1,149,297	2,158,602	152,374	296,867	1,149,298
1844	1,068,765	1,211,330	2,280,095	168,298	273,179	1,211,331
1845	1,095,173	1,321,829	2,417,002	190,625	326,018	1,322,344
1846	1,130,286	1,431,798	2,562,084	189,980	347,893	1,389,289
1847	1,241,313	1,597,732	2,839,045	193,858	404,841	1,554,232
1848	1,360,867	1,793,155	3,154,042	192,180	427,991	1,747,631
1849	1,438,942	1,895,073	3,334,015	180,186	462,394	1,847,234
1850	1,585,711	1,949,743	3,535,454	146,016	525,946	1,899,554
1851	1,726,307	2,046,132	3,772,439	181,644	583,607	1,983,322
1852	1,899,448	2,238,992	4,138,440	193,798	643,240	2,183,227
1853	2,103,674	2,303,336	4,407,010	193,202	514,097	2,303,334
1854	2,333,819	2,469,083	4,802,902	181,901	676,607	2,411,133
1855	2,535,136	2,676,864	5,212,001	186,773	770,285	2,515,730
1856	2,491,402	2,380,249	4,871,652	189,213	673,077	2,337,885
1857	2,463,967	2,476,875	4,940,843	195,771	705,784	2,433,379
1858	2,499,742	2,555,066	5,049,808	198,593	729,390	2,502,086
1859	2,507,402	2,637,635	5,145,037	185,728	768,436	2,628,576
1860	2,546,237	2,807,631	5,353,868	160,841	867,937	2,807,631
1861	2,642,628	2,897,185	5,539,812	145,734	877,203	2,839,398
1862	2,291,251	2,820,913	5,112,164	117,713	710,462	2,772,005
1863	2,026,114	3,125,941	5,155,055	99,225	575,518	3,128,329

STATISTICS OF GENERAL TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The great extent to which the course of foreign commerce has been diverted in recent years from direct lines to and from the countries of production and consumption gives a constantly increasing degree of importance to the statistics of trade with the countries in whose hands the carrying trade is being absorbed. The first and chief of these intervening countries is England. The statements annually published by that government are very full and comprehensive, and may be taken as the best available illustration of the commerce of the world. There are few articles the produce of any country which are not now largely carried through British ports, and whose quantities, values, and destination do not appear in the British statistics.

In the year 1862 the total value of British exports to the United States was £19,173,907= \$92,801,710, of which more than one-fourth was articles wholly of "foreign and colonial produce," their value being £4,846,037, or \$23,454,819. The manufactures designated as the produce of the United Kingdom were also made up in great degree of foreign staples, imported crude from the countries of their origin. The comparison of British exports to the United States for several years, distinguishing those of foreign origin, strikingly illustrates the progress of this carrying trade.

Exports from Great Britain to the United States.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Of the produce and manufac- ture of the United Kingdom.	£18,985,939	£14,491,448	£22,553,405	£21,667,065	£9,064,504	£14,327,870
Of foreign and colonial produce	1,090,956	1,302,253	1,864,487	1,240,616	1,961,179	4,846,037

In values of the United States.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Of the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom	\$91,891,945	\$70,138,608	\$109,158,480	\$104,868,595	\$43,872,199	\$69,346,891
Of foreign and colonial produce	5,280,227	6,302,904	9,024,117	6,004,581	9,492,106	23,454,819
Totals.....	97,172,172	76,441,412	118,182,597	110,873,176	83,364,305	92,801,710

The increasing proportion of foreign articles to the total export in the last two years corresponds with the changed direction of commerce noted in the shipping accounts. For 1863 the value of foreign and colonial produce exported cannot be obtained, but the value of the produce of the United Kingdom sent to the United States is nearly the same as in 1862—£15,351,626, or \$74,301,869.

The crude staples of British manufactures are now in great proportion of foreign origin. Wool from South America, South Africa, Australia, and other colonies, and also from various continental states of Europe, is imported in immense quantities. Flax, undressed, from Russia, enters equally with the flax of Ireland into linen manufactures. The quantities of flax and hemp imported into England from Russia for six years amount to the following:

Years.	FLAX.		HEMP.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1857.....	63,745	\$10,695,494	29,035	\$4,633,574
1858.....	46,544	10,070,564	30,281	4,264,263
1859.....	53,723	12,870,054	35,460	5,075,311
1860.....	52,482	12,485,501	29,472	4,353,018
1861.....	47,628	10,913,769	23,043	3,444,245
1862.....	61,728	16,367,147	30,450	5,394,412

These are but single examples among many, showing the vast quantities of raw materials imported into England for manufacture, the final products of which constitute the exports designated as the "Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom." It is, therefore, but reasonable to estimate that a large share of those values are in a certain sense a portion of the indirect commerce between the real countries of production and those of consumption.

The carriage of foreign produce not manufactured in this manner is tending towards concentration in a few hands with great rapidity, and England far exceeds the German states and all others combined in the volume of this business. Taking tropical articles, or staples of almost universal consumption, and particularly those produced by distant countries, such as were for twenty or thirty years from the commencement of the great European wars the especial commerce of vessels of the United States, the results become very decided and conspicuous. The following table compares the quantities of such articles re-exported by England for five years to 1863:

Exports from England of certain articles of foreign production.

Articles.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Cocoa.....lbs.....	2,819,248	2,421,320	4,508,297	1,450,814	6,156,100
Coffee.....do.....	29,586,054	45,661,220	46,800,365	56,899,830	71,385,233
Cotton.....do.....	175,137,636	250,428,640	298,287,920	214,714,640	241,750,992
Cochineal.....do.....	1,948,240	1,878,800	1,691,088	2,037,616	2,288,560
Indigo.....do.....	6,442,464	6,648,992	7,552,720	5,914,496	6,122,256
Lac dye.....do.....	404,768	455,392	392,896	Not given.	Not given.
Logwood.....tons.....	3,733	2,189	3,847	do.....	do.....
Terra japonica.....do.....	324	699	1,578	do.....	do.....
Cutch.....do.....	765	1,048	973	do.....	do.....
Currants.....cwts.....	117,848	97,365	63,991	102,919	97,093
Raisins.....do.....	76,377	91,596	41,848	52,851	38,988
Guano.....tons.....	28,381	20,459	12,403	16,224	7,076
Hemp.....cwts.....	Not given.	57,481	68,958	73,841	104,018
Jute, and the like.....do.....	do.....	42,511	89,459	116,638	168,388
Hides, dry.....do.....	144,455	141,169	198,598	220,714	239,744
wet.....do.....	102,814	110,402	88,266	65,671	79,864
Oil, palm.....do.....	156,475	184,211	175,070	231,948	202,169
cocoa nut.....do.....	134,748	141,459	218,654	165,778	197,309
olive.....do.....	30,680	28,120	26,880	20,360	18,360
petroleum.....do.....	do.....	do.....	20	63,860	163,480
Metals: copper.....do.....	47,036	73,516	78,459	173,571	125,641
tin.....do.....	7,908	10,163	19,173	21,668	22,701
Quicksilver.....lbs.....	2,335,936	2,364,566	1,317,039	1,027,393	1,840,658
Rice.....cwts.....	1,155,075	1,173,090	1,722,188	1,272,049	1,605,701
Saltpetre.....do.....	100,547	28,825	18,644	78,688	26,312
Seeds: flax and linseed.....bush.....	863,616	990,592	778,376	735,224	733,976
rape seed.....do.....	1,364,272	955,584	614,508	246,056	476,112
Silk, raw.....lbs.....	2,152,327	3,153,993	4,096,992	5,205,861	3,832,919
waste.....cwts.....	1,505	1,506	835	4,228	1,087
thrown.....lbs.....	254,297	426,866	82,870	137,995	216,903
manufactures of India.....pieces.....	249,360	112,993	134,849	128,854	77,738
Spices: cinnamon.....lbs.....	703,678	691,816	784,977	813,591	912,533
pepper.....do.....	6,651,824	9,131,827	8,065,954	12,623,463	10,911,684
cassia.....do.....	867,799	619,857	636,458	Not given.	Not given.
cloves.....do.....	893,249	709,854	306,057	do.....	do.....
nutmegs.....do.....	221,103	64,237	170,470	do.....	do.....
ginger.....do.....	1,131,648	701,456	801,360	do.....	do.....
pimento.....do.....	2,251,648	2,692,816	2,848,560	do.....	do.....
Sugar, brown.....cwts.....	215,937	286,333	471,998	241,470	428,360
refined.....do.....	68,874	30,839	35,918	22,711	26,309
Molasses.....do.....	60,150	49,972	105,548	51,399	42,206
Tallow.....do.....	6,783	9,127	157,650	132,851	33,554
Tea.....lbs.....	6,418,794	8,388,530	12,847,026	27,342,603	26,219,634
Tobacco.....do.....	11,171,184	8,371,314	7,554,218	12,605,155	10,412,388
manufactured.....do.....	1,509,319	1,482,581	1,292,080	946,865	2,102,531
Wines.....galls.....	2,132,738	2,275,306	1,923,255	2,110,423	2,299,773
Wool*.....lbs.....	20,616,278	25,854,041	44,748,508	37,441,617	49,344,277
other.....do.....	8,213,702	4,882,662	9,576,962	10,653,811	14,582,540

* Of British possessions.

The designations of quantity given here to some extent mask the magnitude of a portion of the entries—sugar, rice, oils, dried fruits, tallow, and many other items, being designated in hundred-weights and tons, instead of pounds and gallons. In coffee, sugar, cocoa, indigo, wool, and others, the increase in 1863 is very great even over 1862, and the quantities are more than twice as great as those carried in 1859. In 1863, 41,842,311 pounds of wool were re-exported to the United States. In 1862 the following items are conspicuous among the foreign exports to the United States, which may also be found in the general table of exports of foreign and colonial produce, which follows in another place. They are here contrasted with 1860:

Articles.	1860.	1862.
Coffee lbs.	1,991	902,354
Cotton lbs.	73,808	21,507,360
Currants lbs.	186,592	1,435,392
Hemp cwts.	304	31,440
Indigo lbs.	529,648	1,722,000
Rice lbs.	58,912	24,147,200
Silk, raw lbs.	66,994	101,128
Silk, knubs lbs.	3,808	277,312
Skins, goat No.	171,555	385,893
Tea lbs.	89,820	2,539,508
Tobacco, manufactured lbs.	3,392	20,864
Wool lbs.	2,841,200	11,578,426

The corresponding quantities for 1863 cannot be obtained, except for wool and one or two other items. Many other articles increase in greater or less degree, as can be seen by reference to the general table of exports of foreign produce to the United States.

Before proceeding to the general statistics of British trade with the United States, as prepared from the official publications of that government, the relation of the United States to the distant tropical carrying trade, and to the carrying trade generally, may be further illustrated. The India trade was for a long time in American hands, and most cargoes arriving from the east for any port of the Atlantic markets broke bulk first in our own ports, and were re-exported in United States vessels to the west of Europe. This India trade also laid the foundation of many manufactures, among them those of morocco leather, silk spinning and silk finishing of piece goods, dyeing, &c. The Calcutta trade continued longest in the possession of United States vessels, being first for a long period carried to Philadelphia with the China trade, and for the last ten years controlled at Boston. It ceased nearly with the breaking up of sailing lines in the east, in 1862 and 1863, through the piracies conducted in the interest of the rebellion.

CARRIAGE OF FOREIGN PRODUCE BY THE UNITED STATES.

Of the total value of the exports of the United States, a proportion varying from one-half in the earlier years to one-fifteenth in 1860 was of articles of foreign origin. For fifteen years, from 1796 to 1810, the exports of domestic produce and of foreign produce were nearly the same; the aggregate for this period being \$547,525,900 of domestic and \$514,489,291 of foreign exports. In some single years the value of foreign articles carried became very large: in 1799, \$45,500,000; in 1801, \$46,642,000; in 1806, \$60,283,000, and in 1807, \$59,643,000. The average for periods of five years each, from 1796 to 1860, shows a large excess in the early periods over those of recent years:

Annual average, 1796 to 1800.....	\$34,190,775
“ “ 1801 to 1805.....	37,084,476
“ “ 1806 to 1810.....	35,622,607
“ “ 1811 to 1815.....	6,818,860
“ “ 1816 to 1820.....	18,619,327
“ “ 1821 to 1825.....	25,812,023
“ “ 1826 to 1830.....	20,114,944
“ “ 1831 to 1835.....	21,542,608
“ “ 1836 to 1840.....	18,347,791
“ “ 1841 to 1845.....	12,115,013

Exports from England of certain articles of foreign production.

Articles.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Cocoa.....lbs.	2,819,248	2,421,320	4,508,297	1,450,814	6,156,100
Coffee.....do.	29,586,054	45,661,220	46,800,365	56,899,830	71,383,233
Cotton.....do.	175,137,636	250,428,640	298,287,920	214,714,640	241,750,992
Cochineal.....do.	1,948,240	1,878,800	1,691,088	2,037,616	2,288,560
Indigo.....do.	6,442,464	6,648,992	7,552,720	5,914,496	6,122,256
Lac dye.....do.	404,768	455,392	392,896	Not given.	Not given.
Logwood.....tons.	3,733	2,189	3,847	do	do
Terra japonica.....do.	324	699	1,578	do	do
Cutch.....do.	765	1,048	973	do	do
Currants.....cwts.	117,848	97,365	63,991	102,919	97,093
Raisins.....do.	76,377	91,596	41,848	52,851	38,988
Guano.....tons.	28,381	20,459	12,403	16,224	7,076
Hemp.....cwts.	Not given.	57,481	68,958	73,841	104,018
Jute, and the like.....do.	do	42,511	89,459	116,638	168,388
Hides, dry.....do.	144,455	141,169	198,598	220,714	239,744
wet.....do.	102,814	110,402	88,266	65,671	79,864
Oil, palm.....do.	156,475	184,211	175,070	231,948	202,169
cocoa nut.....do.	134,748	141,459	218,654	165,778	197,309
olive.....do.	30,680	28,120	26,880	20,360	18,369
petroleum.....do.	do	do	20	63,860	163,480
Metals: copper.....do.	47,036	73,516	78,459	173,571	125,641
tin.....do.	7,908	10,163	19,173	21,668	22,701
Quicksilver.....lbs.	2,335,936	2,364,566	1,317,039	1,027,393	1,840,622
Rice.....cwts.	1,155,075	1,173,090	1,722,188	1,272,049	1,605,701
Saltpetre.....do.	100,547	28,825	18,644	78,688	26,212
Seeds: flax and linseed.....bush.	863,616	990,592	778,376	735,224	723,975
rape seed.....do.	1,364,272	955,584	614,508	246,056	476,112
Silk, raw.....lbs.	2,152,327	3,153,993	4,096,992	5,205,861	3,852,919
waste.....cwts.	1,505	1,506	835	4,228	1,087
thrown.....lbs.	254,297	426,866	82,870	137,995	216,903
manufactures of India.....pieces.	249,360	112,993	134,849	128,854	77,788
Spices: cinnamon.....lbs.	703,678	691,816	784,977	813,591	812,533
pepper.....do.	6,651,824	9,131,827	8,065,954	12,623,463	10,911,684
cassia.....do.	867,799	619,857	636,458	Not given.	Not given.
cloves.....do.	893,249	709,854	306,057	do	do
nutmegs.....do.	221,103	64,237	170,470	do	do
ginger.....do.	1,131,648	701,456	801,360	do	do
pimento.....do.	2,251,648	2,692,816	2,848,560	do	do
Sugar, brown.....cwts.	215,937	286,333	471,998	241,470	428,360
refined.....do.	68,874	30,839	35,918	22,711	26,308
Molasses.....do.	60,150	49,972	105,548	51,399	42,206
Tallow.....do.	6,783	9,127	157,650	132,851	33,554
Tea.....lbs.	6,418,794	8,388,530	12,847,026	27,342,603	26,219,654
Tobacco.....do.	11,171,184	8,371,314	7,554,218	12,605,155	10,412,288
manufactured.....do.	1,509,319	1,482,581	1,292,080	946,865	2,102,511
Wines.....galls.	2,132,738	2,275,306	1,923,255	2,110,423	2,299,773
Wool*.....lbs.	20,616,278	25,854,041	44,748,508	37,441,617	49,344,277
other.....do.	8,213,702	4,882,662	9,576,962	10,653,811	14,582,540

* Of British possessions.

The designations of quantity given here to some extent mask the magnitude of a portion of the entries—sugar, rice, oils, dried fruits, tallow, and many other items, being designated in hundred-weights and tons, instead of pounds and gallons. In coffee, sugar, cocoa, indigo, wool, and others, the increase in 1863 is very great even over 1862, and the quantities are more than twice as great as those carried in 1859. In 1863, 41,842,311 pounds of wool were re-exported to the United States. In 1862 the following items are conspicuous among the foreign exports to the United States, which may also be found in the general table of exports of foreign and colonial produce, which follows in another place. They are here contrasted with 1860:

Articles.	1860.	1862.
Coffee lbs.	1,991	902,354
Cotton lbs.	73,808	21,507,360
Currants lbs.	186,592	1,435,392
Hemp cwts.	304	31,440
Indigo lbs.	529,648	1,722,000
Rice lbs.	58,912	24,147,200
Silk, raw lbs.	66,994	101,128
Silk, knubs lbs.	3,808	277,312
Skins, goat No.	171,555	385,893
Tea lbs.	89,820	2,539,508
Tobacco, manufactured lbs.	3,392	20,864
Wool lbs.	2,841,200	11,578,426

The corresponding quantities for 1863 cannot be obtained, except for wool and one or two other items. Many other articles increase in greater or less degree, as can be seen by reference to the general table of exports of foreign produce to the United States.

Before proceeding to the general statistics of British trade with the United States, as prepared from the official publications of that government, the relation of the United States to the distant tropical carrying trade, and to the carrying trade generally, may be further illustrated. The India trade was for a long time in American hands, and most cargoes arriving from the east for any port of the Atlantic markets broke bulk first in our own ports, and were re-exported in United States vessels to the west of Europe. This India trade also laid the foundation of many manufactures, among them those of morocco leather, silk spinning and silk finishing of piece goods, dyeing, &c. The Calcutta trade continued longest in the possession of United States vessels, being first for a long period carried to Philadelphia with the China trade, and for the last ten years controlled at Boston. It ceased nearly with the breaking up of sailing lines in the east, in 1862 and 1863, through the piracies conducted in the interest of the rebellion.

CARRIAGE OF FOREIGN PRODUCE BY THE UNITED STATES.

Of the total value of the exports of the United States, a proportion varying from one-half in the earlier years to one-fifteenth in 1860 was of articles of foreign origin. For fifteen years, from 1796 to 1810, the exports of domestic produce and of foreign produce were nearly the same; the aggregate for this period being \$547,525,900 of domestic and \$514,489,291 of foreign exports. In some single years the value of foreign articles carried became very large: in 1799, \$45,500,000; in 1801, \$46,642,000; in 1806, \$60,283,000, and in 1807, \$59,643,000. The average for periods of five years each, from 1796 to 1860, shows a large excess in the early periods over those of recent years:

Annual average, 1796 to 1800	\$34,190,775
“ “ 1801 to 1805	37,084,476
“ “ 1806 to 1810	35,622,607
“ “ 1811 to 1815	6,818,860
“ “ 1816 to 1820	18,619,327
“ “ 1821 to 1825	25,812,023
“ “ 1826 to 1830	20,114,944
“ “ 1831 to 1835	21,542,608
“ “ 1836 to 1840	18,347,791
“ “ 1841 to 1845	12,115,013

Annual average, 1846 to 1850.....	\$13,705,293
“ “ 1851 to 1855.....	21,968,924
“ “ 1856 to 1860.....	23,813,687
Single year 1861.....	21,145,427
Single year 1862.....	16,869,641
Single year 1863.....	25,959,248
Average of first ten years.....	\$35,637,626
Average of last ten years.....	22,891,306

A previous table shows the leading articles of foreign produce exported from Great Britain, and approximately the extent of the present carrying trade of that country. The same articles now make up the chief part of the trade of the United States in articles of foreign origin exported, and they have been the conspicuous elements of that trade from the beginning. A rapid increase in the quantities carried by England is observable, and a decline in those carried by the United States. To illustrate this tendency fully, as regards the United States, a comparison of periods of four or five years each, separated by a considerable interval of time, may be made, the first period being from 1824 to 1828, and the last five years ending with 1860. The first division of articles embraces crude staples of tropical or semi-tropical origin, with a few manufactures peculiar to remote countries, and subsequently a list of leading articles not of tropical origin is given:

Articles of tropical or semi-tropical origin exported from the United States.

Articles.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.
Cocoa	\$377,936	\$495,082	\$419,577	\$441,221	\$345,874
Coffee.....	2,923,079	3,254,936	1,449,022	2,324,784	1,497,097
Cotton.....	30,311	88,360	28,852	9,875	22,810
Cotton manufactures of India*	321,204	443,271	336,295	230,448	324,274
Dye-woods	545,391	884,448	459,600	350,448	419,981
Fruits.....	36,813	55,713	29,522	54,739	39,204
Indigo	513,271	891,974	712,080	864,951	362,768
Opium†.....				394,290	139,799
Silk, raw.....	1,407	21,639	132,295	181,150	47,277
Silk manufactures of India..	1,816,325	1,380,237	1,651,492	891,975	713,610
Silk manufactures, all other..	not named.	1,235,399	1,583,228	814,676	512,974
Spices.....	600,171	705,120	578,729	363,129	181,307
Spirits, West India.....	210,951	263,857	253,626	208,836	241,773
Sugar.....	999,093	1,614,697	1,742,034	1,191,506	828,499
Tea.....	562,109	1,482,141	1,308,694	772,443	672,924
Cigars, Havana.....	41,336	33,175	41,466	49,977	39,945
Sulphur.....	2,653	3,704	696	1,512	4,311
Wines.....	328,453	448,955	366,485	342,356	327,806

* "Nankeens" only. † Opium was not named previous to 1827. It was undoubtedly largely carried.

The following table gives the values of the same class of articles exported in eight years, ending with 1863. The contrast between the years of the first series in cocoa, coffee, silk, and indigo, and those of the second series, is great:

Exports of foreign articles.

Articles.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Cocoa.....	\$83,766	\$52,801	\$167,060	\$168,432	\$271,987	\$195,246	\$144,099	\$261,717
Coffee.....	1,252,416	2,616,904	1,589,970	1,823,750	2,268,691	777,485	1,382,070	1,081,462
Cotton.....				18,908	10,400	8,720	16,647	771,007
Dye-woods.....	662,767	878,143	591,351	320,500	316,806	306,599	389,119	485,536
Fruits.....	128,626	137,237	187,416	152,765	261,645	193,215	120,576	207,489
Indigo.....	71,670	62,178	390,050	10,348	48,175	34,453	117,202	125,943
Oil, palm and cocoa-nut					45,038	178,236	229,724	428,450
Opium.....	19,870	20,128	43,549	22,943	13,465	31,432	52,046	38,815
Silk, raw.....	4,255	4,163	94,092	19,978	176,589	124,104	21,412	14,112
Silk, manufactures of..	574,539	157,186	254,959	249,598	299,326	298,704	201,109	276,785
Spices.....	475,502	366,548	416,763	189,845	489,070	386,146	112,317	232,404
Spirits, West India....	56,992	42,055	40,808	49,406	116,807	44,496	38,428	32,335
Sugar.....	1,243,499	1,180,263	4,490,050	2,233,281	2,150,839	3,755,781	1,307,743	1,504,272
Tea.....	1,682,611	1,430,212	1,324,428	2,461,563	1,985,203	1,556,630	638,906	1,032,723
Cigars.....	180,742	227,143	166,002	226,234	273,663	175,993	138,869	146,219
Wines.....	167,910	129,815	172,764	206,013	165,280	181,318	170,801	174,490

In view of the general advance of trade in these articles, the entire list must be regarded as having declined from the first to the second period.

DIRECT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The British official tables of trade and navigation give the following values of imports from and exports to the United States for seven years, ending with 1862; the values being changed to their equivalent in money of the United States:

Years.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.
1856.....	\$174,471,221	\$109,465,684
1857.....	162,852,578	97,172,172
1858.....	165,804,920	76,441,513
1859.....	165,975,066	118,182,597
1860.....	216,600,657	110,873,176
1861.....	239,046,158	53,364,306
1862.....	134,141,360	92,801,710

Our own account of this trade is made up for fiscal years ending June 30, and it can therefore be compared definitely only in periods. It is impracticable to divide the fiscal year of the United States, and to reconstruct the summaries for calendar years.

Years.	EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN.			IMPORTS FROM GR'T BRITAIN.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	
1855-'56.....	\$160,742,372	\$1,618,435	\$162,360,807	\$122,266,082
1856-'57.....	182,650,472	3,195,312	185,845,784	130,803,093
1857-'58.....	156,005,200	12,089,648	168,094,848	95,720,658
1858-'59.....	172,155,786	2,790,067	174,945,853	125,754,421
1859-'60.....	197,260,756	6,080,165	203,340,921	138,596,484
1860-'61.....	116,583,955	3,951,968	120,535,923	139,206,377
1861-'62.....	105,898,554	4,699,602	110,598,156	86,481,430
1862-'63.....	111,436,229	9,181,577	120,617,806	113,136,700

The British account does not include gold and silver bullion or coin, while the account of the United States does. The total value of specie and bullion sent to Great Britain among our exports in the seven years ending with June, 1862, was \$236,751,778, and the total received from Great Britain in the same period was \$55,894,096. The detail of this exchange of specie was as follows, as given in the United States record for fiscal years—the British statistics being for calendar years :

	Exports to England.	Imports from England.
1855-'56	\$34, 161, 062	\$421, 771
1856-'57	50, 890, 268	4, 069, 054
1857-'58	39, 636, 001	6, 754, 357
1858-'59	41, 760, 051	147, 383
1859-'60	33, 380, 575	101, 371
1860-'61	12, 174, 820	32, 678, 440
1861-'62	24, 729, 001	11, 721, 720
1862-'63	50, 339, 267	238, 499

British account.

	Imports into England from United States.	Exports to United States.
1856	Not given	£96, 227
1857	Not given	859, 110
1858	£4, 811, 772	202, 567
1859	9, 672, 981	14, 342
1860	4, 792, 582	1, 727, 220
1861	66, 683	7, 381, 953
1862	10, 064, 162	37, 528
1863	8, 147, 524	54, 195

NOTE.—The importations of gold and silver coin and bullion were exempted by law from entry inwards at the custom house until the passing of the act of 20 & 21 Vict., cap. 62, in the year 1857.

Changing these to United States values they become :

	Imports into England.	Exports to United States.
1856 .....	.....	\$465, 738
1857 .....	.....	4, 642, 092
1858	\$23, 288, 976	980, 424
1859	46, 817, 228	69, 415
1860	23, 197, 306	8, 359, 448
1861	322, 745	35, 728, 652
1862	48, 710, 544	181, 635
1863	39, 434, 016	263, 303

The account of exports to the United States made up from British records is but \$50,690,707 for eight years, against \$56,132,595 recorded in the United States as imported from Great Britain, a difference of near five and a half millions of dollars. As the years 1856 and 1863 embrace very small exports, the correction of the United States account to calendar years would not remove the discrepancy. The account of imports into England is also short in British records as compared with our own. Taking the six years fully reported, the total by the British tables is \$181,170,815; and by American, for fiscal years, \$202,019,715, a difference of \$20,848,910. This difference is also too large to be explained by the differences in the years. It is to be noticed, however, that the British entry was by *ounces* both for gold and silver, with a computed value

"at the market price at the time of entry." This is probably the chief cause of the discrepancy.

Another and important point to be observed in the general comparison of the statistics is the incompleteness of the return of United States exports in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861. For the last three quarters of that year certain ports of the southern States failed to make returns of the commerce transacted, which in most cases continued under the flag of the United States very nearly to the close of the fiscal year. At Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans, the transactions of three entire quarters were not returned to the Treasury Department, and at all the other ports south of Norfolk two entire quarters were not returned. These ports were the channels through which nearly all the cotton, rice, and other staples of the south were exported, and the shipment of these was unprecedentedly active in the first months of 1861, and quite down to June of that year. In the original publication of the statistics of that year no correction was made for these omitted returns, and the effect is shown in the previous table of the total values exported to England as given by the two authorities. That country credits the United States with \$239,046,158 in value of exports, while the return, uncorrected for the omission of southern ports, is but \$116,583,955.

To make the best correction practicable in the case, it is assumed, as a minimum, that the exports at these ports for quarters not returned were at least equal to the transactions of the corresponding quarters of the previous year. The total value of the exports of those ports during the like period of the preceding year was \$161,011,950 of domestic produce, and about \$500,000 in value of foreign produce. This correction of the general aggregates cannot so readily be applied to the detail of countries. The great bulk of values was of cotton, and of this but a small proportion was to other countries than England. The evidence afforded by the British statistics is conclusive that the general sum assumed is too small, since the excess admitted by them is \$170,000,000 in the three years 1860, 1861, and 1862.*

The British account of cotton alone received from the United States during the year ending with June, 1861, would show near a hundred millions of dollars' worth beyond the quantity officially returned in the United States as having been exported, the last-named aggregate being 207,342,265 pounds, value \$22,651,923. The British report, which can in this case be made to conform in time to our fiscal year, credits the United States with 968,006,928 pounds, value \$140,961,448.

	Pounds.	Value.
British.....	968,006,928	\$140,961,448
American.....	207,342,265	22,651,923
Difference	760,664,663	118,309,525

This statement of differences in one article for the period of one year proves that if all the exports were embraced in the correction, a total not less than twenty millions greater would be required for the entire correction. The following table of monthly receipts of cotton in England from the United States shows the course of this trade for three years, and the enormous proportions it reached in 1861, for which year the United States records fail to show what it was:

* This correction was adopted in the finance report of the Secretary of the Treasury of December, 1863, increasing the total of domestic exports for the fiscal year 1860-'61 to \$389,711,391, and the foreign to \$21,145,427, the aggregate exports being \$410,856,818.

Monthly receipts of cotton in England from the United States.

Month.	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
January	177,554	580,010	316,895	998,219	172,205	572,222
February	992,468	3,184,255	1,204,091	3,792,887	939,970	3,179,835
March	711,316	2,448,113	1,629,298	4,942,204	1,494,521	4,969,283
April	609,312	2,061,506	1,000,098	3,033,631	1,354,605	4,809,155
May	708,956	2,212,534	1,233,749	3,814,741	985,521	3,621,790
June	1,525,547	4,983,454	1,810,704	5,069,971	927,813	3,463,835
Half year	4,725,153	15,469,872	7,194,835	21,651,653	5,874,635	20,706,200
July	1,199,967	4,059,888	701,182	1,928,251	840,064	3,283,250
August	437,291	1,479,501	660,274	1,893,449	448,061	1,881,857
September	351,626	1,189,668	179,344	544,010	146,464	657,867
October	204,148	678,792	130,732	405,011	3,630	19,058
November	221,690	750,051	52,702	175,234	286	1,485
December	1,446,797	4,641,807	1,044,250	3,472,111	4,029	20,682
Half year	3,861,519	12,799,707	2,768,484	8,418,066	1,442,534	5,864,199
Year	8,586,672	28,269,579	9,963,319	30,069,719	7,317,169	26,670,399

Converting these into the quantities and values of the United States, the receipts of cotton in England for the three calendar years became:

	Pounds.	Value.
1859	961,707,264	\$136,824,762
1860	1,115,891,728	145,537,340
1861	819,522,928	129,084,731

Even after the first of July, when the ports of the United States were closed to all legal trade, and for which no estimate has been made, the quantity of American cotton received in England was very great, amounting to 161,563,808 pounds, value \$28,382,723. Probably the larger share of that received in England in July was cleared from southern ports before the last of June, and therefore it properly belongs with the additions made to correct that account in comparison with our own.

Recurring to the summaries of exports and imports between the two countries, compared on a previous page, we may assume a correction of the export values of United States records given for 1860-'61 and 1861-'62, equal to the two values of cotton shown to be in excess in this last calculation, namely: \$118,309,525 in 1860-'61, and \$28,382,723 in 1861-'62. More clearly, these are corrections on the first and second half years of 1861; and whatever may be the deduction from them on account of the later months of 1861 is fully made up by the export of other articles of which no account has been taken. The addition to the United States is therefore the sum of \$146,692,248, still leaving a small deficit in the difference between this sum and \$170,000,000 before shown to be the British excess for three years, exclusive of the foreign exports. These foreign exports amount to \$14,731,735, leaving the actual difference about ten millions of dollars.

The other portions of the series agree very well with each other. There is reason to believe, however, that the United States record is generally short of the full values as regards produce actually landed for consumption in England. Many cargoes of provisions, grain, and flour clear for Irish or Channel ports for orders; and this was more frequently the case in 1861, 1862, and 1863,

than in previous years. Apparently being cleared for British ports, and so recorded at United States ports, they do not enter at those ports, and do not appear in their imports. During the year 1862 one hundred vessels touched at Cork for orders, of which a considerable share ultimately proceeded to continental ports.

It is, moreover, established beyond doubt that there are large deficiencies in the report of outward cargoes, particularly at the port of New York. There being no outward inspection, and clearance being always given on the oath of the shipper or agent, a degree of inaccuracy has grown up, which is mainly the consequence of haste. Undervaluations and imperfect schedules of cargo occur where no intent to evade the law exists, particularly as no questions of revenue are involved. Clearance only on the verification of cargo by an outward inspector, as in nearly every European state, would be the only practicable measure for correcting these omissions, and for securing an absolutely full report of exports.

COMPARISON OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO THE UNITED STATES WITH
THE REPORTED IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES RECORDS.

The chief fact disclosed by these comparisons is the gigantic character of the trade conducted through British ports for other nations, and for the general markets of the world, from which our direct shipping is being withdrawn. Either in the crude form in which they were imported, or in partial or complete transformation as manufactures, vast quantities of the staple products of the United States pass through England to other markets of final consumption in every year.

Taking the aggregates exchanged for six years preceding the war, or including one year of partial disturbance, each single year of the series gives a similar result, and confirms the general conclusion. The British record is short, comparing calendar with the nearest corresponding fiscal years, as follows :

	British statement deficient.	British statement in excess.
1856.....	\$12,800,398	.....
1857.....	33,630,921	.....
1858.....	19,279,145	.....
1859.....	7,571,824	.....
1860.....	27,723,308	.....
1861.....	85,842,071	.....
1862.....	.....	\$6,320,280

The exports of British produce and manufactures are reported at the "declared real value," or on the statement of the exporter, while the exports of foreign and colonial produce are at "computed real value"—a value determined upon the reported quantities by the officers of the customs. It can scarcely be believed that the values reported when entering United States ports are in excess, nor does there appear any probable correction of these entered values which will remove the discrepancy. The solution is undoubtedly to be found in the account of remittances in the form of bills of exchange drawn against the exports of United States produce, the extent of which remittances can only be inferred from the debt of the United States held abroad, in connexion with other causes.

According to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to the Senate in 1854, the amount of American stocks and loans reported to be held by foreigners June 30, 1853, was two hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars. Large sums were also known to exist of which no report could be obtained, estimated at a total nearly equal to that reported. The increase accruing in

the next seven years we do not stop to estimate. French authorities have estimated the capital held by foreigners in United States national, State, and municipal stocks, including bank and railroad stocks, at a total sum of five hundred millions. Dividends and interest paid on this sum, averaging six per cent. per annum, would require remittances to the extent of thirty millions, for which sum there would of course be no commercial equivalent, either in commodities or in money. To this must be added the expenditures of travellers and the remittances of emigrants, together not less than five millions annually. The sum of thirty-five millions, therefore, is in all probability remitted in bills of exchange to Europe, and the excess of our exports over imports in recent years is to this extent accounted for; and whatever remains of the apparent excess of exports to Great Britain over imports may be balanced by the payment there of excesses of importation over exportation with certain other countries with whom our accounts are to some extent settled in England, amounting in 1861 to fifty one millions of dollars, due from us on our trade with the West Indies, South America, Asia, Africa, &c.

The extent of the annual differences appearing on the face of the commercial statements is large, and it does not appear to have attracted the attention its importance deserves. Taking the aggregates exchanged for six years preceding the war, or including one year of partial interruption or disturbance, 1861, as given in the British account, and exclusive of specie, the nominal balance appears highly favorable to the United States. The two sums, 1856 to the close of 1861, are:

Imports into Great Britain	\$1,124,750,600
Exports from Great Britain	683,783,700
Difference.....	440,966,900

Or an average of \$73,494,483 annually. Deducting the excess of specie sent to England, for which we must take the statement of the United States, and which was \$167,750,401, or \$27,958,400 yearly, the balance still remaining is \$45,536,083 yearly in favor of the United States. After all consideration has been given to the account of remittances just referred to, the general state of these gigantic exchanges is less unfavorable to the United States than has generally been supposed.

TABULAR STATEMENTS OF EXCHANGES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, FOR SEVEN YEARS, 1856 TO 1862, FROM BRITISH RECORDS.

The following tabular statements of the entire exchanges of the United States with Great Britain in detail is copied from the last annual volume of British Trade and Navigation Reports, for 1862. For 1863 only a few specific articles can be obtained, the monthly publications of the British government distinguishing countries only in a few leading articles. The first table embodies such as are so stated by countries, comparing the three years 1861 to 1863 only, and converting the values and quantities to like terms with those of the United States.

This preliminary table shows the enormous development of the petroleum trade within three years, and that grain, flour, and petroleum, have to some extent supplied the place of cotton as the basis of exchange on England. The sum of values of these leading articles is sustained in a most unexpected degree.

Quantities of leading articles.

Articles.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Cotton.....pounds.....	819,500,528	13,524,224	6,394,080
Petroleum.....gallons.....	139,608	4,074,588	8,447,292
Wheat.....bushels.....	20,061,952	29,798,160	16,071,664
Wheat flour.....barrels.....	1,897,433	2,249,767	1,265,911
Indian corn.....bushels.....	24,722,816	21,830,328	23,774,976
<i>Entered for consumption.</i>			
Wheat.....bushels.....	20,279,608	30,155,848	16,281,488
Wheat flour.....barrels.....	1,929,281	2,287,110	1,278,411

Values of leading articles.

Articles.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Cotton.....	\$128,500,630	\$3,117,163	\$2,435,125
Petroleum.....	8,388	682,904	2,738,394
Wheat.....	29,354,411	41,380,514	20,371,202
Flour.....	13,234,535	15,471,442	7,562,224
Indian corn.....	22,172,927	16,751,085	19,226,774

Indian corn, known to be nearly all from the United States, is not distinguished as to countries; but it is assumed as approximately correct. Other staple exports, as of cured meats, lard, tallow, butter and cheese, and tobacco, are not separately stated in the British reports. They will be found in detail in the comparative table following those taken from the British records, prepared for fiscal years from the United States returns.

Imports from the United States.—(From British official record.)

Articles.	Quantities.						Computed real value.							
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Ashes, pearl and pot.....cwts.	11, 673	33, 496	21, 982	15, 599	23, 910	20, 261	39, 770	£. 25, 827	£. 67, 550	£. 37, 837	£. 21, 788	£. 34, 344	£. 34, 118	£. 65, 559
Bacon.....do..	302, 587	290, 718	145, 872	35, 170	158, 859	367, 514	1, 037, 586	832, 114	792, 166	335, 491	83, 639	424, 566	884, 677	1, 819, 768
Bark, tanners'.....do..	57, 593	80, 463	62, 152	49, 831	59, 831	34, 428	55, 509	35, 966	44, 925	26, 519	20, 970	24, 841	15, 801	31, 285
Beef, Peruvian.....do..	5, 220	6, 338	3, 406	2, 733	725	428	32	58, 988	65, 915	44, 473	37, 066	13, 921	6, 296	218
Beef, salted.....do..	158, 437	92, 092	134, 690	182, 746	221, 821	125, 007	176, 111	299, 099	234, 835	261, 227	373, 814	347, 439	203, 093	312, 498
Butter.....do..	2, 005	1, 597	2, 512	3, 570	82, 015	180, 560	274, 340	7, 269	6, 389	9, 248	12, 659	347, 459	815, 861	1, 179, 010
Caoutchouc.....do..	392	2, 917	1, 966	2, 541	8, 095	9, 251	678	2, 744	18, 377	11, 281	27, 723	92, 732	76, 384	6, 937
manufac'ts of lbs..	322, 652	304, 183	84, 828	130, 503	158, 715	24, 666	50, 044	48, 398	34, 220	9, 085	13, 050	14, 222	2, 682	4, 644
Cheese.....cwts.	66, 228	49, 492	57, 706	60, 998	187, 450	323, 461	365, 500	175, 502	116, 880	131, 099	155, 792	532, 443	741, 802	768, 823
Clocks.....no..	86, 956	99, 234	103, 597	120, 605	182, 355	127, 512	132, 438	39, 979	44, 918	43, 565	52, 444	64, 888	43, 810	40, 767
Copper ore.....tons.	674	3, 022	2, 364	1, 620	1, 417	3, 958	1, 223	10, 791	59, 551	44, 550	31, 101	27, 137	71, 042	21, 897
Copper.....do..	.....	1, 461	588	282	197	807	75	.....	172, 900	64, 223	29, 294	19, 482	73, 515	7, 166
Corn: wheat.....qrs.	1, 279, 150	650, 754	594, 644	36, 906	1, 499, 385	2, 507, 744	3, 724, 770	4, 477, 026	1, 912, 121	1, 429, 851	80, 908	4, 323, 808	6, 988, 027	9, 388, 939
peas.....do..	.....	.....	4, 868	5, 756	29, 737	42, 505	15, 255	.....	.....	9, 111	10, 029	54, 247	79, 650	27, 210
maize.....do..	1, 000, 871	412, 894	394, 936	3, 364	430, 334	1, 723, 334	1, 519, 402	1, 601, 393	729, 245	623, 292	4, 723	715, 757	2, 696, 367	2, 109, 057
wheat meal & flour cwts	2, 892, 517	1, 464, 867	1, 764, 795	216, 462	2, 254, 232	3, 794, 865	4, 499, 534	2, 892, 517	1, 291, 728	1, 331, 992	151, 344	1, 826, 582	2, 959, 524	3, 237, 936
Cotton, raw.....do..	6, 964, 643	5, 846, 054	7, 439, 623	8, 586, 672	9, 963, 309	7, 316, 969	120, 752	21, 126, 084	21, 554, 877	24, 897, 386	28, 969, 579	30, 069, 306	26, 570, 399	1, 221, 277
Guano.....tons	1, 247	2, 067	4, 493	2, 919	347	1, 535	48, 587	7, 065	8, 268	39, 005	11, 696	1, 818	6, 873	620, 112
Hams.....cwts.	13, 757	13, 880	6, 646	3, 658	15, 840	28, 299	196, 257	47, 806	47, 713	19, 617	10, 544	55, 300	66, 543	346, 599
Hemp, undressed.....do..	9, 412	123, 966	14, 635	9, 969	87	163	41, 303	8, 101	150, 247	19, 514	7, 662	100	187	52, 865
Hides, not tanned.....do..	1, 678	38, 598	3, 988	16, 526	55, 591	51, 688	15, 334	4, 897	131, 453	7, 515	46, 335	183, 763	106, 916	32, 833
tanned.....lbs.	.....	.....	193, 344	793, 287	1, 357, 114	1, 538, 062	1, 273, 823	.....	.....	7, 680	32, 637	65, 442	58, 516	46, 375
Hops.....cwts.	70	321	.....	.....	36, 548	35, 375	52, 713	175	944	.....	.....	254, 865	171, 878	264, 579
Iron and steel, wro't or manuf'd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 585	4, 998	7, 696	74, 883	75, 401
Lard.....cwts.	121, 885	168, 295	105, 080	57, 934	130, 871	275, 550	519, 318	379, 367	561, 684	228, 464	163, 849	388, 004	729, 721	1, 092, 749
Logwood.....tons.	10, 736	10, 582	5, 923	7, 334	5, 855	4, 220	6, 544	89, 377	82, 010	39, 747	50, 501	41, 481	33, 601	57, 632
Oil, spermaceti.....do..	2, 788	3, 916	3, 591	5, 699	3, 581	4, 128	3, 628	296, 922	314, 095	309, 492	542, 624	362, 142	395, 861	323, 584
train or blubber.....do..	287	371	370	231	1, 010	1, 613	2, 821	13, 489	15, 867	13, 323	7, 458	34, 056	61, 197	117, 053
lard.....cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43, 317	.....	.....	2, 835	.....	518	3, 522	101, 891
or spirits of turpentine do..	69, 978	98, 540	89, 378	116, 747	127, 084	74, 836	9, 079	118, 087	187, 226	177, 798	212, 346	213, 917	159, 638	33, 141
Oil-seed cake.....tons.	29, 780	45, 139	39, 943	36, 459	37, 303	37, 305	29, 887	256, 108	376, 811	329, 188	277, 633	314, 319	363, 579	294, 883
Petroleum.....cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9, 955	291, 046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 800	258, 899
Pork, salted.....do..	82, 448	23, 486	46, 860	68, 195	50, 043	45, 120	183, 917	187, 569	55, 779	96, 943	140, 975	108, 584	102, 032	303, 794
Quicksilver.....lbs.	.....	376, 579	164, 536	.....	.....	70, 526	202, 453	.....	39, 227	16, 018	.....	.....	6, 391	18, 347
Rice, not rough.....cwts.	60, 864	56, 764	48, 771	51, 600	69, 932	49, 386	38, 471	77, 601	69, 428	52, 693	54, 457	81, 602	53, 873	69, 237
rough.....qrs.	6, 807	7, 168	2, 510	2, 230	.....	1, 673	.....	.....	.....	4, 393	3, 902	.....	5, 147	.....
Rosin.....cwts.	517, 733	549, 963	682, 452	876, 306	601, 546	457, 686	47, 258	232, 980	309, 354	306, 175	339, 064	178, 990	268, 126	44, 272
Saltpetre.....do..	2	75, 609	10, 334	416	599	.....	.....	3	152, 346	19, 647	832	1, 103	.....	.....
Seed, clover.....do..	4, 883	28, 085	42, 948	39, 455	64, 341	79, 259	44, 216	18, 881	100, 404	117, 986	128, 748	196, 788	210, 231	116, 161
Skins and furs, undressed, viz:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver.....no..	9, 541	7, 024	11, 271	13, 594	7, 531	2, 019	12, 330	4, 532	3, 336	3, 333	5, 513	2, 670	723	4, 349

Deer.....do..	50,900	38,488	17,543	8,978	30,911	20,659	13,710	11,877	9,221	2,736	2,243	10,819	10,336	5,559
Fox.....do..	44,126	68,725	56,454	72,784	56,209	46,207	37,005	26,108	36,081	17,047	32,366	20,107	20,005	12,969
Marten.....do..	9,809	9,542	4,606	3,029	11,373	20,062	13,075	5,886	5,168	1,599	1,263	5,878	14,980	8,793
Mink.....do..	48,741	72,423	34,486	21,753	72,951	.....	.....	18,887	30,478	8,288	8,248	25,078	.....	.....
Muskrat.....do..	838,758	927,732	675,978	1,553,241	1,778,403	1,246,000	1,253,870	50,675	50,252	27,899	73,881	74,910	43,266	51,077
Otter.....do..	2,198	1,361	2,652	7,336	9,270	4,157	4,100	4,451	2,654	3,607	16,252	10,501	5,736	5,728
Raccoon.....do..	481,713	479,602	422,787	673,988	778,461	336,842	363,145	96,342	89,925	61,300	138,140	113,723	42,107	51,564
Spermaceti, fine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,654	16,265	3,279	8,935	7,770	35,724	9,546
Sugar, unrefined.....cwt.	.....	.....	29,718	45,684	3,894	263,857	478	.....	.....	41,258	59,582	5,217	296,357	565
Tallow.....do..	22,545	41,587	14,945	19,616	123,267	264,043	278,714	60,870	120,721	38,635	54,648	347,345	675,079	631,825
Tar.....do..	1,619	2,639	675	1,525	1,911	2,190	88	13,278	19,792	4,951	12,337	19,178	29,700	1,578
Tea.....lbs..	122,633	425,653	319,780	542,671	580,653	57,733	315,972	7,409	31,724	21,214	43,820	45,325	3,557	25,375
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....do..	29,655,631	25,319,701	43,083,210	39,437,721	40,484,405	33,716,348	21,191,343	1,272,511	1,121,093	1,547,603	1,187,458	1,181,182	1,269,176	1,116,919
Turpentine.....do..	1,310,454	1,143,136	1,878,994	1,340,939	1,951,146	1,422,673	1,320,643	65,522	57,156	80,485	48,482	62,687	60,087	109,349
Whale fins.....cwt.	215,838	212,456	233,320	226,083	185,145	99,277	3,120	100,724	106,238	118,061	111,556	85,868	58,821	3,666
Whale fins.....tons.	215	163	93	231	90	143	78	60,583	70,590	37,506	82,344	34,244	51,394	26,587
Wood and timber:														
Not sawed or split.....loads.	25,630	62,450	29,912	61,397	49,547	65,722	4,072	120,886	228,585	103,134	228,903	206,029	288,591	22,384
Deals, battens, &c.....do..	8,150	6,589	2,118	3,392	21,262	57,033	61,462	32,600	18,136	6,077	10,741	90,401	229,822	351,198
Staves.....do..	19,477	21,155	23,273	26,219	17,784	8,807	6,017	175,291	188,807	176,929	183,727	117,622	56,531	39,960
Wool, sheep and lambs'.....lbs..	23,684	3,782,459	951,938	30,703	1,091,390	1,110,755	247,827	1,900	302,247	75,300	2,698	92,211	80,550	14,604
Woollen rags, torn up to be used as wool.....lbs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,771,728	1,668,240	.....	.....	696,426	579,762	744,775	936,879	27,803
All other articles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	526,941	1,367,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	680,379
Total value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,047,773	33,647,227	34,257,515	34,294,083	44,727,202	49,389,602	27,715,157

Exports to the United States, the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom.

Articles.	Quantities.										Declared real value.			
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Alkali, soda.....cwt.	723,089	620,041	855,277	1,103,990	1,080,398	431,380	1,045,433	£.	317,385	314,140	439,887	576,453	205,893	£.
Apparel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,664,213	1,503,191	1,008,656	1,568,227	692,196	453,094
Fire-arms (small).....no.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,880	703,984
Bags, empty.....doz.	305,438	192,806	18,586	17,162	16,228	44,728	343,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,360	972,770
Beer and ale.....bbls.	31,765	25,974	24,600	23,216	25,412	163,110	185,121	.....	156,089	102,591	92,301	79,468	78,185	87,832
Bleaching materials.....cwt.	.....	.....	97,822	152,617	137,089	75,662	133,831	.....	140,067	114,252	109,117	106,266	31,452	31,446
Books, printed.....do.	11,977	11,048	9,176	11,774	12,513	5,527	3,646	.....	.....	.....	56,900	70,148	34,416	60,569
Coals.....tons.	247,484	197,507	301,004	204,516	309,809	371,882	321,409	.....	152,111	133,037	110,231	139,065	62,345	50,601
Copper.....cwt.	36,198	27,515	18,486	23,910	12,500	3,138	9,370	.....	146,976	123,061	181,944	165,221	248,020	202,012
Cottons.....yards.	207,288,756	177,842,614	154,818,134	225,146,885	226,776,939	74,680,537	97,375,709	.....	3,771,508	3,070,496	2,613,592	3,994,711	14,187	41,232
Cottons.....value.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640,084	489,033	378,492	612,092	1,254,345	1,842,338
Drugs and chemicals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126,037	90,540	115,392	117,676	284,751	559,311
Earthenware & porcelain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560,649	507,267	378,660	598,045	58,714	117,551
Glass manufactures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,423	46,571	40,093	56,790	216,998	320,916
Hardware & cutlery.....cwt.	169,604	145,684	96,780	193,409	157,459	75,727	48,654	.....	1,222,419	1,031,867	664,097	1,179,039	27,362	23,565
Iron, wr't and unwr't.....tons.	352,513	332,586	175,996	369,041	386,583	109,664	130,189	.....	3,357,037	3,170,036	1,499,662	1,988,547	651,456	388,680
Lead and shot.....do.	4,661	2,584	3,215	3,035	4,157	767	12,889	.....	111,879	61,888	71,061	67,635	965,525	1,380,705
Leather wr't and unwro't.....	1,744,169	1,193,915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147,290	109,506	78,469	132,984	16,156	262,346
Linens.....yards.	72,302,328	46,689,479	44,183,982	64,752,854	59,988,394	21,169,077	66,319,519	.....	2,154,490	1,425,156	1,344,634	1,988,514	33,661	35,823
Linens.....value.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199,226	158,192	128,805	172,589	642,696	1,694,046
Machinery and mill work.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,405	40,742	24,772	32,619	87,638	208,540
Oil, linseed.....galls.	1,690,464	528,675	771,650	1,091,012	662,751	15,438	55,695	.....	235,722	82,465	97,827	130,173	30,724	28,437
Painters' colors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,202	62,151	58,354	89,614	1,960	7,885
Plate and watches.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146,604	102,736	49,291	67,025	42,337	36,791
Salt.....tons.	343,438	202,692	227,000	219,678	268,077	172,306	151,154	.....	174,145	99,741	104,576	89,733	11,757	10,408
Silk manufactures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	574,213	548,993	379,890	569,563	78,766	63,231
Spirits.....galls.	295,279	463,987	280,726	416,617	425,050	113,224	212,069	.....	67,940	78,970	43,203	67,472	186,112	212,193
Stationery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,177	69,162	45,567	72,055	18,039	33,218
Tin, unwrought.....cwt.	3,354	3,873	6,611	6,100	3,517	1,204	18,353	.....	21,376	26,981	37,996	39,201	15,942	36,408
Tin plates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,020,303	961,477	844,405	1,095,792	7,323	105,567
Wool, sheep and lambs', lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417,360	688,201
Woollens, by piece, pieces.	892,537	957,020	222,491	454,406	191,733	1,520,905	1,833,453	.....	1,610,403	1,649,529	1,080,791	20,563	7,245	92,536
by the yard, yds.	34,514,595	33,643,358	38,442,180	55,607,009	913,102	440,780	1,067,113	.....	1,465,047	1,422,392	1,398,818	2,115,179	863,236	1,833,590
at value, value.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,299	241,654	205,692	378,436	1,109,176	643,078
Woollen yarn.....lbs.	141,344	121,520	152,656	261,968	118,160	113,456	197,339	.....	14,013	12,636	15,167	26,398	93,271	192,725
All other articles.....value.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	671,513	1,007,576	14,090	20,919
Total value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,918,105	18,985,939	14,491,448	22,553,405	9,064,504	14,327,870

Exports to the United States of foreign and colonial produce and manufactures.

Articles.	Quantities.							Computed real value.						
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Argol.....cwt.	3,934	2,025	4,121	1,937	4,363	1,384	2,513	£. 12,474	£. 6,387	£. 12,294	£. 6,723	£. 18,070	£. 5,317	£. 9,047
Arms and ammunition.....cwt.	631	2,030	3,912	6,303	3,261	1,900	2,428	7,131	21,112	55	1,480	20	21,051	81,997
Bark, Peruvian.....cwt.	9,360	.....	4,187	28,772	190,322	7,080	19,257	1,086	.....	49,226	80,993	56,252	28,270	20,355
Bristles.....lbs.	4,792	719	5,743	1,212	314	779	7,120	27,274	4,200	30,366	3,637	16,793	2,870	2,327
Caoutchouc.....cwt.	1,873	1,116	2,126	1,504	1,986	578	1,658	40,480	24,385	44,805	29,316	3,433	5,872	57,672
Cochineal.....do.	.....	.....	10,399	1,209	1,991	12,010	902,354	.....	.....	258	31	35,930	8,620	23,910
Coffee.....lbs.	.....	.....	1,200	2,026	659	63,693	192,030	.....	.....	3,010	4,742	1,489	221,441	28,329
Cotton, raw.....cwt.	1,930	196	3,065	1,817	2,718	3,182	1,844	10,390	980	14,099	9,971	17,419	19,251	10,450
Cream of tartar.....do.	2,261	14,925	21,695	30,145	1,666	10,883	12,816	6,247	27,672	28,475	45,217	1,881	11,971	12,816
Currants.....do.	.....	1,212	290	2,356	322	.....	377	.....	2,650	704	7,022	861	.....	1,122
Flax, dressed & undressed do.	33,062	26,038	35,607	15,844	10,548	4,800	3,900	2,508	2,230	3,858	1,716	1,142	520	423
Gloves, of leather.....pairs.	2,863	997	250	2,210	3,070	31	115	8,392	5,089	1,920	7,874	11,329	151	506
Gum, animi and copal.....cwt.	7,814	5,547	16,756	16,082	4,356	11,170	21,248	13,316	10,955	31,557	37,659	7,968	19,361	40,370
Arabic.....do.	604	104	1,849	285	1,182	726	1,476	2,054	4,37	8,629	1,561	6,122	3,037	6,236
lac dye.....do.	12,749	10,666	24,860	33,429	24,634	3,418	16,026	34,220	24,338	40,096	61,813	69,067	7,956	46,250
other kinds.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hair, manufactures of, or of goat's wool.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,168	3,390	18,702	20,810	10,043	.....	6,060
Hats or bonnets of straw.....lbs.	1,128	1,070	2,369	1,546	290	581	.....	2,635	1,970	5,922	5,101	862	1,409	.....
Hemp, undressed.....cwt.	2,610	3,791	17,863	2,608	304	1,026	31,440	4,459	5,970	24,710	3,628	456	1,462	53,055
jute.....do.	4,503	1,584	.....	1,389	735	2,252	9,421	3,770	1,650	.....	1,036	594	1,774	9,107
Hides not tanned.....do.	724	.....	56,649	56,799	12,850	442	12,114	2,903	.....	181,117	201,429	47,169	1,674	41,811
Indigo.....do.	3,715	3,609	5,622	6,929	4,729	14,389	15,375	112,100	115,578	194,663	211,335	154,678	513,277	540,431
Iron in bars.....tons.	605	334	381	3,013	2,825	1,118	2,718	8,993	4,446	4,786	38,320	34,466	12,447	29,860
Linen manufactures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,655	359	5,227	2,380	27,208
Nitre, cubic.....cwt.	.....	.....	3,176	.....	3,422	1,208	10,801	.....	.....	2,540	.....	2,310	7,785	7,290
Nutmegs.....lbs.	72,753	123,969	125,197	126,894	23,731	123,069	30,136	8,791	13,942	11,976	10,935	1,879	7,111	1,314
Oil, turpentine.....cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,509	8,651	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,646	38,930
Opium.....lbs.	12,201	13,788	21,826	16,739	33,248	135,176	82,593	9,151	10,284	20,644	16,041	30,893	108,704	70,204
Pepper.....do.	.....	.....	6,631	52,524	14,741	505	2,142,663	.....	.....	118	971	276	8	35,711
Planting of chip, straw, &c do.	5,718	11,077	17,861	48,869	1,240	.....	70	5,718	8,262	15,809	48,309	1,612	90	5,321
Quicksilver.....do.	34,400	.....	25,760	285,272	140,659	990	58,710	2,974	.....	2,496	26,590	12,894	943	49,548
Rags for paper.....tons.	.....	.....	6	901	384	98	3,326	.....	.....	122	19,953	7,626	50	1,158
Raisins.....cwt.	507	618	13,782	17,020	5,554	35	908	1,152	1,406	20,214	30,210	9,165	42,997	132,055
Rice, not in the husks.....do.	.....	1,004	9,348	2,840	5,526	66,576	215,600	.....	573	4,207	1,586	353	975	88,930
Saltpetre.....do.	4,019	1,054	4,588	3,750	8,015	600	51,306	7,033	2,099	8,851	7,000	16,164	37,345	57,527
Seeds, linseed.....qrs.	.....	.....	501	.....	14,669	.....	19,504	.....	.....	1,323	.....	37,345	.....	.....
Senna.....lbs.	78,885	74,248	32,038	62,129	73,909	74,019	247,598	1,644	1,599	1,600	955	1,232	1,234	4,127
Silk, raw.....do.	16,898	89,352	72,182	113,576	66,994	27,162	101,128	16,687	97,170	64,964	114,996	72,856	23,933	96,072
knobs and husks.....cwt.	47	2	2	47	34	.....	2,476	.....	.....	26	693	596	.....	36,614

Exports to the United States of foreign and colonial produce and manufactures—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.						Computed real value.							
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Silk manufactures:														
Broad stuffs and ribbons. lbs.	3, 779	3, 520	869	2, 689	4, 604	674	2, 380	9, 867	8, 467	2, 069	7, 225	10, 436	1, 954	6, 747
Skins, goat. no.	107, 764	51, 075	217, 586	147, 148	171, 555	135, 694	385, 893	11, 067	5, 469	21, 478	16, 179	16, 325	11, 331	35, 860
Spelter. tons.	510	331	406	125	84	.....	732	13, 184	9, 832	10, 305	2, 594	2, 038	.....	13, 255
Spirits, brandy, proof. galls.	43, 973	37, 658	21, 059	67, 312	52, 333	7, 693	10, 908	22, 170	23, 850	7, 895	23, 732	24, 204	3, 398	4, 727
Sugar, unrefined. cwts.	.....	.....	7	43	3, 741	48, 804	1, 700	.....	.....	11	63	4, 661	54, 528	1, 792
Tar. lasts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	1, 043	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	144	21, 490
Tea. lbs.	16, 510	1, 957, 032	92, 567	76, 234	89, 820	728, 358	2, 539, 508	997	142, 020	6, 388	5, 917	7, 017	51, 592	201, 044
Teeth, elephants' cwts.	635	110	171	705	190	10	54	22, 648	4, 720	5, 741	22, 052	5, 829	267	1, 230
Tin, unwrought. do.	1, 369	3, 019	3, 576	1, 749	360	1, 096	4, 577	9, 286	19, 460	21, 277	12, 017	2, 395	6, 530	26, 508
Tobacco, manufactured, and cigars. lbs.	86, 450	11, 882	3, 616	10, 086	3, 392	31, 588	20, 864	11, 528	2, 005	422	1, 241	353	1, 655	1, 962
Wine. galls.	59, 849	50, 188	42, 739	61, 245	88, 251	12, 166	25, 812	24, 158	20, 021	15, 061	20, 783	26, 213	4, 269	8, 147
Wool, sheep and lambs' lbs.	250, 200	3, 054, 349	2, 396, 742	5, 966, 677	2, 841, 200	10, 039, 947	11, 578, 426	17, 642	215, 833	165, 432	421, 868	206, 274	601, 638	742, 156
Woollen manufactures. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 372	800	4, 470	325	3, 147	2, 775	1, 567
All other articles. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189, 103	239, 705	186, 368	258, 323	235, 106	120, 078	379, 477
Total value. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	698, 772	1, 090, 956	1, 302, 253	1, 864, 487	1, 240, 616	1, 961, 179	4, 846, 037
Total British and for'n produce. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 616, 877	20, 076, 895	15, 793, 701	24, 417, 892	22, 907, 681	11, 025, 683	19, 173, 907
Total value of imports, exclusive of specie, from the United States, brought from page 45. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36, 047, 773	33, 647, 227	34, 257, 515	34, 294, 083	44, 727, 202	49, 389, 602	27, 715, 157

Exports of domestic produce of the United States to Great Britain, (from United States official records.)

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

49

Articles.	1859-'60.		1860-'61.		1861-'62.		1862-'63.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Animals.....		\$1,300		\$500		\$4,320		
Apples.....	6,116	28,674	32,027	109,373	85,396	37,168	37,395	\$100,510
Ashes.....	165,090	207,247			4,661	27,570	5,397	40,332
Bark, oak.....		75,208		58,164		68,759		151,069
Beef.....	81,211	1,752,386	41,598	868,798	63,125	1,478,803	62,433	1,438,720
Books and maps.....		24,241		13,485		16,899		48,207
Brushes and brooms.....		723		3,189		3,508		11,870
Butter.....	3,363,124	439,460	11,117,474	1,649,137	19,346,767	3,077,066	26,965,957	5,159,871
Candles, sperm, &c.....	100,846	31,455	403,852	122,532	218,516	47,005	252,059	75,257
Carriages.....		2,204		9,505		2,670		3,636
Cheese.....	11,980,419	1,192,458	27,888,221	2,849,678	28,534,256	2,226,047	36,878,356	3,655,119
Clothing.....		11,306		17,250		10,770		39,674
Cloverseed.....	104,588	535,562	159,884	868,519	58,401	260,545	267,851	1,508,913
Copper and brass manufactures.....		523,430		643,194		416,415		335,017
Cotton.....	1,264,136,782	134,928,780	207,342,265	22,651,923	3,545,363	934,979	9,480,532	5,905,222
Cotton manufactures.....		118,192		183,585		120,939		34,039
Drugs and medicines.....		68,517		50,989		54,775		122,882
Fish.....	334	1,855	1,308	9,660	1,542	9,834	1,533	10,187
Flaxseed.....	2,594	3,601	28,508	49,528			36,446	90,005
Furs and fur skins.....		1,229,387		621,318		496,120		1,471,872
Gold and silver coin.....		14,810,754		6,541,423		12,325,625		36,034,788
Gold and silver bullion.....		15,824,356		4,591,110		10,345,507		9,084,100
Gold and silver manufactures.....		31,612		5,450		8,180		31,933
Hams and bacon.....	19,545,710	1,589,528	44,778,796	4,234,705	124,231,816	8,894,606	177,222,139	15,044,991
Hemp manufactures: cordage.....		780		407		3,596		55,852
Hides.....		273,705		164,435		146,355		136,118
Hops.....	7,000	757	5,640,863	1,286,093	4,148,420	574,867	7,633,082	1,577,670
House furniture.....		896		10,665		14,467		26,796
Indian corn.....	1,941,325	1,442,398	8,127,522	5,599,405	14,473,187	8,583,502	10,783,707	7,967,359
meal.....	951	3,087	2,836	11,873	1,674	5,160	2,330	9,152
India-rubber manufactures.....		46,931		42,821		7,425		46,304
Iron, pig.....	600	945	1,400	1,751	2,255	4,590		
manufactures and machinery.....		231,720		447,256		358,147		569,093
Lard.....	17,281,659	1,811,418	25,546,203	2,566,295	53,533,077	4,455,685	60,488,178	6,059,986
Leather.....	1,359,380	298,294	872,067	186,852	501,649	103,574	896,553	247,929
Lumber and timber: boards.....	14,375	194,641	18,779	195,188	14,925	137,236	21,166	194,768
other timber.....		217,474		110,755		323,148		95,937
hewn timber.....	25,411	173,798	6,120	74,732	4,216	135,090		
Oil-cake.....		1,513,696		1,301,555		784,775		1,170,435
Oil: lard.....	1,701	1,566	14,782	14,381	152,563	82,782	1,075,957	835,290
sperm.....	1,318,191	1,766,951	1,491,025	2,073,317	717,288	929,872	1,003,153	1,520,018

Exports of domestic produce of the United States to Great Britain—Continued.

Articles.	1859-'60.		1860-'61.		1861-'62.		1862-'63.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Oil: whale and fish.....galls..	137,519	\$64,261	250,943	\$132,389	550,538	\$271,430	1,027,206	\$682,637.
Paints and varnish.....	.....	19,205	.....	59,297	.....	68,278	.....	188,804
Paper and stationery.....	.....	2,207	.....	8,834	.....	16,053	.....	29,979
Pork.....bbls..	29,431	502,138	16,870	286,927	54,052	759,895	40,382	650,562
Printing presses and type.....	.....	60,874	.....	29,391	.....	97,416	.....	140,130
Quicksilver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,000	.....	51,878
Rice.....	17,539	346,576	5,647	146,766	25	620	304	9,926
Rosin and turpentine.....bbls..	368,761	964,686	239,450	533,376	34,875	152,347	5,461	70,134
Rye and small grains.....	.....	307,087	.....	271,904	.....	218,153	.....	254,945
Spirits, distilled.....galls..	42,141	17,803	93,399	35,715	645,812	167,671	78,425	41,963
Spirits of turpentine.....do..	2,270,524	1,036,854	1,346,802	513,332	.....	.....	15,163	45,990
Staves and heading.....M..	4,130	189,405	3,183	125,286	.....	75,612	1,766	142,811
Tallow.....lbs..	8,748,961	901,371	156,865	15,766	29,691,002	2,515,914	29,719,327	3,093,592
Tar and pitch.....bbls..	23,323	58,397	26,712	70,950	.....	.....	2,279	23,736
Tobacco, leaf.....	30,069	4,664,042	35,101	4,908,994	16,162	2,984,232	25,888	6,483,921
manufactured.....	2,483,644	428,435	1,995,819	360,579	485,020	103,724	1,620,774	6,854,874
Wax.....do..	76,472	26,404	81,793	26,421	69,726	22,034	1,147,445	37,550
Whalebone.....do..	157,705	130,176	256,440	190,832	87,902	58,616	158,022	150,400
Wheat.....bush..	1,934,206	2,404,856	24,510,961	31,267,343	22,905,505	26,559,789	27,325,739	36,752,807
flour.....bbls..	406,847	2,181,907	2,429,117	13,355,401	2,339,446	12,552,128	1,794,496	11,074,908
Wood manufactures.....	.....	87,388	.....	121,504	.....	97,248	.....	228,373
Wool.....lbs..	44,949	13,333	606,413	168,264	609,737	117,155	125,074	81,387
All other articles.....	.....	707,542	.....	1,105,558	.....	1,463,097	.....	4,460,521
Total exports.....	.....	196,260,756	.....	116,583,955	.....	105,898,554	.....	166,466,101

This table of exports is uncorrected for the omitted record of cotton exported to England, which has previously been shown to be near \$129,084,731 for the fiscal year 1860-'61; and several other items, hides, rice, rosin, spirits of turpentine and tobacco particularly, would add several millions of dollars in value.

The increase in the value of certain exports from 1860 forward has been referred to in connexion with the British statistics, but the records of the United States exhibit the fact in a still more striking manner. Butter, cheese, hops, hams and bacon, lard, petroleum and lard oil, tallow and tobacco, are quite as remarkably increased as is flour or wheat. A comparison of 1860 with 1862 and 1863 shows the fact. The year 1861, having no especial relation to the point under consideration, is not given.

Articles.	1860.	1862.	1863.
Butter.....	\$439,460	\$3,077,066	\$5,159,871
Cheese.....	1,192,458	2,226,047	3,655,119
Hops.....	757	574,867	1,577,670
Hams and bacon.....	1,589,528	8,894,606	15,044,991
Lard.....	1,811,418	4,455,685	6,059,986
Lard oil.....	1,566	82,782	835,290
Tallow.....	901,371	2,515,914	3,093,592
Pork.....	502,138	759,895	650,562
Tobacco.....	4,664,042	2,984,232	6,483,921
	11,102,738	25,571,094	42,561,002

The increase on the articles here named, none of which are distinguished in the British return before quoted, is thus \$14,470,000 in 1862 over 1860, and in 1863 the very large excess of \$31,460,000.

The important article, petroleum, was unfortunately not distinguished in the quarterly returns until July, 1863, the commencement of the fiscal year 1863-'64. The largest proportion of the sum assigned to unenumerated articles for 1862-'63 was for petroleum, which may be approximately stated at \$1,000,000 for 1861-'62, and \$4,000,000 in 1862-'63.

In view of the omission of cotton and rice almost altogether from the exports to England in the last two years, the general aggregate at which these exports are maintained is remarkable. In 1860, with very large values for these staples, the total was less than thirty millions in excess of 1863, fiscal years.

	Values of 1860.
Cotton.....	\$134,928,780
Rice.....	346,576
Rosin and turpentine.....	964,666
	<u>136,240,022</u>

Comparing this with the difference of 1860 and 1863 in the aggregates, it appears that the increase of northern staples supplied \$106,250,000 of this loss in cotton, and this during a period of unprecedented trial to the national resources, and of vastly increased domestic consumption.

Some account of the difference in specie exports is due, however, in the above comparison; the exports of specie and bullion to England being \$45,000,000 in 1862-'63, against \$31,635,000 in 1859-'60. But the production of gold, and the great import of foreign gold from England in 1861 and 1862, had produced a surplus leading naturally to exportation.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CALIFORNIA.

The British official records distinguish the trade with California from that conducted with other parts of the United States. The tables previously given cover the entire trade, California included, and those that here follow are of California alone.

The annual values of this trade converted into terms of the United States are as follows :

	Imports from California.	Exports to California.
1856.....	\$162, 827.....	\$2, 226, 937
1857.....	5.....	2, 185, 260
1858.....	70, 581.....	2, 523, 411
1859.....	139, 760.....	2, 224, 570
1860.....	90, 455.....	3, 024, 985
1861.....	3, 414, 968.....	2, 085, 691
1862.....	1, 722, 294.....	1, 817, 236

It is apparent that the direct trade of England with the Pacific coast of the United States is relatively less than with other sections. That trade is a coasting trade to vessels of the United States, and is protected by the laws relating to the coasting trade generally. Clearance to California direct from European ports is far more difficult than transshipment at the Isthmus of Panama. The direct trade of San Francisco with foreign countries is, therefore, larger with the East Indies and China than with European countries.

The magnitude of the trade with the Pacific States opens an inviting field to foreign occupation, but its peculiar circumstances have so far protected it. They may continue to do so in a great degree, if the quality of coasting trade and the laws which preserve it to vessels of the United States are rigidly maintained; but if these were yielded, a very little time would suffice to displace United States shipping in as great a degree in the Pacific as in the Atlantic.

Imports into England from California: British official table.

Articles.	Quantities.							Values.						
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Corn: wheat.....qrs.						160,903	91,912	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
wheat, meal, and flour.cwt.	12,709					170,406	13,759	12,709					509,569	257,185
Guano.....tons.	415		1,596	2,026				2,905		8,379	9,116		161,743	10,253
Nitre, cubic.....cwt.					19,172									
Nicaragua wood.....tons.	1,161							17,411				13,979		
Quicksilver.....lbs.						70,526	158,661						6,391	14,378
Silver ore.....tons.				151	48	146	46				1,627	3,600	8,328	2,841
Wood and timber.....loads.			1,506	1,353			600			5,836	5,273			3,570
Wool.....lbs.						118,186	191,624						8,766	10,380
All other articles.....								617	1	368	12,860	1,110	10,775	57,539
Totals.....								33,642	1	14,583	28,876	18,689	705,572	355,846

Exports to California from England, the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom.

Articles.	Quantities.							Values.						
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Apparel.....value.								£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bags, empty.....doz.	377	250	5,916	2,698	14,433	6,202	20,635	5,417	7,343	7,704	8,344	13,515	14,166	10,272
Beer and ale.....bbls.	13,444	9,828	10,832	4,664	4,102	4,846	3,774	210	93	1,317	1,023	3,095	2,553	5,224
Coal.....tons.	16,378	6,338	16,135	3,080	8,934	2,1901	6,348	51,085	37,658	43,250	17,381	15,388	18,518	13,885
Copper.....cwt.	435	265	.....	20	52	267	82	9,784	4,427	10,178	2,489	6,323	14,527	4,935
Cottons, by yard.....yds.	10,883,296	10,831,524	14,121,173	11,547,591	18,726,649	8,744,497	4,874,103	2,405	1,508	.....	96	228	1,207	435
at value.....								185,504	195,809	232,971	202,974	310,780	149,418	86,155
Drugs and chemicals.....								8,031	10,617	10,182	12,975	19,185	10,182	7,717
Earthenware and porcelain.....								540	677	626	462	370	505	3,297
Glass manufactures.....								8,817	9,250	8,082	9,965	12,662	20,597	15,426
Hardware and cutlery.....cwt.	881	640	2,318	1,567	1,912	1,877	1,282	6,189	3,873	10,740	3,539	4,400	6,146	5,735
Iron.....tons.	1,679	1,951	1,793	3,447	3,539	4,471	4,512	5,914	3,430	8,006	7,970	9,208	10,878	6,615
Jute manufactures.....								19,476	19,705	19,077	25,466	30,119	37,907	48,069
Linens, by the yard.....yds.	2,112,928	1,714,808	1,745,421	1,017,625	2,014,841	1,695,946	2,257,358	71,573	59,493	55,263	36,182	63,679	48,440	11,881
Machinery.....								645	1,228	236	613	1,798	893	63,837
Painter's colors.....								911	865	2,350	1,539	1,893	1,263	1,005
Pickles and sauces.....								7,133	3,586	4,296	7,674	4,274	3,094	3,673
Silk manufactures.....								920	2,005	1,598	1,725	4,937	2,298	1,825
Spirits.....galls.	33,654	71,967	53,896	63,062	34,314	45,720	3,031	8,412	12,519	8,724	10,579	5,733	7,442	4,935
Stationery.....								190	457	157	183	99	202	1,611
Tin plates.....								2,192	2,624	2,904	1,347	3,669	4,809	3,579
Woolens, by piece.....pieces.	3,736	6,371	1,0883	11,090	5,147	4,477	4,689	10,632	15,935	23,642	20,579	13,703	5,917	10,089
by yard.....yds.	338,574	188,460	243,361	421,637	316,841	430,274	360,057	18,077	19,630	23,319	37,098	29,392	32,869	26,360
at value.....								1,969	1,958	1,788	5,106	4,194	1,381	1,746
All other articles.....								16,999	18,372	19,703	20,940	35,502	23,150	17,897
Total values.....								441,979	433,082	496,633	437,033	594,406	418,482	356,794

Values of foreign and colonial produce exported from Great Britain to California.

Articles.	Computed real value.						
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Cotton manufactures.....			150		200	1,375	350
Currants.....	55	65		914			360
Gloves, of leather.....					130	520	
Nutmegs.....	8				17		
Quicksilver.....			2,496	3,387	2,101		
Rice, not in husk.....			4,207				
Silk manufactures of India.....		168	1,104	564	3,343	2,932	900
Spirits: brandy.....	1,890	1,605	2,561	3,424	2,868	1,255	3,680
Tea.....		3	120				
Tobacco and cigars.....	135	138		297	92		139
Wine.....	9,779	8,142	8,565	6,189	10,161	2,588	5,444
Woollen manufactures.....					765	1,166	
All other articles.....	6,265	8,297	5,530	7,814	10,914	2,610	7,795
Totals.....	18,132	18,418	24,733	22,589	30,591	12,446	18,668
Totals of British and for'n produce.	460,111	451,500	521,366	459,622	624,997	430,928	375,462

STEAM TONNAGE IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Steamships were introduced into the foreign commerce of the United States in 1840, but they were of little importance for the carriage of merchandise until nearly ten years later, when the establishment of American lines to Europe, competing with the British, developed the capacity of steam transportation, and prepared the way for its general introduction into the transatlantic trade. For two or three years previous to 1850 the aggregates of steam tonnage entering the ports of the United States swelled the volume of foreign shipping very sensibly. At a later period, and with large vessels, the increase of this tonnage has been rapid, until it has reached proportions nearly equal to the sailing tonnage of all classes coming from the two or three leading commercial countries of Europe. The system was, in fact, suddenly and almost completely built up in 1848, 1849, and 1850; American lines to Havre, to Bremen and Southampton, and to Liverpool, across the Atlantic, being established simultaneously with one to Havana from Charleston, and the vast, half-foreign California and Isthmus lines. The tonnage of all these goes to swell the aggregate of tonnage published in official reports as arriving from foreign ports; but the entire Isthmus and California trade, including all that touching at Vera Cruz and Havana, either to and from the Isthmus or to and from New Orleans, should properly be separated from that crossing the Atlantic. It is so separated in the following statements, and the effect is to greatly reduce the proportion of American steamship tonnage appearing to be employed in foreign trade. Technically, clearances from Panama for San Francisco are from foreign countries, but, in fact, little or no commerce with foreign countries is represented. Little or none is represented in arrivals at New York from Chagres or Panama, or in arrivals from Cuba of steamers merely touching at that port on their way from Mexico or the Isthmus.

The statistics of steam tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, therefore, require to be stated with several discriminations, to be properly understood. In the aggregate, the proportions of American and foreign appear nearly equal; but when the distinctions just referred to are made, and the absolute foreign trade only is considered, the amount of American tonnage is

greatly reduced. For several years, however, or from 1851 to 1857, the American transatlantic steam lines had great success, and attained an ascendancy in that trade that appears favorably in the statistics. The arrivals at New York alone were over 120,000 tons for each of several years, and this against an average of about 80,000 tons of foreign. The Isthmus and Cuban arrivals of United States steamers, entered as foreign, amounted to 160,000 tons more at New York, yet the merchandise traffic by them from any foreign country was very small in amount, and the statements should be kept distinct.

There is also a large local trade conducted by steamers with Canada on the great lakes, the tonnage of which is technically classed with that entering from foreign ports, yet which does not represent any considerable trade strictly to be designated foreign. The annual arrivals of this tonnage are 2,300,000 tons or more,* but its character is more nearly that of ferry and passenger transit than anything else. The amount is so little significant of commerce such as the transatlantic trade always must be, whether conducted by steamers or sailing vessels, that it has not been compiled to illustrate the relation of steam to foreign commerce generally.

With the British provinces of the Atlantic coast there has been for many years a moderately active traffic in small steamers. They sometimes come down to Boston or New York, but generally run only between the ports of Maine and Halifax, or elsewhere in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. When running regularly, the amount of this tonnage is separately stated in the following tables:

Steam tonnage entered at Portland, Maine, from foreign countries.

Fiscal year ending June 30—	FOREIGN VESSELS.		
	From Great Britain.	From British N. American provinces.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1855.....	2,907	.....	2,907
1856.....	.....	166	166
1857.....	12,794	.....	12,794
1858.....	5,538	6,854	12,392
1859.....	4,924	60	4,984
1860.....	25,075	9,722	34,797
1861.....	32,267	.....	32,267
1862.....	37,071	2,803	39,874
1863.....	18,328	234	18,562

There were no entries of American steamers in the foreign trade.

Steam tonnage of foreign vessels entered at Philadelphia from foreign countries.

	Tons.
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.....	3,261
Do.....1852.....	19,734
Do.....1853.....	22,484
Do.....1854.....	19,423
Do.....1855.....	8,682
Do.....1856.....	4,648
Do.....1857.....	20,056
Do.....1858.....	None.
Do.....1859.....	1,415

There were no entries of American steamers.

* No distinct separation of the steam and sailing tonnage of the lakes having been made for years previous to 1863, it is impracticable to state the exact figures, but it is assumed that more than two-thirds of the arrivals are steam. Probably the proportion is nearly three-fourths. The American arrivals of all sorts at lake ports in 1860 were 2,617,276 tons, and of British tonnage 658,036 tons; together, 3,275,312 tons.

Steam tonnage entered at the port of Boston from foreign countries.

Fiscal year ending June 30—	FOREIGN VESSELS.		AMERICAN VESSELS.	Total tons.
	From Great Britain.	From British Am. provinces.	From British Am. provinces.	
1846.....	11,941	3,204	.....	15,145
1847.....	11,719	396	.....	12,115
1848.....	14,655	184	.....	14,839
1849.....	16,000	.....	.....	16,000
1850.....	20,000	.....	.....	20,000
1851.....	22,000	.....	.....	22,000
1852.....	26,449	.....	.....	26,449
1853.....	28,572	.....	11,780	40,352
1854.....	53,667	.....	.....	53,667
1855.....	58,114	1,610	.....	59,714
1856.....	57,833	10,632	.....	68,465
1857.....	54,945	7,980	.....	62,925
1858.....	58,624	6,580	385	65,589
1859.....	58,979	6,445	.....	65,424
1860.....	56,530	7,249	.....	63,779
1861.....	67,283	6,120	.....	73,403
1862.....	54,141	2,838	.....	56,979
1863.....	57,305	.....	.....	57,305

The entry of steam tonnage at Boston began with the establishment of the Cunard line in 1840, and the arrivals previous to 1846 were 12,000 to 15,000 tons annually; but the exact quantities cannot be obtained.

American steam tonnage entered at the port of New York from foreign countries.

Fiscal year ending—	From British ports.	From Havre.	From Bremen and Hamburg.	From New Granada and Isthmus.	Total tons.
June 30, 1848.....	823	1,857	9,934	920	13,534
1849.....	.....	5,571	15,230	7,207	28,008
1850.....	3,951	.....	15,230	54,452	73,633
1851.....	54,785	9,549	12,528	108,172	185,034
1852.....	63,359	23,592	13,248	157,186	257,385
1853.....	73,314	26,183	18,508	170,021	288,026
1854.....	75,302	18,917	13,494	147,227	254,940
1855.....	66,092	14,929	13,402	152,347	246,770
1856.....	71,578	45,032	22,373	162,409	301,392
1857.....	48,649	30,648	23,409	145,236	247,942
1858.....	33,431	54,213	19,747	103,010	215,401
1859.....	2,989	51,484	9,069	111,343	174,885
1860.....	.....	68,564	.....	170,641	239,205
1861.....	.....	68,880	.....	150,534	219,414
1862.....	.....	15,884	.....	94,561	110,445
1863.....	.....	.....	.....	125,015	125,015
Third quarter, 1863.....	.....	.....	.....	33,995	33,995
Fourth quarter, 1863.....	5,923	.....	.....	43,299	49,222

Foreign steam tonnage entered at the port of New York from foreign countries.

Fiscal year ending—	British, from Eng-land.	British, colonial.	French, or from Havre.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Belgian.	Spanish and Cuban.	Total tons.
June 30, 1844.	3,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	792	4,572
1845.	3,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,780
1846.	13,351	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,351
1847.	9,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,121
1848.	19,828	.....	6,050	.....	.....	.....	640	26,518
1849.	53,897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,897
1850.	48,065	.....	.....	758	.....	.....	1,639	50,462
1851.	41,889	1,293	.....	758	.....	.....	.....	43,940
1852.	59,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,554
1853.	81,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,388
1854.	78,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,256
1855.	33,650	4,642	*4,357	6,158	.....	.....	.....	48,805
1856.	39,185	.....	4,915	.....	1,876	.....	1,282	46,123
1857.	137,678	.....	15,125	5,612	17,846	11,551	.....	186,812
1858.	141,903	.....	.....	5,402	22,612	3,764	3,183	176,864
1859.	183,354	.....	3,916	34,299	37,654	540	4,972	264,735
1860.	221,724	.....	.....	23,358	50,951	.....	3,276	289,309
1861.	256,857	.....	.....	30,324	46,615	.....	.....	333,796
1862.	231,043	.....	.....	33,617	52,252	3,973	1,426	327,731
1863.	290,490	4,724	1,006	38,388	55,737	.....	.....	397,247
Half year to Dec., 1863..	237,452	4,540	686	34,122	28,678	1,425	681	307,584
Calendar year, 1863.....	401,210	7,264	686	56,692	53,200	1,425	681	521,158

* In part of British ships for this and the two following years.

General aggregate of steam tonnage entering the ocean ports of the United States from 1844 to 1863.

Fiscal year ending—	American.	Foreign.	Total tons.	Fiscal year ending—	American.	Foreign.	Total tons.
June 30, 1844.....	.....	4,572	4,572	June 30, 1854.....	100,442	151,346	251,788
1845.....	.....	3,780	3,780	1855.....	346,901	120,108	467,009
1846.....	.....	28,496	28,496	1856.....	397,410	120,645	518,055
1847.....	.....	21,236	21,236	1857.....	333,243	282,875	616,118
1848.....	13,534	41,357	54,891	1858.....	289,296	254,748	544,044
1849.....	28,008	69,897	97,905	1859.....	311,764	339,016	650,780
1850.....	73,633	70,462	144,095	1860.....	384,899	391,016	775,915
1851.....	193,960	69,201	263,161	1861.....	313,903	439,945	753,848
1852.....	264,081	105,737	369,818	1862.....	212,675	424,584	637,259
1853.....	299,806	132,444	432,250	1863.....	247,009	477,923	724,932

For the fiscal years 1841, 1842, and 1843, an average of about four thousand tons of foreign arrived at New York.

The actual proportion of the tonnage recorded as in the foreign trade of the United States resulting from the entry of steam vessels is very large, both of American and of foreign vessels, but, as has been said, much of it is in fact not what the record appears to make it. The Isthmus trade is really coastwise rather than foreign, and therefore all, or nearly all, the American steam tonnage entering at San Francisco and New Orleans, with the Isthmus arrivals at New

York, should be struck off. The entries at both New York and New Orleans from Cuba and Mexico are in a great degree of steamers merely touching at Havana and Vera Cruz for passengers and mails, and carrying very little freight. A more legitimate trade was for several years conducted by the steamer Isabel, from Havana to Charleston.

On the North Atlantic coast, again, the steamships touching at Portland and Boston appear in some cases to have been regularly entered there, as well as at New York, in most cases, probably, bringing cargo for both ports. The Cunard line had its original terminus at Boston, however, and steamers have constantly fully discharged at Boston and Portland both, when running as part of the regular lines, or as extra ships on them, from Liverpool. The lake steamer tonnage is, of course, entirely excluded, and the direct transatlantic trade is therefore reduced to the arrivals at Portland, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Stating this separately, the following is the result:

Actual steam tonnage arriving in foreign trade.

Fiscal year ending—	American.	Foreign.	Total.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
June 30, 1844.....		4,572	4,572
1845.....		3,780	3,780
1846.....		28,496	28,496
1847.....		21,236	21,236
1848.....	12,414	41,357	53,771
1849.....	20,801	69,897	90,698
1850.....	19,181	70,462	89,642
1851.....	80,123	69,201	149,324
1852.....	100,199	105,739	205,938
1853.....	118,005	144,224	262,229
1854.....	107,713	151,346	259,059
1855.....	94,423	120,108	204,531
1856.....	138,983	119,236	258,219
1857.....	102,706	282,587	385,293
1858.....	112,391	254,845	367,236
1859.....	63,542	336,558	400,100
1860.....	68,564	387,885	456,449
1861.....	68,880	439,466	508,346
1862.....	15,884	424,579	440,463
1863.....		473,114	473,114

To include Charleston, the American totals would be increased about twenty thousand tons annually from 1851 to 1861; but this could not be considered transatlantic trade in the sense represented above, being wholly from Havana.

Steam tonnage entered at the port of San Francisco from foreign countries.

Fiscal years by quarters.	AMERICAN VESSELS.			FOREIGN VESSELS.	Aggregate tonnage.
	From Isthmus and Nicaragua.	From British colonial ports.	Total American.	From England, colonial ports.	
1853-'54—3d quarter 1853.....	17,585	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th quarter 1853.....	19,178	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st quarter 1854.....	19,861	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d quarter 1854.....	21,501	.....	78,125	.....	78,125
1854-'55—3d quarter 1854.....	19,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th quarter 1854.....	20,280	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st quarter 1855.....	19,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d quarter 1855.....	19,864	.....	79,644	.....	79,644
1855-'56—3d quarter 1855.....	17,563	.....	.....	354	.....
4th quarter 1855.....	18,441	.....	.....	745	.....
1st quarter 1856.....	22,916	.....	.....	144	.....
2d quarter 1856.....	15,894	.....	74,814	.....	76,057
1856-'57—3d quarter 1856.....	17,949	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th quarter 1856.....	17,435	.....	.....	144	.....
1st quarter 1857.....	15,672	.....	.....	144	.....
2d quarter 1857.....	12,328	.....	63,384	.....	63,672
1857-'58—3d quarter 1857.....	12,158	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th quarter 1857.....	13,031	.....	.....	144	.....
1st quarter 1858.....	12,609	.....	.....	144	.....
2d quarter 1858.....	14,702	.....	52,500	.....	52,788
1858-'59—3d quarter 1858.....	11,928	20,383	.....	.....	.....
4th quarter 1858.....	11,944	14,958	.....	.....	.....
1st quarter 1859.....	12,609	10,697	.....	144	.....
2d quarter 1859.....	14,854	12,722	110,095	2,314	110,553
1859-'60—3d quarter 1859.....	21,311	10,961	.....	1,995	.....
4th quarter 1859.....	20,912	11,995	.....	1,136	.....
1st quarter 1860.....	21,751	9,830	.....	.....	.....
2d quarter 1860.....	15,102	13,538	125,400	.....	128,531
1860-'61—3d quarter 1860.....	12,842	10,567	.....	.....	.....
4th quarter 1860.....	17,880	7,979	.....	.....	.....
1st quarter 1861.....	13,956	5,441	.....	.....	.....
2d quarter 1861.....	19,374	8,450	94,489	479	94,968
1861-'62—3d quarter 1861.....	16,572	3,738	.....	.....	.....
4th quarter 1861.....	16,484	4,012	.....	.....	.....
1st quarter 1862.....	18,794	10,416	.....	.....	.....
2d quarter 1862.....	19,563	12,701	102,230	.....	102,230
1862-'63—3d quarter 1862.....	19,140	7,213	.....	1,411	.....
4th quarter 1862.....	21,522	7,750	.....	1,411	.....
1st quarter 1863.....	21,698	10,546	.....	1,277	.....
2d quarter 1863.....	23,175	10,950	121,994	710	126,803

Steam tonnage entered at the port of Charleston from foreign countries.

	American vessels only.	Tons.
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1851		14,926
1852		18,696
1853		22,000
1854		22,317
1855		20,487
1856		21,204
1857		21,917
1858		21,010
1859		26,781
1860		26,990
Half year to December, 1860		11,604

For the first three years the entries are in part estimated, the record for one or more quarters of each being lost. All the entries were from Havana.

The steam tonnage arriving at New Orleans from foreign ports was technically large from the commencement of the Isthmus trade to the close of 1860, and all in American vessels. Estimating for the record of two or three quarters, the following is the tonnage, about one-half of which is from Havana, Cuba, and the other half from the Isthmus, Central America, and Mexico. The years 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1860 are complete:

	Tons.
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1855	60,868
1856	64,571
1857	76,514
1858	75,000
1859	78,000
1860	88,530

The New York line touching at Havana was mainly a coasting and passenger trade, and this makes up more than half the total. The arrivals from the Isthmus and Mexico were much the same.

At Mobile there were a few arrivals of American steamers from foreign ports, but their amount in any year was small.

On the northeastern frontier, entering at Castine, Maine, (district of Passamaquoddy,) there is a large aggregate of tonnage accumulated by the frequent trips of small American steamers plying to New Brunswick and Halifax. The average of such arrivals amounts to over 60,000 tons annually since 1853, being in the fiscal years—

	Tons.
1854-'55	64,219
1855-'56	67,401
1856-'57	53,178
1860-'61	55,428
1861-'62	75,324
1862-'63	61,444

The intervening years are not readily distinguished. This was all tonnage of American vessels.

The swelled volume of tonnage arriving from foreign countries during the last ten or fifteen years is more largely due to steam than would at first appear, in consequence of the introduction of the items above described. Taking the

fiscal year 1859-'60 as an example, the total tonnage reported as arriving in the foreign trade is of—

American vessels	tons..	5,921,285
Foreign vessels	tons..	2,253,911
Total	tons..	8,175,196

Excluding the tonnage from Canada, the American is reduced to 3,304,009 tons, and the foreign to 1,594,575 tons. Deducting, further, for the California and Isthmus trade in American steam vessels—

For entries at New York	tons..	170,641
For entries at New Orleans	tons..	88,530
For entries at San Francisco	tons..	125,400
For entries at Castine, Maine	tons..	55,000
Total	tons..	439,571

The tonnage actually entering in the foreign trans-oceanic trade is reduced to 2,864,438 tons. The peculiar conditions attending the technical statements of tonnage and shipping have thus, to a great extent, concealed the injuries which have been suffered in general ocean commerce, misleading to the impression that large accessions were being made to the shipping so employed, when, in fact, great and most injurious reductions were taking place.

THE ISTHMUS TRADE.

The peculiar character of the trade passing the Isthmus of Panama, the tonnage of which appears as entered and cleared for foreign countries, but which, for reasons before stated, is taken as almost exclusively coastwise, is best explained in the consular reports from Panama, from which the following statements are taken. These statements do not distinguish the values from each country entered for consumption—only the total values from all countries.

Values of cargoes entering Panama.

Year ending—	For consumption.	In transit for the U. States.	In transit for Europe.	Total.
September 30, 1860	\$1,375,814	\$36,846,939	\$14,925,250	\$53,148,000
1861	1,145,310	50,146,345	13,056,250	64,347,905
1862	2,443,815	28,232,400	27,000,244	*57,826,620

* Including \$144,160 in transit for the South Pacific coast.

Values of cargoes from Panama.

Year ending—	Exports of Panama.	In transit from U. S.	In transit from Europe.	Total.
September 30, 1860	\$129,000	\$8,325,000	\$4,400,000	\$12,784,000
1861	250,000	10,169,225	2,205,625	12,624,850
1862	2,869,857	11,647,596	5,113,394	24,795,428

In 1860 there was, also, of merchandise exported, in thirty-one British vessels, to the South Pacific coast \$3,500,000, and in vessels of other nations \$1,200,000. In 1862 there is included in the outward total the following items:

Value of cargoes from Central America to South Pacific.....	\$66,000
Value of cargoes from South Pacific to Central America.....	76,250
Value of cargoes from Europe and elsewhere (treasure).....	4,444,268
Value of cargoes from Europe and the United States (jewelry)...	578,062

The total values inward and outward are therefore—

Years.	Inward.	Outward.	Total.
In 1859.....	\$57,679,925	\$13,857,000	\$71,536,925
In 1860.....	53,148,004	17,484,000	70,632,004
In 1861.....	64,347,905	12,624,850	76,972,755
In 1862.....	57,826,620	24,795,428	82,622,049

The very small proportion of trade for consumption in Panama, and of outward exports, the produce of Panama, is decisive that the tonnage of United States steamships on that line cannot properly be regarded as in the foreign trade.

In 1862 further statements of tonnage arrived and cleared are given as follows:

Vessels arrived at Panama, and their tonnage for the year ending September 30, 1862.

Arrived inward.	No.	Tonnage.	Outward bound.	No.	Tonnage.
American ships.....	60	89,184	American ships.....	57	86,578
English ships.....	42	30,611	English ships.....	42	30,611
Spanish ships.....	2	475	Spanish ships.....	2	475
French ships.....	2	536	French ships.....	2	536
New Granadian and all other.	70	3,350	N. Granadian and all other..	70	3,350
Total.....	176	124,156	Total.....	173	121,550

The value of cargoes in American bottoms, inward and outward, in 1862 was \$59,671,194.

The following statement of the transit of treasure and freight over the Isthmus of Panama in 1862, towards the Pacific and towards the Atlantic, is also from the consular report for 1862 of Alexander McKee, United States consul at Panama.

Travel and transportation over the Isthmus of Panama for the year ending September 30, 1862.

	Towards the Pacific.	Towards the Atlantic.	Total.
Passengers.....number....	21,456	9,706	31,162
Gold.....value....	\$4,444,268	\$34,605,467	\$39,049,736
Silver.....do.....		\$14,285,935	\$14,285,935
Jewelry.....do.....	\$578,062		\$578,062
American mails.....pounds....	232,886	31,964	264,850
English mails.....do.....	35,565	10,127	45,692
Extra baggage.....do.....	345,547	217,901	563,448
Freight by weight.....do.....	54,758,378	20,061,601	74,819,919
Freight by measure.....feet.....	737,684	33,279	770,963

Of the treasure carried towards the Atlantic there was :

Gold to the United States.....	\$26,401,693
Silver to the United States.....	16,513
Gold to England.....	8,091,032
Silver to England.....	14,198,008

REVIEW OF STEAMSHIP LINES.

As the tonnage accounts appear in the official records the various ocean steamship lines are but imperfectly disclosed. First, after the experimental trip of the *Sirius*, in 1838, the *Great Western* ran for several years—1840 to 1846—almost alone to New York. In 1842 and 1843 there were three or four arrivals of the *British Queen* from Antwerp; but the principal opening of the steamer trade was made by the *Cunard line*, established in 1840 and 1841, from Liverpool, *via* Halifax, to Boston. There were several of these vessels, the *Columbia*, the *Acadia*, the *Caledonia*, and *Britannia*, the first four of the line. The *Columbia* was lost in 1843, and was succeeded by the *Hibernia* and the *Cambria*,* to which were added, on the extension of the line to New York, in 1848, the *Niagara*, *Europa*, *Canada*, *America*, and the *Trent and Severn*, of the *West India line*, occasionally came to New York. The *Cunard line* was the pioneer as a commercial venture strictly. It always carried a larger share of merchandise than other British lines, and larger also than the *American line* afterwards established to British ports. A French line from Havre appears in the arrivals at New York in 1847, three or four steamers of about 600 tons each, but they disappear in 1848.†

In 1848, simultaneously with the extension of the *Cunard line* to New York, and its enlargement to a total of 55,000 tons arriving in the fiscal year 1848-'49, there was an American line to Bremen established. The *Washington* and *Herrmann*, and a large steamer, the *United States*, made several trips to and from Havre. The *Isthmus lines* were begun nearly at the same time, expanding rapidly in 1850 and 1851, and, as they touched at Vera Cruz and Havana frequently, their tonnage appears as foreign arrivals, entering from Mexico and Cuba, though conducting little actual foreign commerce. In 1850 the first arrivals of the *Collins line* were reported at New York—the *Atlantic*, *Pacific*, *Arctic*, and *Baltic*. The tonnage by these ships rose to 75,000 tons annually in 1853 and 1854, but the line was abruptly discontinued in 1857.

An interruption of the *Cunard line* to New York occurred in 1855, amounting to an absolute discontinuance for the entire year, but it was fully resumed in 1856. The tabular statement preceding being for fiscal years, does not show the fact of discontinuance during the calendar year 1855. The line ran to Boston, however, as usual.

In 1856 a French line from Havre was started to New York, composed of the *Barcelone*, the *Lyonnaise*, the *Alma*, and *Cadiz*, but they made a few trips only. Several British steamers—the *Jason*, *Etna*, *Alps*, &c.—made a few trips also from Havre to New York in 1856 and 1857, but they were not afterwards continued.

From Bremen the *Hansa*, a Bremen vessel, in 1856 and 1857, made a few trips to New York, and the *Jason* and *Argo*, British, after the withdrawal of the

* In the tonnage of arrivals at Boston the capacity of these vessels is given at a much lower figure than when, in 1848, they were reported at New York; the *Cambria* being at Boston 760 tons, and at New York 1,334 tons; the *Hibernia* 791 and 1,324 tons; the *Acadia* 612 and 1,300 tons; the *Britannia* 609 and 1,161 tons; the *Caledonia* 615 and 1,116 tons. No sufficient reason appears for the discrepancy; but as it was admitted in the original calculations of tonnage, the materials for this statement must now be made up in the same manner. This discrepancy in the tonnage of the same steamships recorded at Boston and New York continues to the close of the employment of the first line of ships in 1862.

† Entered as the *Union*, 704 tons; the *Philadelphia*, 593 tons; the *New York*, 586 tons; and the *Missouri*, 599 tons.

Hermann and Washington, American. A line of Belgian steamers was also started in 1856—the Leopold, the Belgique, and Constitution—but soon withdrew. The Hamburg steamers Bornesia and Hammonia, and the Bremen line, before referred to, continued in successful operation, between the North German ports and New York, from their beginning in 1856. In 1859 and subsequent years they received the addition of two or three heavy steamers—the Teutonia, Bavaria, and Saxonia, from Hamburg, and the Bremen and New York, from Bremen. Together the amount of this tonnage from Hamburg and Bremen rose rapidly from 1858 forward, amounting to 109,892 tons in the calendar year 1863. The success of the line has been so decided as to lead to a large diversion of the trade of continental Europe through the ports of Bremen and Hamburg, ranking them next to England in the general amount of trade with the United States.

The trade with France, largely carried by the American line of steamers to Havre from 1857 to the close of 1861, is now received through a British-built line, just making its first passages in June, 1864, and a second line of new foreign steamers is also started between Liverpool and New York.

The effect of the establishment of the Bremen and Hamburg lines of foreign steamers on the trade of the United States with those countries is so striking as to require notice here. The following is a comparison, beginning with 1855, of the proportion of American and foreign vessels engaged in the trade of the United States with those ports:

Vessels and tonnage entered the ports of the United States from Hamburg and Bremen.

Period.	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Fiscal year 1854-'55.....	50	39,525	236	159,807
1855-'56.....	38	37,293	214	121,498
1856-'57.....	36	37,411	264	171,844
1857-'58.....	30	91,300	235	169,060
1858-'59.....	9	11,223	218	186,599
1859-'60.....	5	4,033	193	170,222
1860-'61.....	12	8,298	181	161,005
1861-'62.....	10	7,361	196	189,604
1862-'63.....	9	9,018	183	179,595

The conduct of this trade has, therefore, almost wholly passed to other than United States vessels. The value of the trade has also increased beyond all proportion to the tonnage. In 1859-'60 the imports from the two ports were \$18,498,607, and the exports \$18,378,703—a total trade of \$36,877,310, a very little, indeed, of which was carried by American vessels.

PRESENT CONDITION OF FOREIGN STEAM LINES (JUNE, 1864.)

The present condition of the foreign steam lines to the United States is shown in the following table, first embodied in a memorial to Congress by the Chamber of Commerce of New York:

Of the treasure carried towards the Atlantic there was :

Gold to the United States.....	\$26,401,693
Silver to the United States.....	16,513
Gold to England.....	8,091,032
Silver to England.....	14,198,008

REVIEW OF STEAMSHIP LINES.

As the tonnage accounts appear in the official records the various ocean steamship lines are but imperfectly disclosed. First, after the experimental trip of the *Sirius*, in 1838, the *Great Western* ran for several years—1840 to 1846—almost alone to New York. In 1842 and 1843 there were three or four arrivals of the *British Queen* from Antwerp; but the principal opening of the steamer trade was made by the *Cunard* line, established in 1840 and 1841, from Liverpool, *via* Halifax, to Boston. There were several of these vessels, the *Columbia*, the *Acadia*, the *Caledonia*, and *Britannia*, the first four of the line. The *Columbia* was lost in 1843, and was succeeded by the *Hibernia* and the *Cambria*,* to which were added, on the extension of the line to New York, in 1848, the *Niagara*, *Europa*, *Canada*, *America*, and the *Trent and Severn*, of the *West India* line, occasionally came to New York. The *Cunard* line was the pioneer as a commercial venture strictly. It always carried a larger share of merchandise than other British lines, and larger also than the *American* line afterwards established to British ports. A French line from Havre appears in the arrivals at New York in 1847, three or four steamers of about 600 tons each, but they disappear in 1848.†

In 1848, simultaneously with the extension of the *Cunard* line to New York, and its enlargement to a total of 55,000 tons arriving in the fiscal year 1848-'49, there was an American line to Bremen established. The *Washington* and *Herrmann*, and a large steamer, the *United States*, made several trips to and from Havre. The *Isthmus* lines were begun nearly at the same time, expanding rapidly in 1850 and 1851, and, as they touched at Vera Cruz and Havana frequently, their tonnage appears as foreign arrivals, entering from Mexico and Cuba, though conducting little actual foreign commerce. In 1850 the first arrivals of the *Collins* line were reported at New York—the *Atlantic*, *Pacific*, *Arctic*, and *Baltic*. The tonnage by these ships rose to 75,000 tons annually in 1853 and 1854, but the line was abruptly discontinued in 1857.

An interruption of the *Cunard* line to New York occurred in 1855, amounting to an absolute discontinuance for the entire year, but it was fully resumed in 1856. The tabular statement preceding being for fiscal years, does not show the fact of discontinuance during the calendar year 1855. The line ran to Boston, however, as usual.

In 1856 a French line from Havre was started to New York, composed of the *Barcelone*, the *Lyonnaise*, the *Alma*, and *Cadiz*, but they made a few trips only. Several British steamers—the *Jason*, *Etna*, *Alps*, &c.—made a few trips also from Havre to New York in 1856 and 1857, but they were not afterwards continued.

From Bremen the *Hansa*, a Bremen vessel, in 1856 and 1857, made a few trips to New York, and the *Jason* and *Argo*, British, after the withdrawal of the

* In the tonnage of arrivals at Boston the capacity of these vessels is given at a much lower figure than when, in 1848, they were reported at New York; the *Cambria* being at Boston 760 tons, and at New York 1,334 tons; the *Hibernia* 791 and 1,324 tons; the *Acadia* 612 and 1,300 tons; the *Britannia* 609 and 1,161 tons; the *Caledonia* 615 and 1,116 tons. No sufficient reason appears for the discrepancy; but as it was admitted in the original calculations of tonnage, the materials for this statement must now be made up in the same manner. This discrepancy in the tonnage of the same steamships recorded at Boston and New York continues to the close of the employment of the first line of ships in 1862.

† Entered as the *Union*, 704 tons; the *Philadelphia*, 593 tons; the *New York*, 586 tons; and the *Missouri*, 599 tons.

Hermann and Washington, American. A line of Belgian steamers was also started in 1856—the Leopold, the Belgique, and Constitution—but soon withdrew. The Hamburg steamers Bornesia and Hammonia, and the Bremen line, before referred to, continued in successful operation, between the North German ports and New York, from their beginning in 1856. In 1859 and subsequent years they received the addition of two or three heavy steamers—the Teutonia, Bavaria, and Saxonia, from Hamburg, and the Bremen and New York, from Bremen. Together the amount of this tonnage from Hamburg and Bremen rose rapidly from 1858 forward, amounting to 109,892 tons in the calendar year 1863. The success of the line has been so decided as to lead to a large diversion of the trade of continental Europe through the ports of Bremen and Hamburg, ranking them next to England in the general amount of trade with the United States.

The trade with France, largely carried by the American line of steamers to Havre from 1857 to the close of 1861, is now received through a British-built line, just making its first passages in June, 1864, and a second line of new foreign steamers is also started between Liverpool and New York.

The effect of the establishment of the Bremen and Hamburg lines of foreign steamers on the trade of the United States with those countries is so striking as to require notice here. The following is a comparison, beginning with 1855, of the proportion of American and foreign vessels engaged in the trade of the United States with those ports:

Vessels and tonnage entered the ports of the United States from Hamburg and Bremen.

Period.	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Fiscal year 1854-'55.....	50	39,525	236	159,807
1855-'56.....	38	37,293	214	121,498
1856-'57.....	36	37,411	264	171,844
1857-'58.....	30	91,300	235	169,060
1858-'59.....	9	11,223	218	186,599
1859-'60.....	5	4,033	193	170,222
1860-'61.....	12	8,298	181	161,005
1861-'62.....	10	7,361	196	189,604
1862-'63.....	9	9,018	183	179,595

The conduct of this trade has, therefore, almost wholly passed to other than United States vessels. The value of the trade has also increased beyond all proportion to the tonnage. In 1859-'60 the imports from the two ports were \$18,498,607, and the exports \$18,378,703—a total trade of \$36,877,310, a very little, indeed, of which was carried by American vessels.

PRESENT CONDITION OF FOREIGN STEAM LINES (JUNE, 1864.)

The present condition of the foreign steam lines to the United States is shown in the following table, first embodied in a memorial to Congress by the Chamber of Commerce of New York:

Foreign steam lines to the United States, January, 1864.

Line.	Route.	Name of steamer.	Tonnage of each steamer.	Total tonnage.	Remarks.	
Cunard line.....	Liverpool to New York, and Liverpool to Boston.	Scotia	4, 137	26, 870	Under subsidy.	
		Persia	3, 688			
		Australasian	2, 663			
		China	2, 522			
		Arabia	2, 285			
		Africa	2, 088			
		Asia	2, 051			
		Europa	1, 751			
		America	2, 030			
		Niagara	1, 824			
		Canada	1, 831			
Screw line.....		Kedar	1, 628	6, 682		
		Hecla	1, 684			
		Olympia	1, 666			
		Sciota	1, 704			
Dale line	Liverpool to New York.	City of London	2, 560	23, 757	Transferred from Philadelphia to New York in 1857.	
		City of New York	2, 560			
		City of Baltimore	2, 367			
		City of Washington	2, 380			
		City of Manchester	2, 109			
		City of Cork	1, 545			
		City of Limerick	1, 540			
		Etna	2, 215			
		Edinburgh	2, 197			
		Kangaroo	1, 874			
		Bosphorus Branch	448			
		Glasgow	1, 962	3, 386		
London and New York Steamship Company.		Bellona	1, 703			
		Cella	1, 683	3, 694	Not yet completed	
Anchor line.....		Unica				
		Avoca				
		Una				
		Britannia	1, 274			
		Caledonia	1, 265			
		United Kingdom	1, 155	2, 819		
Montreal ocean steamship line.		St. George	1, 426			
		St. Andrew	1, 393			
		St. Patrick		6, 000		
Galway line		Adriatic	4, 000			
		Columbia	2, 000	7, 428		
National Steam Navigation Company.		Louisiana	2, 271			
		Virginia	2, 747			
		Carolina	2, 410	11, 700	Fine vessels.	
Hamburg Ameri'n Packet Company.		Saxonia	2, 500			
		Hammonia	2, 100			
		Teutonia	2, 400			
		Borussia	2, 100			
		Germania	2, 600	10, 155	Under subsidy.	
North German Lloyds steamship line.		America	2, 509			
		New York	2, 366			
		Hansa	2, 882			
		Bremen	2, 398	1, 560		
Jamaica, Hayti, Nassau, and Havana.		Saladin	518			
		Corsica	1, 042	104, 051		
		Aggregate tonnage				

The Adriatic, here named as one of the Galway line, and now owned abroad, was originally built for the Collins line, and is the only steamer of American build which crosses the ocean. To the list above given, from January to June, 1864, the following have been added :

The General Transatlantic Company's line between New York and Havre.

Washington, 3,204 tons	900 horse power.
Lafayette, 3,204 tons	900 horse power.
Eugenie, (afloat)	900 horse power.
France, (building)	900 horse power.
Napoleon III, (building,)	1, 100 horse power.

The National Steam Navigation Company's line, New York to Liverpool.

Virginia	2, 876 tons.
Pennsylvania	2, 972 tons.
Louisiana	2, 166 tons.
Westminster .....	.....
Queen	3, 612 tons, (building.)
Erin	3, 215 tons, (building.)
Ontario	3, 212 tons, (building.)
Helvetia	3, 209 tons, (building.)

Various propositions for the establishment of new American steam lines to foreign countries have been made during the last year, and it has been claimed that the aid of the government should be accorded to any lines which should be opened, at least to the extent of the aid regularly accorded by the British government in like cases. The circumstances surrounding any such enterprises at the present time are decidedly adverse, unless aid of some decided character is afforded. The national and semi-official character attached to European steamer lines by the governments supporting them undoubtedly goes far toward securing them precedence in passenger carriage, in important and valuable freights, and in every element of security, with the advantages it brings—the consideration of chief importance now in distant voyages. A system of official recognition similar to that which has so long characterized the royal mail steamer lines of Great Britain is urgently needed for the United States.

At the instance of the promoters of a new steam line to Brazil, among others, Congress has just passed an act extending aid in the form of guaranteed payments for postal service.

The following very valuable statements and tables from the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, before referred to, prepared by John Austin Stevens, jr., esq., secretary, are by permission reproduced here. They cover the several points to which they relate so completely as to render the preparation of similar tables unnecessary, while it would be scarcely possible to equal them in force and completeness. The principal table of existing steamer lines previously copied is given at the close of a history of American steam lines, from which the statement of passages which here follow are taken.

Average passages of the Cunard steamers in 1859.—(From the report to Parliament of the select committee in 1860.)

LIVERPOOL AND BOSTON.

Names of steamers.	No. of passages from Liverpool to Boston.*	Average time of passages.			No. of passages from Boston to Liverpool.	Average time of passages.		
		Days.	Hours.	Minutes.		Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
Niagara	3	15	4	.....	3	11	11	33
Arabia	6	12	19	17	6	10	7	6
America	5	14	20	6	6	11	14	20
Canada	7	14	4	30	6	11	2	30
Europa	6	13	3	.....	5	10	15	15
	27	13	20	53	26	10	23	21

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK.

Names of steamers.	No. of passages from Liverpool to New York.†	Average time of passages.			No. of passages from New York to Liverpool.	Average time of passages.		
		Days.	Hours.	Minutes.		Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
Persia	7	11	11	49	7	9	16	27
Asia	8	13	7	34	8	10	20	27
Africa	7	13	4	39	8	10	22	29
Europa	3	15	13	55	3	11	23	5
Arabia‡	1	15	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	26	13	3	20	26	10	16	40
Reducing Boston to New York distance, the average of all passages is	53	13	23	.....	53	11	5	.....
Cunard line .....	.....	Average as above.			.....	12	14	4

Average passages of the Collins steamers at several periods.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

Names of steamers.	No. of passages from Liverpool to New York.	Average time of passages.			No. of passages from New York to Liverpool.	Average time of passages.		
		Days.	Hours.	Minutes.		Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
1856.—Baltic§	7	12	12	.....	7	11	8	.....
1857.—Atlantic	4	11	13	.....	4	10	12	.....

NEW YORK AND SOUTHAMPTON.||

Name of steamer.	No. of passages from Southampton to N. York.	Average time of passages.			No. of passages from N. York to Southampton.	Average time of passages.		
		Days.	Hours.	Minutes.		Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
1860.—Adriatic	5	10	2	20	5	9	19	30

* 2,823 nautical miles.

† 3,013 nautical miles.

‡ One trip.

§ The shortest passage across the Atlantic was by the Baltic in 1854; time, 9 days, 16 hours, and 59 minutes.

|| Distance to Southampton exceeds that to Liverpool 59 miles.

An estimate of the correspondence conveyed by the British American packets (Cunard line) in one year, 1859; of the total British postage thereon; of certain deductions to be made from the total British postage; of the British sea postage remaining after making those deductions; of the cost of sea conveyance, and of the difference between the cost of sea conveyance and the amount of sea postage.—(From the report of the select committee on postal and telegraph contracts made to the House of Commons in May, 1860.)

	No. of letters.	British postage on letters.	No. of packages of printed matter.	British postage on printed matter.
Between the United Kingdom and the United States.....	4,810,000	£82,500	1,758,000	£7,500
Between the United Kingdom and Canada	243,800	6,000	*471,800	1,600
Between the United Kingdom and the rest of British North America and Bermuda	135,700	†4,550	†164,920	670
Between the United Kingdom and Havana, Mexico, and California	46,000	2,750	34,400	140
Between intermediate ports	Cannot be stated.	2,700	Cannot be stated.	
Between the continent of Europe and North America, in open mails	115,300	5,620	104,000	460
French and Prussian closed mails	290,500 ozs.	17,950	321,000 ozs.	530
Total British postage on printed matter				10,900
Total British postage on letters				122,070
Total British postage on letters and printed matter				132,970
Deduct for returned letters	£4,835			
Deduct for British inland rate 1½d. per letter on the whole number of letters in the number column	11,000			
Deduct half the postage on the printed matter, with the exception of the 1 centime on the French and Prussian closed mails	5,135			
				20,970
Total sea postage				112,000
<i>Cost of sea conveyance.</i>				
For conveyance of mails between Liverpool and to Halifax and Boston, and between Liverpool and New York	173,300			
For conveyance of mails between New York and Nassau	3,000			
For conveyance of mails between Halifax and Bermuda and St. Thomas, and between Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland	14,700			
				191,000
Loss on the service, viz., difference between sea postage and cost of sea conveyance				79,000

* Of this number only 384,000 (which were despatched from the United Kingdom) produced any British postage.

† Including £1,500 for postage on official letters.

‡ Of this number the papers received in the United Kingdom produced no British postage.

United States mail service abroad, October 1, 1852.

No. of route.	Points.	Distance. Miles.	No. of trips.	Contractors.	Am't of pay.	Contract.
1...	New York, by Southampton, England, to Bremen-Haven, Germany.	3,760	Once a month.	Ocean Steam Navigation Company.—C. H. Sand.	\$200,000	With Postmaster General, act of Congress March 3, 1845.
2...	Charleston, So. Carolina, by Savannah, Georgia, and Key West, Florida, to Havana, Cuba.	689	Twice a month.	M. C. Mordecai.....	50,000	With Postmaster General, acts of Congress March 3, 1847, and July 10, 1848.
3*..	New York to Aspinwall, New Granada, direct.	2,000	Twice a month.	George Law, M. O. Roberts, and B. R. McIlvaine.	290,000	Under contract with Secretary of Navy, acts of Congress March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851.
	New Orleans, Louisiana, to Aspinwall, New Granada, direct.	1,400				
	New York, <i>via</i> Havana, to New Orleans, Louisiana.	2,000				
4...	Astoria, Oregon, with sundry stoppages.	4,200	Twice a month.	Pacific Mail Steamship Company.	848,250	Contract with Secretary of Navy and Postmaster General, acts of March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851.
5...	New York to Liverpool...	3,109	26 p'r year	E. K. Collins & Co....	858,000	Contract with Secretary of Navy, March 3, 1847, and July 21, 1852.
6...	New York, by Cowes, to Havre, France.	3,270	Once a month.	Ocean Steam Navigation Company.—M. Livingston.	150,000	Contract with Postmaster General, March 3, 1847.
7...	Aspinwall to Panama.....	60	Twice a month.	.....	50,436	Service of Panama railroad under temporary arrangement, act of Congress Mar. 3, 1851, at 22 cents per pound.
					2,446,686	

Table showing the foreign steam communication of Great Britain and the government subsidies.—(From the report of the Postmaster General, 1862.)

No. of lines.†	Destination.	Number of trips.	Companies.	Date of contract.	Subsidy per annum.
12..	Southampton, Vigo, Oporto, and Lisbon.	Three times a month	Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.	Admiralty, January 9, 1852.	£5,000
13..	Southampton to Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria.	Four times a month	do.....	.....	249,625
	Marseilles, Malta, and Alexandria.		do.....	.....	
	Suez and Bombay	Twice a month....	do.....	{ Admiralty, January 1, 1853, July 7, 1854.	134,672
	Suez and Calcutta.....		do.....		
14..	Bombay and China.....	Once a month.....	do.....	Post office, April 16, 1861.	176,340
15..	Point de Galle and Sydney.	Weekly	Sir S. Cunard.....	Admiralty, June 24, 1858.	14,700
16..	Liverpool, Halifax, and Boston.			July 1, 1854	270,000
17..	Liverpool and New York..	Once a month.....	do.....	.....	
18..	Halifax, Bermuda, and St. Thomas.	Twice a month.....	Royal Mail Steampacket Co.	July 5, 1850.....	25,000
	West Indies	Once a month.....	do.....	January 1, 1851 ..	
19..	Brazil and River Plate....	do.....	Pacific Steam Navigation Co.	April 1, 1862	30,000
20..	Pacific	Once a month, to touch at Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, &c.	African Steamship Co..	Sept. 24, 1858	33,060
	West Coast of Africa.....	Once a month.....	Union Steamship Co....	Sept. 12, 1852	

* Of these lines, Nos. 3, 4, and 7 are now in operation—all the ocean lines being withdrawn.

† The preceding numbers are of domestic lines or lines to the continent.

Table showing comparative subsidies to American and British lines in 1857.

AMERICAN.

Line.	Trips.	Distances.	Subsidy.	Gross postage.	Total miles.	Pay per mile.
Collins	29	3,100	\$385,000	\$415,867	124,000	\$3 10½
Bremen	13	3,700	128,937	128,937	96,000	1 34
Havre	13	3,270	88,484	88,484	85,020	1 00½
Aspinwall	24	3,200	290,000	139,610	153,600	1 88½
Pacific	24	4,200	348,250	183,238	201,600	1 70
Havana	24	669	60,000	6,288	32,112	1 86½
Vera Cruz	24	900	29,062	5,960	43,200	07
Total			1,329,733	*1,035,740	*725,732	†1 80½

* The slight errors in these footings occur in the original.

† Average.

BRITISH.

Line.	Trips.	Distances.	Subsidy.	Gross postage.	Total miles.	Pay per mile.
Cunard	52	3,100	£173,340	£143,667 10	304,000	11s. 4½d. \$2 38½
Royal Mail	24	11,402	270,000	106,905 00	547,296	9 10 2 46
Peninsula and Oriental	24	*	244,000	178,186 11	796,637	6 01½ 1 53½
Australian	12	14,000	185,000	33,281 12	336,000	11 00 2 75
Bermuda and St. Thomas	24	2,042	14,700	.....	98,000	3 00 0 75
Panama and Valparaiso	24	2,718	25,000	5,715 00	130,434	3 10 0 96
West Coast of Africa	12	6,245	23,250	3,196 02	149,880	2 06 0 62½
				French, Belgian, and Dutch postage.		
Channel Islands	156	132	.....	74,430 08	41,184	.....
Holyhead and Kingston	780	64	.....	36,158 09	93,440	.....
Liverpool and Isle of Man	112	70	.....	10,032 15	14,560	.....
Shetland and Orkneys	52	200	.....	.....	20,800	.....
Total			1,062,797	591,573 07	2,532,231	9 7 2 39

Total average per mile, \$2 10½. Average of four principal lines, \$2 39.

These subsidies have been gradually increasing from the year 1850, and additions made as new services were required from the lines, growing out of the increased commerce which followed their establishment; and in times of commercial distress, as well as in prosperity, the same sustaining and unfaltering protection has always been afforded by the sagacious and far-seeing policy of the British government.

STEAM SHIPPING AND TONNAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The steam marine of Great Britain is intimately related to that of the United States so far as foreign trade is concerned. The increase of foreign shipping of all classes conducting the foreign trade of the United States is almost wholly British, and the successful lines of steamers newly established, as well as those which have at any time taken the place of American lines, are also nearly all British. The statistics of British shipping are, therefore, essential to the proper consideration of the changes in progress directly affecting American shipping.

The first table which follows shows the tonnage of all classes entering British ports for five years to the close of 1863, the steam tonnage not being separated. The most conspicuous fact apparent in this table is the increase of the aggregate of British tonnage, the fixed position of foreign tonnage, and the decline in tonnage of the United States.

Summary of tonnage entering ports of Great Britain.

	In 1859.	In 1863.
British.....	5,388,953	7,299,417
All foreign.....	3,700,597	3,838,529
United States.....	1,077,948	692,337

The increase of British is near 2,000,000 tons, while that of the United States declines 385,611 tons in five years. A still greater decline is apparent when the maximum year 1861 is compared with 1863, the first giving a total of 1,647,076 tons, and the decline to 1863 being, therefore, 944,739 tons. This decline is undoubtedly due to the immense number of American vessels sold abroad in 1861, 1862 and 1863, the great majority of which were purchased by the British. Thus the increase of steam vessels, which is wholly foreign, combines with the loss of the magnificent fleet of sailing ships, long the pride of United States commerce, to expel the United States flag from the chief centres of foreign commerce.

It is noticeable that France and the German, as well as other continental states conduct a relatively small trade with British ports. The largest item of tonnage is Norwegian, the next Prussian; yet the largest is but a tenth part of the British tonnage; and the total belonging to all other countries is, in 1863, reduced to about half the aggregate of arrivals. The progress made toward the entire control of the British trade by British shipping during the five years covered by the table is very extraordinary, and it is probably mainly due to the rapid development of steam transportation in every line of commerce, and in the carriage of heavy and crude tropical products as well as in the exchanges between states producing the most valuable classes of goods.

Number, tonnage, and nationality of vessels entering the ports of the United Kingdom for five calendar years.

Countries.	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British United Kingdom and dependencies.	19,909	5,388,953	20,104	5,762,464	21,060	6,304,099	22,356	6,590,149	23,773	7,299,417
Foreign.....	16,389	3,700,597	18,270	4,292,823	16,529	4,300,470	17,770	4,149,941	18,140	3,838,529
Total.....	36,298	9,089,550	38,374	10,055,287	37,589	10,604,569	40,126	10,740,090	41,913	11,137,946
United States.....	1,115	1,077,948	1,417	1,361,021	1,932	1,647,076	1,327	1,179,280	681	692,337
Russian.....	346	103,362	435	125,612	407	125,285	436	134,588	423	137,027
Swedish.....	912	151,351	1,119	181,775	945	155,774	963	161,778	1,043	172,417
Norwegian.....	2,564	578,078	2,862	637,730	2,917	634,435	3,121	657,429	3,360	754,762
Danish.....	2,771	276,519	2,957	291,753	2,321	225,687	2,634	256,922	2,871	278,338
Prussian.....	1,536	375,915	1,795	425,436	1,488	373,562	1,652	416,200	1,677	420,164
Mecklenburg and Oldenburg.....	726	147,341	722	144,088	630	128,989	702	145,583	705	146,093
Hanoverian.....	804	74,695	970	81,196	778	67,927	861	78,519	910	80,240
Hanse Towns.....	537	200,888	580	212,006	561	238,964	642	289,132	589	295,641
Dutch.....	1,443	182,050	1,501	185,098	1,250	153,624	1,480	181,858	1,388	181,694
Belgian.....	179	43,238	257	54,166	296	61,218	298	64,807	314	60,244
French.....	2,334	192,113	2,187	186,524	1,686	135,906	2,336	196,943	2,884	238,045
Spanish.....	271	72,607	244	67,048	293	79,005	277	96,868	277	97,599
Portuguese.....	128	20,706	147	33,638	143	26,527	98	17,768	87	12,963
Sardinian.....	186	44,367	326	81,965	249	63,284	299	79,127	350	93,465
Sicilian.....	119	26,769	167	36,949	124	26,661	150	35,963	74	17,628
Austrian.....	286	96,865	467	152,058	357	114,774	358	118,883	340	114,323
Greek.....	74	18,978	59	16,125	67	17,445	39	11,292	26	6,659
Other European countries.....	34	10,304	38	12,280	66	17,069	82	21,785	129	33,584
Other countries.....	24	6,513	20	6,355	19	7,288	15	5,216	12	4,301

The statistics of British steam tonnage in foreign trade are somewhat difficult of access. The distinction between registered and enrolled vessels is not there, as in the United States, a general line of separation between the class of shipping in foreign trade and that in the coasting trade. Very narrow seas separate England from several distinct foreign powers, and the most positive form of papers establishing the nationality of a vessel are necessary as well as convenient, therefore. Of the registered steam vessels belonging in England in 1860 and 1861 a large proportion were under fifty tons, as follows :

Years.	STEAM VESSELS OF 50 TONS OR LESS.		STEAM VESSELS OVER 50 TONS.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
In 1860.....	802	18,471	1,186	433,881
1861.....	854	19,683	1,268	485,015
1862.....	898	20,864	1,319	515,270

The employment of British registered steam vessels, not including colonial, as divided between the home and foreign trade in 1860, 1861 and 1862, was as follows, exclusive of river steamers :

Years.	IN HOME TRADE.		PART HAVRE AND PART FOREIGN.		IN FOREIGN TRADE.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
In 1860.....	402	92,254	80	29,803	447	277,437
1861.....	448	102,795	72	24,924	477	313,465
1862.....	434	104,020	89	29,463	510	328,310

Total in all, other than river trade.

Years.	No.	Tons.
In 1860.....	929	399,494
1861.....	997	441,184
1862.....	1,033	461,793

The number of steam vessels built and registered in the United Kingdom from 1853 to 1861 was large, and three-fourths or more were built of iron.

Number and tonnage of steam vessels built in the United Kingdom.

Years.	No. of iron.	Whole No.	Tonnage.
1853	117	153	48,215
1854	152	174	64,255
1855	195	233	81,018
1856	175	229	57,573
1857	155	228	52,918
1858	112	153	53,150
1859	106	150	38,003
1860	149	198	53,796
1861	159	201	70,869
1862	181	221	77,338

The preponderance of iron in steamship building began in 1853, and it is noticeable how completely that material has controlled since that time. In the ten years of the table there were 1,501 steam vessels built of iron, out of a total, of all dimensions, of 1,940 only, leaving but 439 built of timber.

The proportion to which foreign-built steam vessels enter into the home or foreign trade of England is relatively smaller than the sailing tonnage, notwithstanding the opening of the coasting trade to foreign bottoms in 1853. The German states and the French have a moderate share in that trade—small, indeed, rather than moderate—while the United States have now absolutely none. The united tonnage belonging to all foreign nations is not one-sixth of the whole.

Number and tonnage of steam vessels of each nation entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom in 1860, 1861, and 1862.

Nationalities.	VESSELS ENTERED.					
	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British	6,631	2,144,736	7,229	2,375,856	7,754	2,645,126
United States	2	2,818	5	7,778	1	618
Russian	24	11,671	23	14,158	21	13,491
Swedish	33	8,190	20	4,914	34	10,624
Norwegian	19	9,262	17	6,647	18	6,965
Danish	62	15,149	34	8,765	35	10,591
Prussian	64	16,456	46	12,461	51	14,557
Hanoverian	26	4,637	22	3,603	22	3,498
Oldenburg and Mecklenburg	22	4,686	21	4,473	20	4,494
Hamburg	197	99,503	176	95,708	200	110,354
Bremen	144	69,188	131	69,297	152	87,743
Lubec	11	3,816	4	1,532	3	1,242
Dutch	269	60,059	297	64,650	266	67,939
Belgian	137	33,984	226	49,096	215	49,121
French	216	29,494	352	45,081	555	71,497
Spanish	58	19,265	89	34,831	118	55,132
Portuguese	11	14,677	3	2,552	.....	.....
Austrian	1	300	1	341	.....	.....
Turkish	2	930	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	618
Total entries	7,929	2,548,911	8,696	2,801,743	9,466	3,153,440

Nationalities.	VESSELS CLEARED.					
	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British.....	6,146	2,041,884	6,818	2,284,888	7,447	2,594,367
United States.....	4	5,991	8	10,896	1	449
Russian.....	28	10,935	29	14,009	26	13,656
Swedish.....	35	7,975	19	4,872	33	11,771
Norwegian.....	18	8,853	18	6,707	18	6,630
Danish.....	61	14,685	39	10,591	36	10,853
Prussian.....	62	15,960	45	11,899	50	14,380
Hanoverian.....	22	3,652	22	3,603	23	3,657
Oldenburg and Mecklenburg.....	25	5,409	20	4,360	23	5,107
Hamburg.....	187	95,924	184	100,046	201	113,836
Bremen.....	139	66,014	135	70,722	151	85,366
Lubec.....	11	4,364	7	2,670	5	1,956
Dutch.....	284	63,183	305	66,252	278	70,433
Belgian.....	75	24,865	74	24,877	80	29,882
French.....	49	14,531	61	17,354	80	27,168
Spanish.....	56	18,071	87	35,697	118	57,102
Portuguese.....	11	12,825	3	1,304	1	146
Austrian.....	.....	.....	1	341	.....	.....
Turkish and Greek.....	5	2,672	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries.....	4	1,065	3	1,356	17	6,201
Total entries.....	7,222	2,418,562	7,878	2,672,444	8,588	3,052,960

The contrast exhibited in these three years with the proportion of American steam tonnage employed in trade reaching British ports in 1853 is very striking:

*Number and tonnage of steam vessels of each nation entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom in 1853.**

Nationalities.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British.....	3,984	1,176,850	3,668	1,090,000
Swedish.....	2	190	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	2	145	.....	.....
Danish.....	17	4,471	18	4,734
Prussian.....	12	2,788	10	2,350
Other German states.....	116	32,457	117	31,365
Dutch.....	184	38,566	185	38,434
Belgian.....	125	28,888	121	27,858
French.....	14	1,526	14	1,526
Spanish.....	14	3,085	13	2,929
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	1	206
American, United States.....	35	46,670	38	51,347
Totals.....	4,505	1,335,636	4,185	1,250,749

* From the valuable memorial of the Chamber of Commerce before referred to. The various statements and explanations of that memorial cover almost exactly the ground here embraced, and the statistics are necessarily nearly identical. The entire matter of the memorial is extremely compact and clear in its illustration of the present position of British steam vessels in general foreign commerce.

The total tonnage and the number of vessels is more than double in 1862 over 1853, and the increase is almost wholly British, the American almost wholly disappearing in 1862, although creditably large in 1853. The steam marine of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the north of Europe generally, shows a very fair development from 1853 to 1861. The French and Spanish share in the increase; and, on the whole, the development of European states in this respect indicates a purpose in each not to be left behind in the progress of ocean commerce.

The British statements of trade in steam vessels to American countries north and south are worthy of attention:

Entrances of steam vessels at ports of the United Kingdom from the United States for 1853, 1860, 1861, and 1862.

Years.	BRITISH.		AMERICAN.		OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1853	86	89,293	23	32,955	.....	.....	109	122,248
1860	154	197,520	.....	.....	2	3,026	156	200,546
1861	152	206,075	1	2,100	3	3,586	156	211,561
1862	152	227,468	1	618	4	5,316	157	233,402

While, as this table shows, there are now very few entries of steam vessels from the United States at British ports except the British, there are many entrances and clearances of steamers of other countries to and from other ports of the continent southward. Steamers of Spain, France, and Germany are already in the carrying and passenger trade of the tropical countries of this continent. From Cuba one Spanish steamer entered and cleared at a British port in 1860, and three in 1861. From Brazil, twenty-four steam vessels entered in 1853, twenty-four in 1860, and twelve in 1861—sixteen being British and eight of other countries in the ten years first named. In 1861 all but one were British. From St. Thomas (Danish West Indies) there were twenty-four to twenty-eight each year, nearly all British; from New Granada five to seven, and clearances of one or more to almost every American State. This point is of especial importance, since it invades a trade hitherto belonging in great part to the United States. The following table gives the number of these entrances and clearances, with their tonnage, without distinction of nationality:

Steam vessels entered at British ports from American countries.

Nationalities.	1853.		1860.		1861.		1862.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	109	122,248	156	200,546	156	211,661	157	233,402
Cuba .....	.....	.....	1	687	3	2,027	.....	.....
St. Thomas, (Dan. W. I.) ..	27	44,037	26	43,029	28	49,138	26	48,938
New Granada .....	.....	.....	5	1,982	7	3,502	6	3,288
Brazil	24	22,618	24	32,259	12	17,292	13	7,654
Hayti and Mexico	1	673	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,775

Steam vessels cleared from British ports for American countries.

Nationalities.	1853.		1860.		1861.		1862.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	111	129,113	200	263,151	190	267,505	179	291,975
Cuba.....			1	687	4	2,645	8	4,468
St. Thomas, (Dan. W. I.).	25	40,603	27	46,303	27	46,965	28	48,349
New Granada.....	1	212			2	1,052		
Brazil.....	22	21,473	21	30,235	13	6,934	13	17,925
Hayti.....			3	1,524	7	3,588	6	2,512
Montevideo and B. Ayres.			1	164	2	331	2	380
Mexico.....					1	468	10	3,992
Chili.....	1	224			1	904		

The nationality of these vessels has been in great part stated. None are United States vessels except those trading from the United States, and but four or five of these in 1860 and 1861. Further statistics of this sort, being obtainable only in the British annual volumes of Trade and Navigation, cannot be given for the year 1863. The statements for 1863 undoubtedly develop and extend the changes which the comparison of 1853 with 1860, 1861, and 1862 shows to be in progress. Great numbers of vessels have been built to add to the British steam marine in the last year, and their various lines have been very active in American trade, north and south. As shown previously, the number of steam vessels built in England in 1862 was 221, with a tonnage of 77,388 tons—a greater number than in any previous year.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH CANADA AND THE OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

The trade of the United States on the northern frontier with Canada, and on the North Atlantic coast with the British provinces other than Canada, is very closely connected with the internal trade in many respects. The exchanges between the east and the west, to and from United States markets, in many cases pass through Canada, as the transit tonnage of the Welland canal shows. Great quantities of wheat, flour, and other produce enter Canada at Detroit, to return again to the United States at Buffalo and Oswego, and also for export to foreign countries and European markets through the St. Lawrence, and over the railroad line to Portland, Maine. The technical exports and imports of the United States to and from Canada are, for these reasons, much modified when reduced to the facts of actual exchange between the respective markets; but it is not easy to separate the quantities and values so as clearly to disclose these facts, but some evidence in regard to the magnitude of this indirect trade may be obtained from the statistics subsequently given of American produce exported by way of the St. Lawrence; of that carried in both directions on the Welland canal; of the exports to Canada at Detroit, and the imports from Canada at Buffalo, Niagara, Oswego, Ogdensburg, and Cape Vincent, on the St. Lawrence, Champlain, and Vermont.

The trade with the British Atlantic provinces is less subject to modification, and has little connexion with the internal exchanges of the United States. The

exports are principally flour, breadstuffs, and provisions, and the imports are coal, fish, oats, stone, and lumber. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, no less than \$1,280,000 in value of flour, grain, and other produce of Canada, was exported through United States ports to these provinces—a trade which was large for several years, but which ceased in 1859.

Exports of Canadian produce through the United States to other British provinces.

Fiscal years ending—	WHEAT.		WHEAT FLOUR.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
June 30, 1849.....			3,773	\$20,433
1850.....	24,932	\$26,762	34,758	186,789
1851.....	24,259	23,132	69,830	346,895
1852.....	1,680	1,344	119,816	563,821
1853.....	17,571	16,618	152,389	835,896
1854.....	2,408	2,961	151,711	1,230,865
1855.....	1,545	3,683	135,552	1,270,057
1856.....			7,387	66,898
1857.....			1,677	14,449
1858.....			1,754	10,348
1859.....			267	1,770

In view of the length of time during which the St. Lawrence river is annually closed by ice, and the great facilities afforded by the railroads leading from Canada to Portland, Maine, this channel of exchanges between the provinces and Canada might reasonably be relied upon as a permanent one. Possibly the discontinuance is due to the relative excess of breadstuffs in the United States, and their export in such quantities as fully to occupy the market the Atlantic provinces afford. The exports of wheat, flour, and breadstuffs average more than half the total of United States produce sent to the provinces annually, rising to more than five millions of dollars in value in the year ending June 30, 1863. This trade is evidently for consumption only, and not in transit to any other market, as is the case with much of the wheat and flour export to Canada. It is also all cleared from ports of the Atlantic coast, and does not pass through Canadian channels.

The important relation held by both Canada and the provinces to the export trade in breadstuffs of the United States, and the connexion the trade in them to Canada has with the general internal exchanges of the United States, as before referred to, requires a statement of their quantities and values at the outset of the statistics of general trade on the northern frontier. The export to the provinces is seen to be in the regular and natural increase belonging to a consuming market, while that to Canada is irregular, apparently bearing no relation to any consumption in Canada. Probably the very large export of Indian corn was, however, for consumption in the form of distillation, and is therefore an exception. As an illustration of the trade appearing to exist to and from Canada in wheat and flour, but which is in fact to a great extent a transit trade, the following citations of the transactions of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1861 and 1862, are made:

Exports to Canada, 1861.

Places.	WHEAT.		WHEAT FLOUR.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
From Detroit.....	9,777	\$9,777	7,660	\$38,300
Chicago.....	3,044,337	2,769,416	22,566	104,056
Milwaukie.....	673,359	635,141	22,108	99,696
	3,727,473	3,414,334	52,334	242,052

Imports from Canada, 1861.

Places.	FLOUR AND BREADSTUFFS.	
	Barrels.	Value.
At Vermont.....	142,998	\$982,061
Oswego.....	92,883	489,381
Niagara.....	93,116	500,746
Buffalo.....	96,159	523,967
Ogdensburg.....	61,573	307,842
	485,729	2,803,997

Exports to Canada, 1862.

Places.	WHEAT.		WHEAT FLOUR.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
From lake ports of Ohio.....	349,372	\$333,523	992	\$4,303
Detroit.....	408,428	408,826	19,671	96,621
Chicago.....	1,987,276	1,589,634	26,525	90,643
Milwaukie.....	1,567,657	1,265,616	30,359	125,037
	4,312,733	3,597,599	77,547	316,604

Imports from Canada, 1862.

Places.	WHEAT.		WHEAT FLOUR.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
At Genesee.....	42,425	\$48,280	532	\$2,772
Oswego.....	1,257,364	1,260,229	76,583	367,732
Niagara.....	39,617	39,524	140,800	515,258
Buffalo.....	761,840	748,701	82,500	468,777
Ogdensburg.....	83,100	43,357	79,200	459,305
Vermont.....	659,884	673,375	152,895	921,718
Cape Vincent.....	226,512	231,334	21,778	109,255
Champlain.....	41,524	43,357	14,222	75,710
	3,112,266	3,088,157	568,510	2,920,527

Exports to Canada of wheat, flour, Indian corn, and meal, for the fiscal years 1849 to 1863, inclusive.

Years.	Wheat.		Wheat flour.		Indian corn.		Meal, rye, &c., value.	Total value.
	Bushels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.		
1849.....	140,696	\$112,086	19,127	\$78,129	49,621	\$20,265	\$5,355	\$215,835
1850.....	78,610	58,968	29,138	132,509	89,604	42,113	3,813	237,403
1851.....	208,130	150,288	51,716	191,750	88,306	39,153	6,873	387,764
1852.....	360,405	238,808	38,888	127,068	98,898	38,681	8,684	413,241
1853.....	40,434	26,835	46,835	175,648	151,416	72,462	333	275,248
1854.....	125,525	155,635	82,028	472,274	1,206,207	729,927	17,107	1,374,973
1855.....	240,874	365,772	58,993	494,081	1,074,869	708,426	30,761	1,599,040
1856.....	991,648	1,370,971	102,611	1,341,743	1,736,131	1,057,222	110,162	3,880,098
1857.....	1,655,641	1,867,457	118,857	717,245	1,161,088	673,989	160,185	3,418,846
1858.....	2,673,947	2,082,648	326,045	1,681,072	486,999	298,879	135,683	4,198,282
1859.....	1,352,252	1,178,560	287,772	1,666,546	663,918	439,125	226,407	3,510,638
1860.....	1,120,975	1,010,681	246,359	1,253,278	827,621	522,693	126,487	2,913,139
1861.....	4,148,029	3,871,233	83,617	444,803	1,891,740	810,346	46,206	5,172,588
1862.....	4,538,472	3,801,515	118,643	536,756	3,218,438	1,010,243	68,339	5,416,853
1863.....	6,512,801	6,717,093	222,160	1,103,171	4,211,897	1,622,825	145,301	9,588,390

In the Canadian trade reports for 1855 it is stated that the trade in flour of the United States was, previous to the reciprocity treaty of 1854, mainly for exportation. Not being entered for consumption, it was bonded, and paid no actual duty.

The detail of imports for 1861 is not given, because it is imperfect, wheat not being distinguished in returns from other grain, and therefore that item not being available for comparison. That for 1863, following, sustains the course of trade apparent in the two previous years:

Exports to Canada, 1863.

Places.	WHEAT.		WHEAT FLOUR.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
From lake ports of Ohio.....	1,428,511	\$1,505,015	895	\$3,769
Detroit.....	345,075	363,746	39,059	220,940
Chicago.....	1,519,396	1,502,575	78,749	340,850
Milwaukie.....	2,880,791	3,029,649	40,069	172,020
	6,173,773	6,400,985	158,772	737,579

Imports from Canada, 1863.

Places.	WHEAT.		WHEAT FLOUR.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
At Vermont.....	26,739	\$27,691	112,557	\$590,741
Champlain.....	17,877	18,120	11,585	53,641
Cape Vincent.....	135,628	133,933	15,993	90,998
Ogdensburg.....	75,521	78,651	46,718	249,298
Oswego.....	360,405	375,308	47,303	248,081
Genesee.....	54,104	60,544	52	264
Niagara.....	20,652	21,076	81,822	383,267
Buffalo.....	267,328	291,896	93,323	557,189
	958,254	1,007,219	393,360	2,173,479

Summary of values exchanged, 1862 and 1863.

	Value of wheat and flour to Canada.	Value of wheat and flour from Canada.
1862.....	\$3, 914, 203	\$6, 808, 684
1863.....	7, 138, 564	3, 180, 698

It is known that considerable shipments of wheat from Chicago and Milwaukee, in 1863, though cleared for Canada, were really destined for export through the St. Lawrence to Europe. In the Canadian trade reports the value of "goods in transitu from the United States," exported seaward by the way of the St. Lawrence annually, is given, but this is not necessarily distinctive of the produce of the United States actually taking that route to other foreign markets. Flour made in Canada of American wheat may be exported, and even grain, passing in and out without payment of duty, may first be placed in Canadian markets, and again be withdrawn for export abroad.

In the tables just given, showing the exchange of wheat and flour for three years, it will be seen that the largest values are of wheat exported and of flour imported. All the exports are at ports west of Buffalo, and all the imports at Buffalo and eastward. The railroad lines terminating at Buffalo, Niagara, and Vermont, carry large quantities of flour, much of it made in Canada from wheat of the United States imported from the upper lake ports. In any case, the volume imported at all the ports of the border does not differ much from the volume exported; the trade, therefore, being one of convenience in transit, rather than one between producing and consuming markets, so far as wheat and flour are concerned. The modification of the aggregates exchanged between the United States and Canada is, therefore, for the three years, nearly five and a quarter millions of dollars reduction on both exports and imports, or ten and a half millions in the sum total of exchanges for each year.

There are other elements of the trade to Canada in which the movement is similarly indirect, in comparison with other departments of foreign commerce, but none of them are of much importance. The export trade to Canada has undergone many changes since the enactment of the reciprocity treaty, in 1854, the chief of which is the decline of manufactured articles, and the swelling of the general volume with wheat, flour, corn, pork, and salt. In the following tables the exchange of these articles is distinguished, as far as may be done, by the aid of both the American and Canadian records, and separate statements are made of the imports and exports of articles made free of duty by the reciprocity treaty.

The distinction between Canada and the provinces was not made in the export or import returns of the United States previous to 1849, but as the trade with Canada was conducted solely at ports of the northern frontier inland, and that with the coast provinces wholly at Atlantic ports, the compilation has been completed by assuming this division as correct. All the statistics of the trade under the reciprocity treaty were originally reported without separating Canada from the remaining provinces, and the division of values has necessarily been made on the basis just named. In a very few instances small values may have gone from Canada out at the St. Lawrence to enter at Atlantic ports, and similar instances of articles sent from the provinces of the coast inland may have taken place, but the total of such trade in either case would be very small for any single year, or for the aggregate of the series of years.

Exports to Canada.

Fiscal year ending—	Domestic ex-ports.	Foreign ex-ports.	Total exports.
June 30, 1849.....	\$2, 320, 323	\$1, 914, 401	\$4, 234, 724
1850.....	4, 641, 451	1, 289, 370	5, 390, 821
1851.....	5, 835, 834	2, 093, 306	7, 929, 140
1852.....	4, 004, 963	2, 712, 097	6, 717, 060
1853.....	4, 005, 512	3, 823, 587	7, 829, 099
1854.....	10, 510, 373	6, 790, 333	17, 300, 706
1855.....	9, 950, 764	8, 769, 580	18, 720, 344
1856.....	15, 194, 788	5, 688, 453	20, 883, 241
1857.....	13, 024, 708	3, 550, 187	16, 574, 895
1858.....	13, 663, 465	3, 365, 789	17, 029, 254
1859.....	13, 439, 667	5, 501, 125	18, 940, 792
1860.....	11, 164, 590	2, 918, 524	14, 083, 114
1861.....	11, 749, 981	2, 611, 877	14, 361, 858
1862.....	11, 282, 107	1, 560, 397	12, 842, 504
1863.....	*18, 430, 605	1, 468, 113	19, 898, 718

* Including \$3,502,180 of unusual export of gold coin.

NOTE.—Previous to 1849 the trade with Canada is not distinguished from the total to all British North American colonies.

Exports to other Provinces.

Fiscal year ending—	Domestic ex-ports.	Foreign ex-ports.	Total exports.
June 30 1849.....	\$3, 611, 783	\$257, 760	\$3, 869, 543
1850.....	3, 116, 840	501, 374	3, 618, 214
1851.....	3, 224, 553	861, 230	4, 085, 783
1852.....	2, 650, 134	1, 141, 822	3, 791, 956
1853.....	3, 398, 575	1, 912, 968	5, 311, 543
1854.....	4, 693, 771	2, 572, 383	7, 266, 154
1855.....	5, 855, 878	3, 229, 798	9, 085, 676
1856.....	7, 519, 909	626, 199	8, 146, 108
1857.....	6, 911, 405	776, 182	7, 637, 587
1858.....	5, 975, 494	646, 979	6, 622, 473
1859.....	8, 329, 960	883, 422	9, 213, 832
1860.....	7, 502, 839	1, 120, 375	8, 623, 214
1861.....	7, 133, 734	1, 250, 021	8, 383, 755
1862.....	7, 369, 905	866, 706	8, 236, 611
1863.....	10, 198, 505	1, 183, 807	11, 382, 312

Exports to both Canada and the Provinces, with the total of imports from both.

Fiscal year ending—	Domestic ex-ports.	Foreign ex-ports.	Total ex-ports.	Imports.
Sept. 30, 1821.....	\$2, 009, 336	\$455	\$2, 009, 791	\$490, 704
1822.....	1, 881, 273	16, 286	1, 897, 559	526, 817
1823.....	1, 818, 113	3, 347	1, 821, 460	463, 374
1824.....	1, 773, 107	2, 617	1, 775, 724	705, 931
1825.....	2, 538, 224	1, 740	2, 539, 964	610, 788
1826.....	2, 564, 165	24, 384	2, 588, 549	650, 316

Exports to both Canada, &c.—Continued.

Fiscal year ending—	Domestic ex-ports.	Foreign ex-ports.	Total ex-ports.	Imports.
Sept. 30, 1827.....	\$2,797,014	\$33,660	\$2,830,674	\$445,118
1828.....	1,618,288	56,386	1,674,674	447,669
1829.....	2,724,104	40,805	2,764,909	577,452
1830.....	3,650,031	136,342	3,786,373	650,303
1831.....	4,026,392	35,446	4,061,838	864,909
1832.....	3,569,302	45,083	3,614,385	1,229,526
1833.....	4,390,081	81,003	4,471,084	1,793,393
1834.....	3,477,709	57,567	3,535,276	1,548,733
1835.....	3,900,545	147,343	4,047,888	1,435,168
1836.....	2,456,415	194,851	2,651,266	2,427,571
1837.....	2,992,474	296,512	3,288,986	2,359,263
1838.....	2,484,987	238,504	2,723,491	1,555,570
1839.....	3,418,770	144,684	3,563,454	2,155,146
1840.....	5,895,966	204,035	6,100,001	2,007,767
1841.....	6,292,290	364,273	6,656,563	1,968,187
1842.....	5,950,143	240,166	6,190,309	1,762,001
June 30, 1843.....	2,617,005	107,417	2,724,422	857,696
1844.....	5,361,186	1,354,717	6,715,903	1,465,715
1845.....	4,844,966	1,209,260	6,054,226	2,020,065
1846.....	6,042,666	1,363,767	7,406,433	1,937,717
1847.....	5,819,667	2,165,876	7,985,543	2,343,937
1848.....	6,399,959	1,982,696	8,382,655	3,646,467
1849.....	5,932,106	2,172,161	8,104,267	2,826,880
1850.....	7,758,291	1,790,774	9,549,035	5,644,462
1851.....	9,060,387	2,954,536	12,014,923	6,693,122
1852.....	6,655,097	3,853,919	10,509,016	6,110,299
1853.....	7,404,087	5,736,555	13,140,642	7,550,718
1854.....	15,204,144	9,362,716	24,556,860	8,927,560
1855.....	15,806,642	11,999,378	27,806,020	15,136,734
1856.....	22,714,697	6,314,652	29,029,349	21,310,421
1857.....	19,936,113	4,326,369	24,262,482	22,124,296
1858.....	19,638,959	4,012,768	23,651,727	15,806,519
1859.....	21,769,627	6,384,547	28,154,174	19,727,551
1860.....	18,667,429	4,038,899	22,706,328	23,851,381
1861.....	18,883,715	3,861,898	22,745,613	23,062,933
1862.....	18,652,012	2,427,103	21,079,115	19,299,995
1863.....	28,629,110	2,651,920	31,281,030	24,025,423

Imports from Canada.

Year ending—	Free by ordi-nary laws.	Free by reci-procity tre'ty.	Total free.	Paying duty.	Total im-ports.
June 30, 1850.....	\$636,454	.....	\$636,454	\$3,649,016	\$4,285,470
1851.....	1,529,685	.....	1,529,685	3,426,786	4,956,471
1852.....	761,571	.....	761,571	3,828,398	4,589,969
1853.....	1,179,682	.....	1,179,682	4,098,434	5,278,116
1854.....	380,041	.....	380,041	6,341,498	6,721,539
1855.....	760,359	\$6,116,137	6,876,496	5,305,818	12,182,314
1856.....	887,972	15,959,850	16,847,822	640,375	17,488,197
1857.....	868,753	16,731,984	17,600,737	691,097	18,291,834
1858.....	367,450	10,900,168	11,267,618	313,953	11,581,571
1859.....	1,396,377	12,307,371	13,703,748	504,969	14,208,717
1860.....	2,208,374	16,218,767	18,427,141	434,532	18,861,673
1861.....	1,959,393	16,327,824	18,287,217	358,240	18,645,457
1862.....	730,531	14,295,562	15,026,093	227,059	15,253,152
1863.....	*5,442,968	12,807,354	18,250,322	567,677	18,816,999

* Of this amount the sum of \$4,892,195 in gold and silver coin was entered at Champlain.

Imports from other British North American Provinces.

Year ending—	Free by ordinary laws.	Free by reciprocity treaty.	Total free.	Paying duty.	Total imports.
June 30, 1850.....	\$151,145	-----	\$151,145	\$1,207,847	\$1,358,992
1851.....	160,267	-----	160,367	1,576,284	1,736,650
1852.....	218,718	-----	218,718	1,301,612	1,520,330
1853.....	238,568	-----	238,568	2,034,034	2,672,602
1854.....	259,102	-----	259,102	1,946,919	2,206,021
1855.....	146,427	\$1,081,200	1,227,627	1,726,793	2,954,420
1856.....	193,639	3,447,236	3,640,875	181,349	3,822,224
1857.....	147,589	3,548,226	3,695,815	136,647	3,832,462
1858.....	195,082	3,852,087	4,047,169	177,779	4,224,948
1859.....	1,213,043	4,077,045	5,290,088	228,746	5,518,834
1860.....	526,011	4,227,819	4,753,830	235,878	4,989,708
1861.....	535,604	3,719,701	4,255,305	162,171	4,417,476
1862.....	887,654	2,806,990	3,744,644	302,199	4,046,843
1863.....	1,839,605	2,958,209	4,797,814	409,610	5,207,424

Total imports from Canada and the Provinces.

Year ending—	Free by ordinary laws.	Free by reciprocity treaty.	Total free.	Paying duty.	Total imports.
June 30, 1850.....	\$787,599	-----	\$787,599	\$4,856,863	\$5,644,462
1851.....	1,690,052	-----	1,690,052	5,003,070	6,693,122
1852.....	980,289	-----	980,289	5,130,010	6,110,299
1853.....	1,418,250	-----	1,418,250	6,132,468	7,550,718
1854.....	639,143	-----	639,143	8,288,417	8,927,560
1855.....	906,786	\$7,197,337	8,104,123	7,032,611	15,136,734
1856.....	1,081,611	19,407,086	20,488,697	821,724	21,310,421
1857.....	1,016,342	20,280,210	21,296,552	827,744	22,124,296
1858.....	562,532	14,752,255	15,314,787	491,732	15,806,519
1859.....	2,609,420	16,384,416	18,933,836	733,715	19,727,551
1860.....	2,734,385	20,446,586	23,180,971	670,411	23,851,381
1861.....	2,494,997	20,047,525	22,542,522	520,411	23,062,933
1862.....	1,618,185	17,152,552	18,770,737	529,258	19,299,995
1863.....	*7,282,573	15,765,563	23,048,136	977,287	24,025,423

* Including \$6,555,485 of gold coin.

General table of imports into the United States from Canada, free of duty under the Reciprocity Treaty, for the half year to June 30, 1855, and the fiscal years 1855-'56 to 1862-'63, inclusive.

Articles imported.	Half year to June 30, '55.		1855-'56.		1856-'57.		1857-'58.		1858-'59.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals		\$262,611		\$1,380,255		\$1,723,806		\$1,310,122		\$1,128,681
Ashes		22,789		82,338		266,234		153,053		141,859
Bark	119	195	575	1,410	279	1,235	213	636	5	5
Butter	164,486	28,517	1,125,495	212,136	1,864,188	337,364	1,770,782	274,372	2,514,293	370,129
Cheese			15,530	1,099	32,380	2,643	28,562	2,375	20,270	1,559
Coal			6	31	117	622	11	69	2	16
Eggs		16,655		50,638		82,209		57,282		64,875
Firewood	3,739	3,990	12,908	20,864	20,800	31,215	18,682	21,765	14,613	20,537
Fish, pickled and other, in barrels	1,038	5,582	6,670	41,451	5,853	39,233	7,121	48,666	4,939	24,879
Fish, dry and other, by weight	256,892	6,211	2,081,201	81,903	1,408,141	62,185	1,002,727	63,177	1,293,375	42,276
Fish oil	1,458	932	15,970	14,883	1,978	2,219	1,448	1,569	13,881	5,210
products of, not specified		5,408						160		69
Flax and hemp, not manufactured	110	675	4,901	2,466	746	8,362		9,009		8,622
Fruits, dry and green		179		4,610		4,728		1,293		3,803
Furs		29,971		65,697		122,648		51,736		140,297
Grain and flour: wheat	*1,456,778	2,453,801	3,782,459	6,239,549	3,504,260	5,051,858	2,067,812	2,113,999	1,242,431	1,383,363
wheat flour	286,778	2,338,900	435,704	4,003,356	1,522,411	4,134,814	547,078	2,643,216	788,893	2,340,066
oats				597,299	2,197,603	1,382,358	1,492,274	540,982	2,501,188	2,089,822
oat meal					275			249		278
barley						290			13,383	11,035
all other grains						1,420				2,422
Gypsum		1,519		572		474		314		2,149
Hides and skins		8,310		149,464		202,314		79,583		157,071
Horns				1,302		2,693		1,024		403
Lard	460	35	3,285	384	358,431	27,626	59,705	7,518	11,603	1,324
Meats, cured, and all other	112,103	8,023	598,343	50,379	787,058	76,341	515,299	34,915	2,780,913	226,086
Ores of metals	350	1,743	26,372	19,213	3,231	42,824	6,289	236,858	2,733	13,825
Pelts		24,023		138,240		177,288		71,904		94,048
Poultry		603		17,992		32,177		25,193		31,928
Rags	213,873	4,924	653,246	16,548	574,422	16,893	492,252	14,775	387,058	10,874
Seeds, trees, and plants		2,200		24,014		58,087		16,125		27,567
Slate and stone		241		1,322		7,486		1,518		7,889
Tallow	1,993	207	* 7,227	1,004	45,473	5,862	4,093	358	6,514	568
Tar, pitch, turpentine, and balsam		175		1,962		8,860		4,488		2,787
Timber and lumber		571,727		2,318,177		2,213,663		2,432,725		2,544,054
Tobacco		1,204		2,950		3,398		923		1,037
Vegetables: potatoes		96,618	68,767	12,249	49,775	17,852	20,430	4,249	20,540	21,154
Wool	214,618	51,993	18,780	371,395	26,914	305,849	5,829	245,045	34,252	519,495
Miscellaneous		78	1,490,697	33	1,230,155	1,658	908,513	3,888	2,103,406	3,269
Total		5,950,500		15,927,185		16,456,788		10,475,133		11,444,330

* Entered as grain of all kinds, not distinguishing between wheat, oats, and barley. In reality most of it is wheat.

† In this and subsequent years an estimate is made of oats, or of other grain than wheat, by taking the totals at Vermont, Champlain, and Ogdensburg as oats, and all other as wheat.

General table of imports into the United States from Canada, free of duty under the reciprocity treaty, &c.—Continued.

Articles imported.	1859-'60.		1860-'61.		1861-'62.		1862-'63.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals		\$1, 653, 079		\$1, 739, 231		\$1, 531, 437		\$1, 346, 721
Ashes		185, 535		235, 214		276, 195		460, 026
Bark		5, 077		3, 432		2, 988		10, 959
Butter	1, 913		1, 492		1, 282		5, 434	
Cheese	3, 244, 033	500, 139	2, 976, 068	390, 988	3, 592, 321	433, 363	2, 167, 658	323, 197
Coal	68, 073	6, 066			121, 177	9, 707	25, 888	2, 049
Dyestuffs	10	44	37	515	68	515	7	46
Eggs		10				190		
Firewood		100, 838		130, 327		67, 904		40, 465
Fish, pickled and other, in barrels	25, 918	27, 631	22, 765	35, 767	39, 956	59, 198	61, 240	93, 178
Fish, dry and other, by weight	7, 725	39, 509	5, 615	30, 226	5, 503	21, 554	3, 927	16, 712
Fish oil	758, 218	33, 384	1, 621, 378	50, 496	1, 144, 869	36, 019	951, 620	30, 543
Flax and hemp, not manufactured	1, 451	1, 053	349	277	632	292	2, 859	1, 887
Fruits, dry and green	2, 818	17, 655	5, 101	25, 890	1, 172	11, 049	1, 906	15, 117
Furs		4, 885		2, 622		6, 066		4, 235
Grain and flour: wheat		110, 242		74, 039		105, 001		142, 348
wheat flour	1, 556, 168	1, 784, 847	4, 633, 464	4, 823, 188	3, 220, 633	3, 232, 282	949, 095	1, 050, 803
Indian corn	585, 247	3, 008, 175	1, 824, 472	3, 052, 690	573, 647	2, 940, 329	806, 153	2, 137, 592
Indian meal	40	452			57, 692	23, 926	26, 995	14, 147
oats	6, 788, 351	4, 182, 856	3, 654, 380	1, 509, 277	1, 671, 223	483, 862	2, 563, 323	1, 050, 803
oat meal	70	169			48, 135	72, 701	15, 306	34, 351
rye					345, 523	163, 556	19, 954	12, 577
barley					2, 090, 279	1, 089, 589	1, 810, 559	1, 509, 978
all other grains						249, 958		307, 573
Gypsum		2, 421		2, 456		1, 750		5, 310
Hides and skins		107, 661		45, 294		43, 006		77, 768
Horns		1, 004		224		26		2, 541
Lard		2, 153				18, 912		4, 957
Meats, cured, and all other	20, 757				228, 839	128, 095	55, 192	136, 875
Ores of metals	6, 328, 592	387, 793	5, 582, 994	399, 035	2, 665, 092	373, 658	2, 927, 199	260, 229
Pelts	6, 681	360, 714	12, 267	392, 314	40, 799	101, 436	4, 915	117, 421
Poultry		148, 055		96, 626		33, 176		16, 524
Rags		28, 805		37, 062		29, 942		93, 109
Seeds, trees, and plants		36, 172		37, 070		108, 813		133, 470
Slate and stone		35, 822		95, 356		1, 901		5, 966
Tallow		6, 694		1, 634		1, 022		13, 385
Tar, pitch, turpentine, and balsam	19, 469	2, 110			11, 218	1, 474	163, 638	2, 230
Timber and lumber		6, 766		352	257			2, 546, 634
Tobacco		2, 991, 198		2, 789, 625		2, 058, 854		428
Vegetables: potatoes	9, 477	410	3, 745	154	39, 092	2, 192	5, 787	29, 954
Wool	188, 265	92, 626	109, 397	30, 734		7, 595		755, 082
Miscellaneous	1, 656, 529	335, 892	1, 042, 365	257, 055	1, 885, 591	563, 831	1, 907, 742	
		2, 608		967		190		
Total		16, 210, 128		16, 300, 377		14, 293, 922		12, 807, 364

General table of imports from the Provinces, other than Canada, free of duty under the reciprocity treaty.

Articles imported.	1855-'56.		1856-'57.		1857-'58.		1858-'59.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals.....		\$5,622		\$4,077		\$16,904		\$8,246
Ashes.....		7,579		4,467		6,095		3,640
Bark.....	1,872	7,224	1,231	4,383	1,707	2,976	1,082	3,409
Butter and cheese.....	12,391	2,186	31,022	396,222	18,245	387,710	20,365	372,154
Coal.....	120,446	363,671	133,218	6,129	136,733	15,053	122,718	9,743
Eggs.....		7,874		182,090		145,815		137,242
Firewood.....	61,760	193,584	61,741	1,123,700	45,578	1,124,250	44,828	1,304,090
Fish, pickled.....	233,915	1,294,817	220,211	408,231	227,975	278,678	273,835	380,229
Fish, dry and other.....	17,488,543	446,885	11,881,576	272,963	9,443,342	159,028	13,951,048	309,620
oil.....	233,219	164,463	362,910	62,365	267,611	182,738	544,469	156,490
products.....		29,795		3,048		3,692		1,751
Furs.....		1,495		6,593		6,516		3,995
Fruits, green and dry.....		1,834		111,793		86,356		351,109
Grain, (nearly all oats).....		31,647	269,830		217,608		789,848	
Barley.....	63,077	58						
Meal, (oatmeal).....	75	827	337	1,150	5,551	3,029		985
Grindstones.....	277	50,859		56,821		58,779	385	40,323
Gypsum.....		47,047		2,134		10,287		10,404
Hides and skins.....		68,148		91,481		41,918		54,296
Horns.....		1,018		1,439		490		284
Meats, (all kinds).....	53,732	3,347	41,132	3,860	34,639	2,002	18,191	1,391
Ores of metals.....	86	396	95	787	61	511	18,905	16,834
Pelts.....		352		1,037		9,623		1,162
Poultry.....				5,008		218		134
Rags.....	351,911	7,986	238,795	5,760	205,488	5,214	116,637	1,894
Seeds and trees.....		641		1,515		991		1,521
Stone, unwrought.....		18,631		53,195		60,450		44,384
Timber and lumber.....		514,745		371,528		498,661		393,519
Vegetables.....	395,911	187,331	556,926	337,052	935,890	543,506	952,611	397,212
Wheat.....								
do.....								
Wheat flour.....								
do.....								
Wool.....	11,754	2,999	14,785	3,414	18,240	3,756	21,868	4,562
Not enumerated.....		209		231		176		251
Total.....		3,456,270		3,522,473		3,655,432		4,010,874

General table of imports from the provinces other than Canada, &c.—Continued.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

89

Articles imported.	1859-'60.		1860-'61.		1861-'62.		1862-'63.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals.....		\$5,891		\$6,605		\$1,520		\$4,452
Ashes.....		25				492		
Bark.....	2,538	10,048	1,610	5,819	598	1,722	991	3,793
Butter and cheese.....	32,664	5,711	21,089	7,394	16,555	1,779	18,049	3,440
Coal.....	149,279	497,359	204,420	702,165	192,544	614,041	282,767	757,048
Eggs.....		28,422		28,557		22,259		14,603
Firewood.....	40,281	110,122	60,063	162,877	45,617	110,745	36,658	92,532
Fish, pickled.....	294,192	1,350,343	197,261	915,377	177,959	662,804	127,205	476,919
Fish, dry and other.....	8,088,881	220,107	11,956,509	364,705	3,584,006	101,318	3,921,332	113,762
oil.....	427,209	229,545	244,887	131,539	110,033	63,814	203,265	118,730
products.....		256,417		305,192		192,272		198,613
Furs.....		2,739		1,403		1,341		785
Fruits, green and dry.....		3,720		1,370		25,430		411
Grain, (nearly all oats).....	1,067,654	384,221	445,000	192,274	393,137	150,341	939,011	368,399
Barley.....					9,272	5,854	17,645	14,243
Meal, (oatmeal).....	1,146	2,866	402	24	184	624	531	1,984
Grindstones.....		58,057		50,620		21,892		46,712
Gypsum.....		23,038		20,181		34,846		20,572
Hides and skins.....		57,332		27,580		29,860		59,345
Horns.....		296		221		331		641
Meats, (all kinds).....	54,200	5,141	33,529	1,751	10,531	840	5,983	549
Ores of metals.....	132	1,885	94	1,879	35	149	57	855
Pelts.....		3,713		16,054		23,207		43,471
Poultry.....		276		252		142		59
Rags.....	202,676	4,329	203,064	4,351	296,837	5,843	375,257	11,107
Seeds and trees.....		843		670		1,259		758
Stone, unwrought.....		78,047		64,500		24,813		18,766
Timber and lumber.....		425,283		499,171		467,804		471,562
Vegetables.....	950,491	333,717	598,763	209,074		284,227		117,426
Wheat.....								
do.....			1,320	2,736			6	18
Wheat flour.....			17,616	3,504	31,194	6,008	72,311	26,785
Wool.....	22,257	4,983		575		13		152
Not enumerated.....		130						
Totals.....		4,161,606		3,728,419		2,857,582		2,988,492

Imports from Canada paying duty, from 1855-'56 to 1862-'63.

Articles imported.	1855-'56.		1856-'57.		1857-'58.		1858-'59.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Iron, pig	1,350	\$23,695	467	\$10,293	661	\$12,324	388	\$5,783
railroad	93,542	388,687	10,597	443,530	1,813	115,162	5,852	208,672
bar, sheet, chains, &c.		18,865		2,892		2,986		2,228
manufactures, not specified		7,652		14,148		16,293		19,883
Steel and steel manufactures, cutlery, and arms		1,379		357		765		2,951
Old iron	2,008	25,475		22,882	2,358	25,187	6,752	63,671
Woollen manufactures		5,677		4,600		4,556		7,204
Cotton manufactures		2,491		3,322		1,444		2,220
Silk manufactures		1,271		1,763		683		1,225
Linens: flax and hemp manufactures		2,688		915		454		830
Laces, buttons, and cloth shoes		138		92		787		1,513
Straw bonnets, hats, &c.		5,262		7,622		4,531		7,712
India-rubber, and manufactures of		1,690		28,980		627		5,084
Clothing		1,627		2,913		1,192		1,310
Furs		631		2,725		615		1,080
Boots and shoes, leather		435		2,030		701		686
Leather, and all other manufactures of		5,681		2,484		3,614		8,246
Hair manufactures and brushes		615		466		133		554
Books		1,661		6,482		4,697		3,500
Engravings and photographs		123		45		219		14,193
Paper and manufactures of paper		29		982		214		380
Musical instruments		157		1,062		1,065		348
Watches, jewelry, gold and silver manufactures		622		355		535		1,705
China and plated ware		7,108		2,478		869		14,344
Glasswares		680		1,027		158		248
Tin, lead, and zinc manufactures		753		2,346		626		565
Copper and brass manufactures		853		3,374		137		122
Wood manufactures, and wood not specified		41,896		27,575		21,980		36,650
Drugs, dyes, and spices		1,396		455		511		972
Oils, palm and other foreign	420	587	120	122	678	692	4,133	3,146
fish and petroleum					69	175		
Tobacco, and manufactures of		623		647		329		385
Salt	202,875	39,056	191,298	36,909	128,258	20,878	95,170	15,211
Wines	11,187	7,552	1,055	1,438	1,534	2,188	2,543	4,365
Brandy	4,626	8,522	5,040	9,161	5,490	13,973	8,760	18,579
Spirits	2,718	1,651	1,330	686	4,747	4,011	7,512	3,588
Beer and ale	28,317	7,116	24,365	5,689	25,514	5,476	35,472	7,038
Tea	18	6	4,726	587	40	28	537	204
Coffee	113	12	3,543	354				
Sugar	45,170	1,405	62,279	3,044	14,228	976	90,228	4,974
Coal	174	623	401	883	411	728	1,605	3,225
Wool	23,180	2,405	30	5				
All other articles		21,610		33,437		41,434		29,456
Total		640,375		691,097		313,953		504,969

Imports from Canada paying duty, &c.—Continued.

Articles imported.	1859-'60.		1860-'61.		1861-'62.		1862-'63.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Iron, pig	580	\$7,996	1,076	\$14,791	173	\$2,942	40	\$720
railroad	4,665	170,665	507	14,244			269	14,215
bar, sheet, chains, &c.		4,420		2,597		5,291		10,467
manufactures not specified		34,607		12,736		5,122		6,283
Steel and steel manufactures, cutlery, and arms		2,665		9,435		2,648		5,325
Old iron	42,115	29,758	1,711	21,168	995	18,206	2,483	46,322
Woollen manufactures		4,402		5,552		10,806		16,930
Cotton manufactures		988		2,182		20,461		60,379
Silk manufactures		2,338		1,815		328		2,752

Imports from Canada paying duty, &c.—Continued.

Articles imported.	1859-'60.		1860-'61.		1861-'62.		1862-'63.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Linens: flax and hemp manufactures.....		\$1, 857		\$2, 444		\$2, 318		\$18, 777
Laces, buttons, and cloth shoes.....		460		266				49
Straw bonnets, hats, &c.....		3, 728		6, 791		2, 493		4, 190
India-rubber, and manufactures of.....		11, 113		58, 378		27, 912		13, 303
Clothing.....		923		749		2, 105		2, 156
Furs.....		1, 724		683		538		938
Boots and shoes, leather.....		2, 238		1, 260				
Leather, and all other manufactures of.....		5, 092		1, 466		3, 908		13, 783
Hair manufactures and brushes.....		317		308		196		2, 215
Books.....		3, 242		3, 732		3, 806		6, 292
Engravings and photographs.....		492		668		56		88
Paper and manufactures of paper.....		478		60		216		235
Musical instruments.....		280		790				
Watches, jewelry, gold and silver manufactures.....		7, 255		655		656		824
China and plated wares.....		13, 300		11, 631		18, 726		26, 409
Glasswares.....		450		374		992		616
Tin, lead, and zinc manufactures.....		1, 720		1, 692		1, 113		7, 916
Copper and brass manufactures.....		174		470		3, 690		4, 872
Wood manufactures, and wood not specified.....		48, 212		24, 407		19, 340		19, 292
Drugs, dyes, and spices.....		89		108		1, 619		518
Oils, palm and other foreign..... gallons..	3, 549	3, 240	187	*2, 119	534	1, 129	721	876
fish and petroleum..... do.....	4, 957	4, 570	7, 059	5, 895	8, 999	7, 042	9, 282	2, 056
Tobacco, and manufactures of.....		974		520		68		81
Salt..... bushels..	68, 102	9, 026	228, 290	32, 101	158, 841	19, 865	198, 464	37, 415
Wines..... gallons..	1, 848	4, 689	1, 980	2, 067	1, 753	1, 950	1, 239	2, 206
Brandy..... do.....	6, 435	12, 252	3, 817	7, 297	1, 600	3, 923	1, 798	4, 516
Spirits..... do.....	5, 680	4, 036	8, 641	4, 388	4, 764	3, 352	1, 800	1, 454
Beer and ale..... do.....	40, 108	1, 115	11, 582	2, 436	1, 817	852	1, 685	872
Molasses..... do.....	488	117			8, 300	1, 123		
Tea..... pounds..	451	108	1, 256	517	1, 742	801	12, 241	8, 081
Coffee..... do.....							10	2
Sugar..... do.....	26, 169	1, 315	39, 290	1, 951	25, 700	1, 357	77, 343	3, 719
Coal..... tons..	448	1, 017	808	3, 678	271	639	93	590
Wool..... pounds..			309, 039	61, 732	51	18	37, 779	15, 425
All other articles.....		33, 490		32, 075		29, 452		71, 956
Total.....		434, 532		358, 240		227, 059		425, 135

* Of this value \$1,819 is essential oil.

† Of this, 15,069 pounds, \$1,053, is wool waste.

ANALYSIS OF THE FOREGOING TABLES.

The first general tables given above show an average export trade to Canada of \$16,826,797 for eight fiscal years following the enactment of the reciprocity treaty, of which \$13,493,739 was the value of domestic produce, and \$3,333,058 was the value of foreign goods. There is no marked increase in the exports at the beginning of this period of eight years, the total for 1854 being above the average of the succeeding years, including an unusual export of \$3,500,000 of gold coin in 1863. The average for the last four years is \$12,933,000 in value of domestic produce exported, against an average of \$14,300,000 for the four previous years, which were the first of the full operation of the treaty. The general volume of domestic export trade to Canada has, therefore, declined under its operation.

The foreign exports show a marked decline during the eight years, falling off from \$6,790,333 in 1854, and \$8,769,580 in 1855, to \$1,560,397 in 1862, and \$1,468,113 in 1863. It is obvious that the Canadian supply of foreign goods is no longer purchased in the importing cities of the United States, as before the

treaty; and the statistics of goods entering Canada, through the United States, under bond, show that to be the mode of receipt substituted for the former. These bonded goods nearly all enter at Portland, and pass over the railroads through Vermont.

Of the exports to Canada, both domestic produce and foreign merchandise, the United States records give no distinction as to those which pay duty and those received free of duty; but the Canadian official tables show that for eight calendar years to 1862, an average of \$9,335,865 of these exports paid duty, while an average of \$10,720,000 was admitted free of duty. As the record in this case is for calendar years, the annual values cannot be exactly compared with those made up for our fiscal years. The Canadian values are larger generally—a fact to be accounted for by their more rigid inspection of imports than ours of exports, and by the valuation they make of “settlers’ goods,” “vehicles in use,” and a large class of personal effects not usually cleared at our custom-houses.

The imports from Canada show an average value of \$16,643,825 for the last eight fiscal years, of which an average of \$467,238 only paid duty on entering the United States. The average sum of \$16,176,337 entered free of duty, of which \$14,443,000 was under the reciprocity treaty, and \$1,732,725 was free under other laws. The following are the values admitted free to each country, respectively, contrasted for each year:

Paying duty in Canada.

Calendar years.	Amount.
1855	\$11,449,472
1856	12,770,923
1857	9,966,430
1858	8,473,607
1859	9,032,861
1860	8,526,230
1861	8,338,620
1862	6,128,783
1863	3,974,396
Average of 8 years	<u>8,401,481</u>

Paying duty in the United States.

Fiscal years.	Amount.
1854-'55	\$5,305,818
1855-'56	640,375
1856-'57	691,097
1857-'58	313,953
1858-'59	504,969
1859-'60	434,532
1860-'61	358,240
1861-'62	227,059
1862-'63	567,677
Average of 8 years	<u>467,238</u>

Under the reciprocity treaty, therefore, duty is paid on goods of the United States entering Canada of the average annual value of \$7,934,241 more than the values of duty-paying goods entering the United States from Canada.

The respective values made free by the reciprocity treaty were, from 1856 to 1861, nearly twice as great from Canada, or of Canadian produce, as from the United States, or of United States produce. In 1862 and 1863, in consequence of the enormous increase in the shipments of wheat, flour, and grain nominally to Canada, but really through Canada to other markets, the values became nearly equal.

Reciprocity imports into Canada from the United States.

Calendar years.	Amount.
1856	\$8,082,820
1857	8,642,044
1858	5,564,615
1859	7,106,116
1860	7,069,098
1861	9,980,937
1862	14,430,626
1863	12,339,367
Total, 8 years	<u>73,215,623</u>

Reciprocity imports into the United States from Canada.

Fiscal years.	Amount.
1855-'56	\$15,959,850
1856-'57	16,731,984
1857-'58	10,900,168
1858-'59	12,307,371
1859-'60	16,218,767
1860-'61	16,327,824
1861-'62	14,295,562
1862-'63	12,807,354
Total, 8 years	<u>115,548,880</u>

The treaty has, therefore, released from duty a total sum of \$42,333,257 in value of goods of Canada more than of goods the produce of the United States. The decline in value of American and foreign goods paying duty on entering Canada from the United States, in 1862 and 1863, is due to the decline of trade in all fabrics and manufactures, not to any change in the proportions of free and dutiable, through which our exports are relieved from taxation.

CANADIAN OFFICIAL STATISTICS, WITH DETAILED TABLES OF EXPORTS TO CANADA.

As the distinction between goods entering Canada free and dutiable cannot be derived from the United States returns, the following table is limited to three years, and the Canadian statistics are taken complete for the illustration of that side of the trade. These tables are very full and valuable, furnishing a clear illustration of the character of that trade as it enters Canadian markets.

The Canadian tables that here follow are general tables corresponding to those before given from United States records, and these, with various tables cited elsewhere, are all taken from the annual volumes on the Trade and Navigation of Canada, published by that government.

Statement of the value of the imports into Canada from the United States for 14 years, from 1850 to 1863 inclusive, with amount of duties paid.

[From Canadian official reports.]

Calendar years.	Value of free goods.	Value of duty-paying goods.	Total imports.	Amount of duties paid.	Rate per cent.
1850.....	\$791,128	\$5,803,732	\$6,594,860	\$1,069,814	18.43
1851.....	1,384,030	6,981,735	8,365,765	1,274,762	18.26
1852.....	864,690	7,613,003	8,477,693	1,433,195	18.82
1853.....	1,125,565	10,656,582	11,787,147	1,805,812	16.94
1854.....	2,083,757	13,449,341	15,533,098	2,209,173	16.42
1855.....	9,379,204	11,449,472	20,828,676	1,786,032	15.60
1856.....	9,933,856	12,770,923	22,704,509	2,059,826	16.13
1857.....	10,258,221	9,966,430	20,224,651	1,605,164	16.10
1858.....	7,161,958	8,473,607	15,635,565	1,611,711	19.02
1859.....	8,560,055	9,032,861	17,592,916	1,825,135	20.20
1860.....	8,746,799	8,526,230	17,273,029	1,759,928	20.64
1861.....	12,730,768	8,338,620	21,069,388	1,584,892	19.60
1862.....	19,044,374	6,128,783	25,173,157	.....	.....
1863.....	19,134,966	3,974,396	23,109,362	.....	.....

Of the value of free goods here stated, there was of coin and bullion the following sums:

In 1861.....	\$863,308
1862.....	2,530,297
1863.....	4,651,679

The values exported, as reported in the United States records, are elsewhere stated for fiscal years, and therefore not directly comparable with these, which are from Canadian reports.

Statement of the value of the exports from Canada to the United States, and the total trade.

[From Canadian official reports.]

Calendar years.	Exports to United States.	Imports from United States.	Amount of the whole trade.
1851.....	\$4,071,544	\$8,365,764	\$12,437,308
1852.....	6,284,520	8,477,693	14,762,213
1853.....	8,936,380	11,782,144	20,718,524
1854.....	8,649,000	15,533,096	24,182,096
1855.....	16,737,276	20,828,676	37,565,952
1856.....	17,979,752	22,704,508	40,684,260
1857.....	13,206,436	20,224,648	33,431,084
1858.....	11,930,094	15,635,565	27,565,659
1859.....	13,922,314	17,592,916	31,515,230
1860.....	18,427,968	17,273,029	35,700,997
1861.....	14,386,427	21,069,388	35,455,815
1862.....	15,063,730	25,173,157	40,236,887
1863.....	22,534,074	23,109,362	45,643,436

Imports into Canada from the United States, 1855 to 1863, free of duty under the reciprocity treaty. (Prepared from official documents of Canada.)

Articles imported.	1855.		1856.		1857.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals number.	7, 470	\$207, 586	16, 700	\$473, 897	19, 530	\$456, 029
Ashes		2, 939		7, 197		18, 128
Bark cords.		3, 268	608	2, 205	1, 299	5, 504
Broom-corn		28, 191		39, 303		32, 870
Burr and grindstones		21, 190		17, 807		16, 666
Butter pounds.	147, 840	25, 799	257, 600	44, 967	218, 848	39, 897
Cheese do.	1, 064, 000	103, 983	1, 545, 600	153, 660	1, 629, 600	152, 269
Coal tons.	80, 000	326, 512	84, 000	385, 361	94, 816	400, 297
Cotton, raw		15, 803		17, 534		3, 516
Dyestuffs		18, 595		25, 814		16, 624
Eggs		1, 829		10, 572		18, 578
Fish		109, 478		152, 531		120, 615
oil gallons.	204, 155	148, 105	283, 158	249, 191	199, 299	193, 571
products of		4, 271		290		40
Firewood cords.		30, 984	24, 717	60, 462	31, 472	64, 218
Fruit, dried		12, 591		46, 062		32, 096
not dried		140, 925		137, 584		157, 244
Flax, hemp, and tow, not manu- factured		69, 170		81, 083		75, 427
Flour barrels.	198, 210	1, 615, 746	138, 100	797, 281	212, 640	1, 251, 034
Furs, skins and tails, not dressed		27, 690		54, 829		88, 823
Grain, all kinds bushels.	2, 469, 965	2, 711, 952	3, 453, 211	2, 703, 503	3, 726, 816	3, 230, 738
Gypsum		12, 054		6, 243		7, 895
Hides and pelts		60, 000		80, 000		100, 000
Lard pounds.		91, 538		142, 132		58, 740
Manures		11, 994		11, 100		16, 435
Meal barrels.	8, 600	40, 094	9, 900	36, 715	14, 200	52, 696
Meat of all kinds cwt.	109, 096	1, 019, 714	158, 800	1, 417, 771	90, 327	903, 264
Ores of metals		436		5, 952		11, 922
Pitch and tar barrels.	3, 200	10, 457		7, 859	2, 353	8, 267
Plants and shrubs		37, 807		63, 359		51, 149
Poultry		1, 739		6, 941		8, 045
Rags		1, 201		871		3, 935
Rice pounds.	843, 696	42, 475	929, 600	40, 171	621, 600	22, 156
Seeds		121, 128		67, 705		123, 415
Slate		29, 594		20, 002		17, 122
Stone and marble unwrought.		57, 145		63, 791		72, 258
Tallow pounds.		346, 531		355, 521	3, 578, 680	357, 570
Timber and lumber		108, 414		133, 687		226, 880
Tobacco, unmanufactured lbs.	719, 632	69, 779	536, 138	106, 960	959, 896	120, 134
Turpentine		2, 882		28		
Vegetables		11, 735		34, 059		65, 908
Wool		7, 659		20, 821		40, 069
Free by reciprocity treaty		7, 725, 572		8, 082, 820		8, 642, 044
Specie and bullion						*
All other free goods†		1, 653, 632		1, 850, 766		1, 616, 177
Total free of duty		9, 379, 204		9, 933, 586		10, 258, 221

Imports into Canada from the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles imported.	1858.		1859.		1860.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals number.	10, 170	\$240, 186	10, 487	\$234, 677	14, 923	\$239, 094
Ashes		23, 369		12, 826		21, 642
Bark cords.	525	2, 117	600	2, 570	528	2, 130
Broom-corn		30, 872		30, 301		63, 404
Burr and grindstones		13, 528		14, 383		15, 499
Butter pounds.	43, 420	7, 037	246, 719	40, 335	175, 392	29, 422
Cheese do.	1, 091, 672	90, 045	791, 410	93, 499	742, 000	82, 959
Coal tons.	70, 097	242, 700	78, 557	237, 776	79, 886	304, 079
Cotton, raw		11, 238		17, 207		25, 627
Dyestuffs		28, 545		52, 209		43, 408

* Specie not distinguished until after 1857.

† An average value of \$500,000 annually, is of articles of foreign origin.

Imports into Canada from the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles imported.	1858.		1859.		1860.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Eggs.....		\$2,487		\$1,893		\$1,075
Fish.....		78,030		108,884		139,413
oil.....gallons.	95,000	78,936	129,983	73,098	172,000	86,071
products of.....		708				533
Firewood.....cords.	24,605	47,657	19,803	40,810	21,307	38,753
Fruit, dried.....		29,922		35,414		43,192
not dried.....		89,071		215,609		241,335
Flax, hemp, and tow, not manu- factured.....		46,372		57,301		87,106
Flour.....barrels.	192,250	750,580	387,062	2,090,683	167,038	856,074
Furs, skins and tails, not dressed.		37,568		114,532		104,639
Grain, all kinds.....bushels.	3,031,725	2,078,464	1,790,835	1,709,077	3,439,963	2,895,533
Gypsum.....		5,337		11,763		9,767
Hides and pelts.....		125,000		250,000		220,000
Lard.....pounds.	347,963	41,209	275,205	33,049	216,332	22,723
Manures.....		12,134		12,721		9,585
Meal.....barrels.	6,492	21,064	33,964	125,902	7,250	24,787
Meat of all kinds.....cwt.	93,600	544,366	66,730	601,454	54,152	566,991
Ores of metals.....		9,038		2,389		11,090
Pitch and tar.....barrels.	2,308	6,204	3,345	8,472	4,370	10,071
Plants and shrubs.....		22,647		24,423		37,254
Poultry.....		1,582		1,054		4,070
Rags.....		943		3,872		5,955
Rice.....pounds.	482,160	18,142	600,254	18,562	200,480	8,021
Seeds.....		78,356		82,111		141,895
Slate.....		15,830		12,763		3,700
Stone and marble.....unwrought.		51,469		49,065		62,623
Tallow.....pounds.	3,999,904	401,860	2,976,216	309,039	3,362,216	329,502
Timber and lumber.....		115,231		97,435		64,782
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....lbs.	1,390,074	135,025	1,964,488	146,974	1,987,433	124,115
Turpentine.....		31				14
Vegetables.....		18,614		66,109		11,363
Wool.....		11,101		66,175		79,822
Free by reciprocity treaty.....		5,564,615		7,106,116		7,069,098
Specie and bullion.....		15				14,444
All other free goods*.....		1,597,328		1,453,939		1,663,257
Total free of duty.....		7,161,958		8,560,055		8,746,799

Imports into Canada from the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles imported.	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals.....number.	19,800	\$333,519	23,110	\$347,936	35,300	\$520,835
Ashes.....		30,042		24,477		17,549
Bark.....cords.	920	3,693	1,010	4,113	1,650	6,670
Broom-corn.....		50,887		32,299		34,987
Burr and grindstones.....		16,199		15,088		13,793
Butter.....pounds.	541,854	68,545	815,500	104,082	644,547	97,171
Cheese.....do.	2,152,200	177,776	1,937,010	174,456	2,907,680	294,327
Coal.....tons.	171,561	458,665	105,905	437,391	103,547	548,846
Cotton, raw.....		55,406		56,460		29,928
Dyestuffs.....		53,739		60,976		69,176
Eggs.....		1,156		1,259		4,654
Fish.....		145,833		158,415		108,570
oil.....gallons.	121,015	65,061	226,450	109,630	125,345	112,285
products of.....		127				168
Firewood.....cords.	29,052	57,012	24,098	47,232	19,384	36,599
Fruit, dried.....		64,932		61,113		71,945
not dried.....		244,924		370,511		379,170
Flax, hemp, and tow, not manu- factured.....		75,416		106,666		75,464
Flour.....barrels.	148,096	701,713	239,130	1,088,679	235,439	898,029
Furs, skins and tails, not dressed.		103,295		119,896		61,896
Grain, all kinds.....bushels.	7,223,758	5,408,183	10,998,720	7,876,919	6,122,692	5,062,610
Gypsum.....		11,742		15,333		13,829

* An average value of \$500,000 annually, is of articles of foreign origin.

Imports into Canada from the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles imported.	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hides and pelts		\$230,000		\$350,000		\$384,951
Lard pounds.	152,918	14,881	582,200	53,381	922,676	81,757
Manures		7,512		9,618		7,848
Meal barrels.	6,664	17,114	21,085	44,563	10,000	28,603
Meat of all kinds.....cwt.	52,320	500,991	137,270	1,040,269	182,850	1,228,923
Ores of metals		5,021		12,516		12,505
Pitch and tar barrels.	2,930	8,639	3,006	13,925	2,863	11,158
Plants and shrubs.....		63,561		93,665		93,539
Poultry		2,214		3,852		4,659
Rags		10,793		8,991		11,333
Rice..... pounds.	156,010	5,259	98,560	2,746		88
Seeds		108,155		80,348	2,044	87,545
Slate		5,058		1,819		1,914
Stone and marble....unwrought.		69,858		43,267		57,076
Tallow pounds.	3,045,122	242,474	1,445,000	129,516	1,668,831	152,268
Timber and lumber		171,232		91,772		62,241
Tobacco, unmanufactured....lbs.	1,898,270	163,549	6,369,840	842,364	8,769,224	1,327,810
Turpentine		59				64
Vegetables		28,807		61,218		47,729
Wool		197,895		333,570		208,858
Free by reciprocity treaty.....		9,980,937		14,430,626		12,339,367
Specie and bullion		863,308		2,530,297		4,651,679
All other free goods*.....		1,878,510		2,083,451		2,143,920
Total free of duty.....		12,722,755		19,044,374		19,134,966

* An average value of \$500,000 annually is of articles of foreign origin.

Exports, the produce and manufactures of the United States, to Canada for three years, 1860-'61 to 1862-'63.

Articles exported.	1860-'61.		1861-'62.		1862-'63.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals: horses and mules.....number.	215	\$17,967	253	\$23,131	329	\$27,144
cattle do.....	153	3,991	1,103	22,788	1,100	41,252
hogs do.....	4	20	1,868	13,502	8,466	89,976
sheep		2,650		1,753		1,432
Apples..... barrels.	29,610	48,011	37,863	88,717	77,839	127,458
Ashes.....cwt.	311	1,574	2,041	10,701	1,260	8,771
Bark, oak		1,764		10,497		10,306
Beef barrels.	116	1,718	374	3,729	194	2,310
Beer and ale gallons.	25,143	2,733	12,445	1,656	99,363	22,832
Books		106,324		62,838		35,164
Bricks, lime, and cement		6,561		26,205		32,380
Butter pounds.	67,784	8,847	543,585	71,472	684,940	78,718
Cables and cordage.....cwt.	2,474	30,178	869	11,994	602	8,653
Candles pounds.	45,552	6,133	20,075	3,009	12,110	1,269
Carriages		11,117		35,054		11,501
Cheese pounds.	383,767	37,945	887,681	86,870	705,614	55,394
Clover seed..... bushels.	2,645	10,013	1,376	5,738	3,416	16,847
Coal..... tons.	73,242	253,054	98,846	371,001	82,606	400,864
Copper and brass manufactures.....		16,909		32,238		50,874
Cotton, raw pounds.	136,620	13,214	52,915	11,712	146,851	66,920
Cotton manufactures.....		403,591		246,442		64,495
Drugs and medicines.....		69,350		95,698		110,546
Earthenware		12,347		12,147		8,244
Fish, dry .....cwt.	5,665	26,817	8,076	20,819	7,033	32,342
pickled barrels.	809	5,856	972	5,127	1,199	7,732
Fire-engines		1,965		2,700		3,000
Flaxseed bushels.					4,150	6,225
Furs		25,428		35,774		38,372
Glassware		83,950		121,381		87,032
Gold and silver coin.....				225,300		3,502,180
Gunpowder pounds.	2,029	3,497	36,125	3,612	9,772	1,325
Hams and bacon..... do.....	50,170	4,568	310,583	19,828	805,580	63,570
Hats, wool and fur.....		79,016		49,505		14,078
Hemp tons.	130	8,608	97	5,027	140	14,957

Exports, the produce and manufacture of the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles exported.	1860-'61.		1861-'62.		1862-'63.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hemp manufactures, not specified.....		\$13,486		\$4,384		\$1,912
Hides.....		179,691		187,636		129,936
Hops.....pounds.	60,350	12,344	157,993	18,765	87,612	12,520
House furniture.....		124,250		188,829		66,718
India-rubber manufactures.....		10,158		1,151		528
Indian corn.....bushels.	1,891,740	810,346	3,218,438	1,010,243	4,211,897	1,622,825
Indian meal.....barrels.	2,385	5,536	3,964	10,974	9,474	25,521
Iron, pig.....tons.	481	20,289	1,270	32,532	719	19,797
bar.....do.	166	8,522	403	23,051	148	9,063
castings.....do.	300	31,654	214	18,121	329	18,328
nails.....pounds.	193,559	8,494	216,255	8,380	126,424	6,076
manufactures, not specified.....		790,751		723,829		362,440
Jewelry.....		12,954		11,046		5,044
Lard.....pounds.	40,851	4,486	763,032	70,799	403,375	40,572
oil.....gallons.	2,032	1,975	2,377	1,771	7,406	6,648
Lead.....pounds.	4,723	435	29,439	2,732	29,600	2,473
Leather.....do.	97,898	29,510	143,393	51,098	163,706	60,487
boots and shoes.....pairs.	95,203	106,648	73,991	66,770	21,965	22,860
morocco leather.....				1,295		4,611
Marble and stone manufactures.....		97,977		97,002		48,293
Musical instruments.....		122,800		100,907		67,445
Oil-cake.....				4,000		9,340
Oil, linseed.....gallons.	14,232	10,718	2,327	1,676	1,848	1,767
whale and fish.....do.	109,972	114,748	104,161	98,252	59,412	50,309
Onions.....		945		595		2,733
Paints and varnish.....		39,903		39,646		30,094
Paper and stationery.....		74,272		72,376		55,171
Pork.....barrels.	10,541	165,745	51,410	559,184	54,162	670,433
Potatoes.....bushels.	1,580	614	17,392	7,373	14,041	6,786
Printing materials.....		5,534		4,259		1,260
Rice.....barrels.	217	3,858	103	2,438	1	20
Rosin, tar, pitch, and turpentine.....do.	12,459	53,617	5,794	28,800	1,992	17,672
Rye and small grain.....		40,670		57,365		119,780
Salt.....bushels.	471,722	128,952	356,489	214,682	533,919	257,136
Soap.....pounds.	30,809	3,424	23,499	1,574	13,696	1,159
Spirits, from grain, &c.....gallons.	21,666	11,187	30,633	7,576	11,167	6,736
Spirits of turpentine.....do.	4,825	2,906	2,924	3,479	310	545
Sugar.....pounds.	2,491,564	241,010	1,182,627	85,063	198,180	16,449
Molasses.....gallons.	61,520	32,693	32,910	15,179	13,203	4,712
Tallow.....pounds.	956,612	90,860	1,528,553	144,062	1,040,767	103,338
Tobacco, not manufactured.....hogsheads.	1,375	50,469	1,204	75,331	5,401	582,600
snuff.....pounds.	17,628	7,003	12,356	3,924	13,587	3,074
manufactured.....do.	2,435,520	683,875	577,755	203,681	225,081	76,026
Vinegar.....gallons.	10,689	1,816	14,741	2,321	14,905	2,002
Wax.....pounds.	50	15	3,000	1,317	7,960	1,135
Wheat.....bushels.	4,148,029	3,871,233	4,538,472	3,801,515	6,512,801	6,717,093
Wheat flour.....barrels.	83,617	444,803	118,643	536,756	232,160	1,103,171
Wool.....pounds.	221,700	66,750	411,042	138,958	185,492	85,585
Wood manufactures.....		36,593		49,061		58,302
lumber and timber.....		35,544		70,345		65,808
All other articles.....		1,090,156		652,848		800,005
Total.....		11,749,981		11,282,107		18,430,605

The detail of imports from Canada which pay duty during the period of the reciprocity treaty shows that very few of such imports are the produce or manufacture of Canada originally. The chief articles are iron, salt, foreign spirits and wines, beer and ale, and foreign dry goods. It is not easy to identify any item of consequence produced in Canada, other than "manufactures of wood," which is an item made up of local products in part, at least.

The detail of imports free by ordinary laws exhibits a very irregular trade of this sort. The chief values are of articles of the United States brought back, personal effects, and unusual movements of coin and bullion.

Imports from Canada free by ordinary laws.

Articles.	1855-'56.	1856-'57.	1857-'58.	1858-'59.	1859-'60.	1860-'61.	1861-'62.	1862-'63.
Produce of the United States returned	\$549,734	\$460,621	\$93,248	\$430,129	\$736,659	\$1,418,258	\$430,687	\$173,888
Personal effects	282,574	339,979	232,858	265,187	271,663	194,430	220,433	271,085
Animals, living,	3,040	1,070	4,672	600,904	1,142,717	305,919	2,612	965
Coin and bullion				9,000			4,156	4,792,195
Seeds and trees	40,088	65,313	28,042	45,890	27,695	20,171	39,675	53
Copper ore	5,804			2,320	2,330	2,648		
Plaster	3,358	553	1,733					
Paintings	2,000	393	40	500	743	400		
Shingle and slate bolts			3,449	10,094	14,481	10,686	6,071	3,690
Produce of American fisheries				8,963	1,900			
Other articles	1,374	824	3,408	23,390	10,186	7,281	33,017	145,896
Total	887,972	868,753	367,450	1,396,377	2,208,373	1,959,393	736,831	5,287,772

* Including 9,410 pounds indigo, \$8,428.

† Including 13,766 pounds tea, \$10,247 ; 20,763 pounds indigo, \$14,429.

The detail of imports from the Provinces other than Canada, free by other laws than the treaty, is also shown to be mainly of United States produce returned and specie in small amount. The following are the items :

Years.	Specie.	Produce of U. S. returned.	Gypsum.	Animals living.	Other articles.
1854-'55		\$14,651	\$103,226	\$375	\$28,175
1855-'56	\$33,807	14,248	109,974	431	35,179
1856-'57	14,930	25,956	88,314	638	17,751
1857-'58	21,683	28,539	80,484	3,518	60,858
1858-'59	18,847	673,567	78,600	6,660	23,230
1859-'60	4,018	110,096	97,954	5,442	37,952
1860-'61	83,651	84,510	80,832	4,521	3,711
1861-'62	28,391	83,523	9,425	125	9,767
1862-'63	5,542	92,257	20,093		10,500

The import trade from the British Atlantic provinces is very small in actually free articles other than those affected by the reciprocity treaty. On the Pacific coast there is a receipt of bullion from Victoria at San Francisco, the value of which is given in the published commerce and navigation reports as imports from British North American provinces. It has been separated from the above statement, though in other statements of trade with the provinces the small trade of San Francisco with British Columbia in duty-paying articles has not been separated. The bullion brought to San Francisco from British Columbia began in 1859, and was, in 1861-'62, \$756,423, and in 1862-'63, \$1,663,642.

The record of imports and exports at United States ports of the lake district almost invariably confines the transactions to Canada, the exceptions being only one outward shipment from Milwaukee to England in 1861, value \$46,061, and one similar shipment in 1863, value \$3,381. It has therefore been necessary to consider all the trade of the lake district as conducted with Canada, although the registered entries and clearances of vessels show frequent transactions direct with English ports. The following is the detail of actual entrances and clearances at these lake ports for European ports, through the St. Lawrence, from the official returns :

Fiscal years.	No.	Clearances.	Tons.	No.	Entrances.	Tons.
1855-'56						
1856-'57	1	Chicago to England	379			
1857-'58	1	Chicago to England	123	1	England to Chicago	123
	9	Cleveland to England	3,244	1	England to Cleveland	382
	3	Detroit to England	987	1	England to Detroit	382
1858-'59	16	Chicago, Detroit, and Cleveland to England	5,761	7	England to same ports	2,401
	2	Same ports to Hamburg	633			
	1	Same ports to Spain	343			
1859-'60	5	To England and Scotl'd	1,436	10	From England	3,575
1860-'61	5	To England and Ireland	1,791	8	From England	2,836
1861-'62				3	From England	1,168
1862-'63	1	To England	394	1	From England	394

Undoubtedly the outward shipments by these vessels were considerable, and a few imports are specified in the statistics of soda ash, iron, salt, &c. But the trade is not a permanent one in any sense. In the last fiscal year but a single vessel cleared and entered, and it can therefore scarcely be necessary to make a distinct and precise account of it as of a permanent trade. This practical neglect of the St. Lawrence river as an outlet to western produce of the United States, under the circumstances controlling that route for the last four or five years, is particularly significant, and decisive as to the channels this trade prefers. Not only the treaty of reciprocity, but the careful and inviting legislation of Canada in regard to tolls and tonnage duties, have united to remove all obstacles to the free employment of this route for the export of breadstuffs and provisions from the western States. Great hopes were entertained in Canada of the commerce that would be thus developed, but the united efforts of the two governments have proved of little effect in opening a channel preferable to that made up of the lakes, the canals, and railroads of the United States. The statistics of downward freight through the Welland canal show that most American produce entering that canal returns again to American ports. The tables of this Welland canal tonnage, given here from the official Canadian reports, are particularly instructive on the point of the destination of both upward and downward freight.

The following extracts from the report of the Hon. W. P. Howland, finance minister of Canada in 1862, state very compactly and forcibly the principal facts connected with the expected occupation of the St. Lawrence river as a line of outward transit for produce of the western States. They are from the Canadian Trade and Navigation report for 1862:

Movement of American produce in and through Canada.

The movement of property on the provincial canals shows a steady increase. On the Welland canal the movement was:

	Tons property.	Tonnage of vessels.
In 1859	709,611	856,918
1860	944,084	1,238,509
1861	1,020,483	1,327,672
1862	1,243,774	1,476,842

And on the St. Lawrence canals the movement was:

	Tons property.	Tonnage of vessels.
In 1859	631,769	765,636
1860	733,596	824,465
1861	886,908	1,009,469
1862	964,394	1,049,230

The movement on the Welland canal has, therefore, increased $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1861 over 1860, and in 1862 15 per cent. over 1861. Whilst on the St. Lawrence canals the movement of tonnage has increased in 1861 by 22 per cent. over 1860, and in 1862 by 6 per cent. over 1861.

In this connection I propose to consider the effect which the removal of the tolls from the St. Lawrence canals, and the reduction of those on the Welland, has had on the movement of property through those works.

That the movement of property by the St. Lawrence route has been greatly augmented during the past three years is sufficiently apparent from the figures above given, and we may congratulate the country thereon; but that this increase has been due to the remission of the tolls is not to be assumed without taking into account other circumstances which have mainly influenced the direction of trade.

First among these circumstances may be stated the greatly increased production of cereals in the western States, and the figures presently introduced will show that in proportion to that increase, and to the whole volume of agricultural produce moved from Lakes Erie and Michigan to tide-water, we have not obtained so large a traffic since the removal of the tolls as we obtained prior to the adoption of that policy.

The following statement shows the quantity of grain sent eastward from the lake regions, including Canada, during the last seven years :

Years.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Other grain.	All reduced to bushels.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	
1856	3,865,442	19,505,358	14,282,632	4,592,569	57,707,769
1857	3,397,954	16,763,285	8,779,832	2,256,944	44,789,851
1858	4,499,613	21,843,859	10,495,554	5,035,097	59,872,566
1859	3,760,274	16,865,708	4,423,006	4,264,051	44,354,225
1860	4,106,057	32,334,391	18,075,778	7,712,032	78,652,486
1861	6,533,869	46,384,444	29,524,628	10,686,115	119,264,233
1862	8,359,910	50,699,130	32,985,923	10,844,939	136,329,542

The following statement shows the proportion of wheat and flour which has passed from the western States to tide-water by the St. Lawrence and Erie canals, respectively, during the same period, (all being reduced to bushels of wheat:)

Movement of American breadstuffs.

Years.	Down the St. Lawrence.	Through Erie canal.	Total to tide-water.
1856	1,209,612	15,342,833	16,553,445
1857	1,930,280	10,601,532	12,531,812
1858	1,876,933	13,757,283	15,634,216
1859	1,988,759	10,371,966	12,360,725
1860	1,846,462	23,912,000	25,758,462
1861	3,103,153	34,427,800	37,530,953
1862	5,320,054	39,240,131	44,560,185

NOTE.—The above statement is computed by adding to the importations from United States ports, at Kingston, the quantities sent down the St. Lawrence canals from the United States to the Canadian ports, and it is assumed that all the imports at Kingston were sent down the St. Lawrence canals. The movement on the Erie canal during the first six years is taken from the canal auditor's reports; that for 1862 is from "Hunt's Merchants Magazine." The statement relates only to wheat and flour.

Hence it appears that of the whole quantity of western wheat and flour which was transported to tide-water through the New York and Canadian canals during the past seven years, we obtained for the St. Lawrence route, in 1856, 7.3 per cent.; 1857, 15.4 per cent.; 1858, 12.01 per cent.; 1859, 16.08 per cent.; 1860, 7.16 per cent.; 1861, 8.26 per cent.; 1862, 11.4 per cent.

These are the principal commodities which have heretofore passed through the St. Lawrence canal. If we include with them the Indian corn, which figures so largely in the Welland and Erie canal returns, the percentage will become still less favorable to us, and the proportions will be still further reduced by bringing into the comparison the cereal products of the western States which are carried to tide-water by the several railroads converging at the Atlantic ports.

While we have failed to obtain so large a proportion of the western trade, since the removal of the tolls, as we obtained in 1859 and the preceding years, the tolls levied on that (the Erie) canal which is the chief competitor with the St. Lawrence route have been materially increased, as the following comparison of tolls on the three principal articles will show:

Toll per 1,000 pounds per mile.	1860 and previous years.	1862.
On corn.....	2 mills.	2½ mills.
On flour.....	2 “	3 “
On wheat.....	2 “	3 “

This increase is equivalent to an advance of seventy cents per ton on wheat and flour from Buffalo to tide-water, and of forty cents per ton from Oswego to tide-water; whilst the advance on corn is equivalent to thirty-five cents per ton from Buffalo, and to twenty cents per ton from Oswego.

The rates of freight have also increased by the Erie canal, and they have increased in a still greater ratio by the St. Lawrence. During the four years next preceding 1859 the average freight for flour from Lake Ontario ports to Montreal was \$1 84½ per ton. In 1860, the year in which the tolls were removed from the St. Lawrence canals, the rate of freight was \$2 11½ per ton; in 1861 it was \$2 56½; in 1862 it was \$2 61; so that the increase over the average of the four years preceding 1859 was seventy-two cents in 1860, seventy-two in 1861, and eighty-one in 1862. If we add to these figures the tolls remitted, we find that the forwarder received over the average rates which they obtained in the four years above alluded to, in 1860, forty-nine cents per ton; in 1861, ninety-four cents, and in 1862, one dollar and three cents per ton, together with the tolls on the tonnage of his shipping.

Comparing in a similar manner the rates of freight obtained for carrying wheat, we have a still more striking example of the advanced rates which the forwarders have been able to exact. The average freight rates for wheat from Lake Ontario ports to Montreal, in 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858, was \$1 81 per ton; in 1860, \$1 21; in 1861, \$2 72, and in 1862 it was \$2 71 per ton. Thus the advance over the average rate during the four years first named was, in 1860, \$1 21; in 1861, \$1 13; in 1862, \$1 13. Adding the tolls relinquished by the province, it will be seen that the advance obtained by the forwarder has been, in 1860, \$1 43, and in 1861 and 1862, \$1 35 per ton, together with the tolls due to the tonnage of his vessels.

Whatever else may be urged in favor of free canals, it certainly cannot be said that the policy of 1860 has been productive of benefit, either to the producer or consumer of western breadstuffs; and from the advance which has taken place in the freights by the St. Lawrence route, as well as in both tolls and freight by the competing route to tide-water at Albany, it is abundantly manifest that the forwarder can pay a moderate toll without unduly trenching on his profits.

It can be shown from reliable data that, in so far as the actual cost of transportation (including therein the canal tolls recently imposed) is concerned, western produce can be carried to tide-water much cheaper by the St. Lawrence than by any competing route; and we must trace our failure to obtain for our canals a greater proportion of the western trade to other causes than the charges heretofore imposed for the use of those works. I am persuaded that the chief cause of that failure lies in the absence of sufficient competition among forwarders engaged in the St. Lawrence trade; in the financial relations between shippers engaged in the western trade and the capitalists of New York; and, finally and chiefly, in the lower rates of ocean freights from New York to Europe, occasioned by the greater competition at that port than is to be found at Quebec or Montreal. It is gratifying to know that the Canadian forwarder has been able to obtain the advanced rates above quoted, but we cannot find therein a justification of that policy which, in addition to other advantages, would give him the free use of costly works which complete the grandest system of inland navigation in the world, and have not been constructed without imposing heavy burdens on the country. If it could be shown that the tolls remitted had gone in mitigation of the comparatively high rate of ocean freight to which our trade is subject, we might find in that fact some reason for making our canals absolutely free. But it has been shown that this has not been the result. The tolls have gone to enhance the profits of the forwarder whose freight tariff has been regulated, not by the cost of doing his work,

but by the competition with which he has had to contend. There is but one course open for securing that quota of the western trade which the advantages of the St. Lawrence route gives us reason to anticipate. If we can give to the owners of the largest vessels now profitably engaged in the trade of Lake Michigan the option of trading to Kingston and the St. Lawrence, or to Buffalo, as may be found most profitable, we shall have thrown down the barrier which now forces the main current of trade into the Erie canal. We shall have more than balanced the greater insurance and freights charged from our seaports to Europe over the corresponding charges from New York, and we may thereafter expect Quebec and Montreal to take rank amongst the greatest grain marts of this continent. All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. P. HOWLAND, *Minister of Finance.*

QUEBEC, May 12, 1862.

This very full and impartial statement has been copied at length because of its decisive bearing on the question which was, a few years since, considered a great and practical one for the western producing States, namely: whether they were to anticipate relief to the pressure of their export trade when the St. Lawrence should be fully opened to them.

The transit trade through Canada, inward and outward, by way of the St. Lawrence, is incompletely given in the Canadian trade reports, as follows:

Statement of the transit trade through Canada, via the St. Lawrence, to and from the United States.

[From Canadian authorities.]

Calendar years.	Values to the U. States.	Values from the U. States.
1854.....	\$495,327	.....
1855.....	18,015	.....
1856.....	13,493	.....
1857.....	183,790	.....
1858.....	26,916	.....
1859.....	76,314	.....
1860.....	21,505	.....
1861.....	522,514	\$3,505,511
1862.....	490,293	5,198,920
1863.....	512,245	2,997,818

The transit trade through the United States to Canada is another important element of the mutual exchanges, one of which the volume is unexpectedly large, larger than the export of United States produce by way of the St. Lawrence. It is conducted almost wholly over the railroads leading from Portland, Maine, to the frontier of Vermont, and makes up the larger half of the business of the sub-port of entry of Island Pond, Vermont.

Value of imports into Canada passing through the United States under bond.

1855.....	\$4,463,774
1856.....	4,926,922
1857.....	5,582,643
1858.....	2,057,024
1859.....	4,546,491
1860.....	3,041,877
1861.....	5,688,952
1862.....	5,508,427
1863.....	6,172,483

The rapid increase of this traffic is remarkable. It affords a channel for steamer freight that appears to be preferred to the slower course by way of the St. Lawrence. The comparison of the use by Canada of the two channels of imports is as follows: showing that more than a third of the import trade of Canada enters now at United States ports, and is transported over our railroads under bond.

	Imports <i>via</i> United States	Imports <i>via</i> St. Lawrence.
1855.....	\$4, 463, 774.....	\$12, 738, 373
1856.....	4, 926, 922.....	16, 989, 513
1857.....	5, 582, 643.....	14, 378, 094
1858.....	2, 057, 024.....	10, 768, 161
1859.....	4, 546, 491.....	11, 472, 754
1860.....	3, 041, 877.....	13, 527, 160
1861.....	5, 688, 952.....	16, 726, 541
1862.....	5, 508, 427.....	17, 601, 019
1863.....	6, 172, 483.....	16, 439, 930

Evidently the advantages of unrestricted transit to and from sea are quite as valuable to the business of Canada as to that of the United States. The preponderance of steamship traffic in the carriage of all classes of merchandise is increasing the transportation of railroad lines such as these from Portland and Boston to Canada.

EXPORT OF UNITED STATES MANUFACTURES TO CANADA.

The reduction in the value of manufactured articles of the United States exported to Canada in recent years as compared with an earlier period has been referred to. In the following table the extent of this reduction and its relation to particular articles is shown, the comparison being for the years 1858 to 1863. Undoubtedly this decline cannot be a natural result between two countries in such proximity maintaining open and equal commercial relations. Especial causes only could produce such a decline in the face of the very great increase of manufactures in the United States during these years, and their development in superior fabrics of every sort. The Canadian tariffs are chiefly levied *ad valorem* on the invoice values of goods at the point of purchase for importation into Canada, whether that be in the United States or in Europe, and the consequence is a practical difference against purchasing in the United States which increases with every accession to prices here, and has now attained to the full nominal measure of the duty levied. The increase in the price of fabrics, caused by the successive tariff acts of the United States and by the internal duties levied, has steadily increased this difference, in connection with the higher rates of *ad valorem* duty levied in Canada, until it now amounts very nearly to a prohibition of purchases in the United States of duty-paying articles. A duty of twenty per cent. on invoices made in England, can scarcely fail now to amount to two such percentages when the same or similar goods are purchased in the United States, simply through the duplication of prices attained here.

Efforts have been made in Canada to obviate the difficulty in some measure by admitting United States invoices at a reduction to gold values, but nothing has been settled on. While these conditions continue, the trade to Canada in articles not covered by the reciprocity treaty, or otherwise free, will remain very small, and that market for manufactures will practically cease to exist.

Values of manufactured articles of the United States exported to Canada, and paying duty.

Articles.	1858-'59.	1859-'60.	1860-'61.	1861-'62.	1862-'63.
Cotton manufactures.....	\$363,016	\$314,491	\$403,591	\$246,442	\$64,495
Hemp manufactures, (including cordage.)	32,762	21,971	43,664	16,378	10,565
Iron manufactures, (all other than pig.)	761,619	716,597	839,421	773,381	395,907
Leather boots and shoes.....	211,147	137,475	106,648	66,770	22,860
Tobacco, manufactured.....	1,205,684	863,934	683,875	203,681	76,026
Glasswares	85,232	77,061	83,950	121,381	87,032
Earthenware	9,350	11,151	12,347	12,147	8,244
House furniture	136,765	123,251	124,250	188,829	66,718
India-rubber manufactures.....	13,217	5,936	10,158	1,151	523
Carriages	20,449	109,419	11,117	35,054	11,501
Books	154,034	79,134	106,324	62,838	25,164
Paper and stationery.....	78,825	61,433	74,272	72,376	55,171
Jewelry	15,960	5,760	12,954	11,046	5,044
Hats	116,150	90,100	79,016	49,505	14,078
Tin manufactures.....	15,451	20,565	4,362	1,375	-----
Marble and stone manufactures...	53,883	109,009	97,977	97,002	48,293
Trunks and umbrellas.....	5,470	1,575	2,577	1,967	1,434
Clothing.....	9,373	16,655	11,163	8,494	1,328
Wood manufactures.....	45,146	49,547	36,593	49,061	58,302
Candles and soap.....	11,450	8,079	9,558	4,583	2,428
Paints and varnish	27,193	32,521	39,903	39,646	30,094
Copper and brass manufactures...	60,511	49,658	16,909	32,238	50,874
Musical instruments	104,534	91,732	122,800	100,907	67,445
Printing materials	1,771	3,437	5,534	4,259	1,260
Other enumerated	21,990	5,595	12,776	8,190	4,784
Unenumerated manufactures.....	624,534	542,028	549,903	388,229	401,227
Total.....	4,185,516	3,548,114	3,501,642	2,596,930	1,510,802

PREPARED PROVISIONS, ETC., EXPORTED FREE OF DUTY.

Beef	26,506	78,637	1,718	3,729	2,310
Pork	542,972	477,336	165,745	559,184	670,433
Hams and bacon	68,394	53,470	4,568	19,828	63,570
Butter.....	15,256	40,154	5,847	71,472	78,718
Cheese	50,126	38,896	37,945	86,870	55,394
Lard	69,642	183,723	4,486	70,799	40,572
Tallow	113,013	136,893	90,860	144,062	103,338
Vinegar	6,845	3,726	1,816	2,321	2,002

SPIRITS AND LIQUORS PAYING DUTY.

Spirits	33,820	68,341	11,187	7,576	6,726
Beer and ale	2,707	1,924	2,733	1,656	22,832

The exports of prepared provisions, being nearly all free of duty, are fairly maintained. That of liquors has nearly ceased, and an enormous stimulus has been given to distillation in Canada of corn imported free from the United States.

The export of wheat and flour to the coast provinces has been referred to as a large and direct trade to a market for consumption. It constituted the chief part of the export trade previous to the enactment of the reciprocity treaty, breadstuffs having always been admitted free of duty into the colonial ports of the Atlantic coast.

Exports of wheat, flour, corn, and meal from the United States to the Provinces, other than Canada, from 1849 to 1863.

Year ending—	WHEAT.		WHEAT FLOUR.		INDIAN CORN.		MEAL, CORN AND RYE.		Total values breadstuffs.	Total domestic exports.
	Bushels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.		
June 30, 1849.....	305, 383	\$332, 765	274, 891	\$1, 518, 922	221, 442	\$126, 791	211, 045	\$625, 691	\$2, 604, 169	\$3, 611, 783
1850.....	198, 319	214, 779	214, 934	1, 051, 546	96, 552	57, 731	142, 832	421, 112	1, 744, 768	3, 116, 840
1851.....	216, 971	220, 319	200, 664	945, 337	101, 169	66, 199	92, 341	289, 510	1, 521, 365	3, 224, 553
1852.....	189, 672	165, 106	166, 117	688, 956	141, 185	86, 221	42, 121	137, 718	1, 078, 001	2, 650, 134
1853.....	204, 717	208, 956	171, 640	784, 498	158, 885	105, 404	40, 224	135, 040	1, 233, 898	3, 398, 575
1854.....	148, 882	216, 266	145, 590	955, 484	188, 134	149, 688	95, 485	378, 295	1, 699, 733	4, 693, 771
1855.....	98, 323	182, 614	193, 122	1, 753, 395	160, 444	154, 214	139, 795	702, 204	2, 792, 427	5, 855, 878
1856.....	147, 925	268, 959	397, 616	3, 120, 787	183, 372	136, 774	145, 409	631, 959	4, 158, 479	7, 519, 909
1857.....	142, 568	221, 560	436, 231	2, 881, 803	140, 618	98, 340	101, 896	370, 774	3, 572, 777	6, 911, 405
1858.....	103, 943	132, 187	491, 802	2, 618, 913	109, 841	85, 210	66, 255	248, 420	3, 084, 730	5, 975, 494
1859.....	74, 676	100, 717	549, 088	3, 962, 171	110, 692	93, 320	53, 440	209, 049	3, 365, 257	8, 329, 960
1860.....	68, 621	90, 049	578, 133	3, 044, 243	117, 204	85, 915	52, 941	206, 881	3, 427, 088	7, 502, 839
1861.....	19, 886	26, 563	569, 356	3, 065, 219	61, 804	40, 875	59, 789	198, 029	3, 330, 686	7, 133, 734
1862.....	13, 748	16, 582	605, 826	3, 199, 208	113, 077	65, 358	82, 835	254, 182	3, 535, 330	7, 369, 905
1863.....	70, 894	110, 333	732, 384	4, 420, 748	171, 984	131, 552	74, 478	286, 238	4, 948, 871	10, 198, 505

The fisheries of the coast provinces constitute a large natural market for provisions and breadstuffs which can never be supplied so cheaply from Canada as from the United States. The average imports from them are scarcely half the exports, as will be seen by comparing the annual totals of trade with the provinces, and but a very small proportion of these imports pay duty on entering the United States. The average annual value paying duty is \$216,172, for the eight years of the operation of the treaty, while for the five years preceding, the average paying duty was \$1,750,000.

Table of trade through the Canadian canals in produce of the United States, distinguishing the points of origin and destination, for the years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

EASTWARD OR DOWNWARD TRADE THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.

From United States ports.	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	To Canadian ports.	To United States ports.	To Canadian ports.	To United States ports.	To Canadian ports.	To United States ports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Agricultural implements, castings, &c.		26	6	19	2	6
Ashes, pot and pearl.	4	121	9	79	219	66
Apples, fruits, and cider.	6	185	39	132	368	35
Bark.	193		164		170	
Barley.				728	6	3,329
Beef, pork, hams, and bacon.	764	2,132	460½	6,160½	3,509	8,429
Butter and cheese.	12	129	23	395½	33	52
Clover seed.	6	122		124		388
Coal.	53,663	1,582	47,818	1,231	41,527	1,629
Corn and corn meal.	39,836	113,793	65,402	93,648	355	
Cotton.		126		1		
Fish.	7	53	11½	24½	2	13
Flour.	1,265	41,812	1,809	48,616	17,900	53,246
Furniture.	7	90	3	71	15	69
Hemp and flax.		17		130	69	85
Hides.	13	175		381	93	195
Horns and bones.		25		49	15	18
Horses and cattle.	1	13	7		1	9
Iron and nails.	32	376	1	532½	83	593
Lard and tallow.	23	417	14½	1,056½	228	1,322
Leather.		15		35		
Oats.	1	873	1,373	2,142½		89
Oils, (all).	625	615	757	340	1,823	160
Oil-cake.		393		439	300	38
Ores.		262		1	2,533	
Potatoes.		2	54½	40		
Hay and broomcorn.	18	118		48	16	11
Rags.	1	80		49	44	24
Rye and rye meal.	361	1,960	2,476	1,301	878	1,049
Salt.	40		47½		21	
Stoneware.	119	101	76½	73½	52	107
Stone.	8,166	555	2,135	122	6,149	147
Tobacco, (mostly manufactured).		502		171½	32	
Wheat.	105,993	236,318	161,224½	286,478½	118,983	233,100

Table of trade through the Canadian canals, &c.—Continued.

From United States ports.	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	To Canadian ports.	To United States ports.	To Canadian ports.	To United States ports.	To Canadian ports.	To United States ports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Whiskey .....	.....	1,249	16½	1,837	31	1,528
Wool .....	.....	133	.....	253½	.....	352
All other articles	54	534	53½	564½	8,191	776
Total	211,210	404,634	283,981½	447,264½	203,653	306,865
Lumber and timber	6,713	22,887	1,210½	24,257	94,783	134,997
Total all classes	217,892	427,521	285,192	471,521½	298,436	441,862

WESTWARD OR UPWARD TRADE THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.

Agricultural implements, tools, &c.	2	295	5½	199	5	205
Apples, &c.	7	255	7	303	139	481
Beef, pork, hams, &c.	4	11	28	1	32	5
Bricks, cement, lime, clay, and slate.	76	4,029	121½	4,278½	209	5,829
Butter and cheese	2	43	4	42	16	72
Chalk and whiting .....	.....	171	.....	505	1	162
Coal	1,568	12,331	1,744½	7,038	2,055	24,552
Coffee .....	.....	631	.....	394½	.....	302
Copperas .....	.....	24	.....	5	.....	6
Corn	3,029	.....	3,049	.....	27,487	72,979
Cotton	17	6	.....	.....	3	23
Dyes .....	.....	.....	3	204	.....	195
Earthware and glass-ware	1	556	.....	1,208	78	1,161
Fish	2	1,234	3	2,360	53	5,729
Flour	5	5	24½	.....	4,339	129
Furniture	5	714	7½	557½	19	1,501
Gypsum	2	39	4	637	55	999
Hemp .....	.....	271	.....	333	1	341
Horses, cattle, and sheep.	2	305	.....	29	6	223
Iron, nails, and spikes	57	9,558	21½	14,081½	1,274	40,622
Junk and oakum	5	52	3½	165½	10	122
Leather .....	.....	13	2½	133½	.....	8
Mahogany .....	.....	8	.....	19	.....	50
Marble	8	916	5	960	346	3,085
Molasses .....	.....	809	.....	1,346	6	2,726
Oats	4	.....	114	.....	.....	3
Oils	1	620	11½	433	64	384
Ores, (iron) .....	.....	2,976	.....	6,340	.....	21,889
Paints	1	338	½	669	10	636
Pitch, tar, and turpentine.	6	75	1	73	20	96
Rye	253	.....	618	.....	501	.....
Salt	1,935	72,672	2,155½	112,922	2,668	102,909
Ship stores .....	.....	47	.....	278	3	372
Soda ash .....	.....	308	.....	784½	14	615
Sugar	5	2,140	107	3,791½	265	3,892
Tin and steel .....	.....	325	.....	571½	14	584

Table of trade through the Canadian canals, &c.—Continued.

From United States ports.	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	To Canadian ports.	To United States ports.	To Canadian ports.	To United States ports.	To Canadian ports.	To United States ports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Tobacco.....	1	39	190½	15	17	
Wheat.....	3,596	2	5,307	18,106		
Whiskey.....	39	9	5	366	14	
Window glass.....		122	1	79	32	193
Other articles.....	45	4,293	75	9,393½	4,203	19,636
Lumber.....	136	200	1,443½	981	5,063	10,497
Total.....	10,185	116,240	14,908½	171,673½	67,478	323,244

Transportation by the St. Lawrence Canal from American ports to Canada, (down and up.)

[From Canadian official reports.]

Articles.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Ashes.....tons.....	9	99	100
Apples and vegetables.....do.....	12	3,027½	6,101
Beer, cider, and vinegar.....do.....			186
Butter and cheese.....do.....		120	753
Cement, lime, and bricks.....do.....	233	83	847
Coal.....do.....	3,216	3,472	423
Corn, barley, and grain.....do.....	3,221	3,857	300
Cotton.....do.....	9		
Flour.....do.....	302	3,417	1,167
Gypsum.....do.....	187		11
Hemp.....do.....		28	80
Hides.....do.....	10	34	20
Iron.....do.....	5	89½	58
Lard and lard oil.....do.....		34½	471
Live stock.....do.....	24	23	22
Ores.....do.....	114	2,658	1,276
Pitch, tar, and rosin.....do.....	158	428	241
Pork.....do.....	66	68½	889
Salt.....do.....	27	121	22
Sugar.....do.....	457	381	102
Molasses.....do.....	1,160	75	124
Tobacco.....do.....	40	174½	10
Wheat.....do.....	5,143	3,254	7,667
Spirits.....do.....	60	56	16
Stone.....do.....		557	385
Lumber and staves.....do.....	166	145	563
Firewood.....do.....	1,509		381
Other articles.....do.....	413	489	777
Total.....	16,537	22,691	23,118

Summaries of the trade of the principal ports of the northern frontier with Canada.

Exports and imports for eight years, 1856 to 1863 inclusive, as reported from the following collection districts:—Vermont: Ports of Burlington and Island Pond, Vt.—Champlain: Rouse's Point and Plattsburg, N. Y.—Oswegatchie: Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Cape Vincent: Including Sackett's Harbor with Cape Vincent, N. Y.—Oswego: Port of Oswego only.—Genesee: Rochester.—Niagara: Niagara and Suspension Bridge, N. Y.—Buffalo Creek: Buffalo.—Presque Isle: Erie, Penn.—Cuyahoga: Cleveland, Ohio.—Sandusky and Miami: Sandusky and Toledo, Ohio.—Detroit.—Mackinaw, Mich.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Chicago.

District and period.	Domestic exports.	Foreign exports.	Total exports.	Imports.
DISTRICT OF VERMONT. (<i>Burlington and Island Pond.</i>)				
Year ending June 30, 1856.....	\$350,607	\$680,843	\$1,031,450	\$1,560,118
1857.....	283,009	365,461	648,470	2,709,193
1858.....	237,686	727,949	965,665	2,196,088
1859.....	295,649	840,905	1,136,565	1,802,688
1860.....	257,083	526,619	783,702	2,731,857
1861.....	244,657	514,416	809,073	3,477,811
1862.....	197,803	441,584	639,387	3,163,794
1863.....	195,303	541,358	736,661	2,567,892
DISTRICT OF CHAMPLAIN. (<i>Rouse's Point and Plattsburg.</i>)				
Year ending June 30, 1856.....	2,354,795	1,164,009	3,518,804	1,718,413
1857.....	1,076,135	1,240,927	2,317,062	2,334,402
1858.....	853,928	1,138,531	1,992,459	1,559,896
1859.....	2,150,431	2,352,209	4,502,640	2,360,984
1860.....	997,296	912,963	1,910,259	2,538,982
1861.....	819,671	740,244	1,559,915	2,187,675
1862.....	752,956	898,976	1,651,932	1,621,284
1863.....	*4,553,680	606,088	5,159,718	7,642,279
DISTRICT OF OSWEGATCHIE. (<i>Ogdensburg, N. Y.</i>)				
Year ending June 30, 1856.....	774,605	739,676	1,514,281	1,808,805
1857.....	941,115	45,400	986,515	2,452,840
1858.....	487,043	197,163	684,206	961,116
1859.....	356,251	71,455	427,706	1,017,281
1860.....	223,705	20,810	244,515	974,153
1861.....	179,343	18,840	198,183	675,917
1862.....	144,292	15,687	159,979	1,131,810
1863.....	344,464	.....	344,464	703,404
DISTRICT OF CAPE VINCENT. (<i>Including Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.</i>)				
Year ending June 30, 1856.....	666,696	298,669	965,365	1,605,473
1857.....	506,685	221,632	728,317	1,291,457
1858.....	465,807	267,505	733,312	1,233,423
1859.....	351,833	199,059	550,892	890,698
1860.....	181,220	160,238	341,458	847,007
1861.....	205,393	117,362	322,755	768,500
1862.....	389,416	119,515	518,931	708,902
1863.....	269,836	105,744	375,580	416,786

* Including an unusual export of \$3,376,977 of gold and silver coin.

Summaries of the trade of the principal ports, &c.—Continued.

District and period.	Domestic exports.	Foreign ex-ports.	Total exports.	Imports.
DISTRICT OF OSWEGO.				
Year ending June 30, 1856.....	\$4,787,750	\$686,357	\$5,474,107	\$5,321,278
1857.....	3,059,527	476,531	3,536,058	3,762,969
1858.....	1,849,789	197,163	2,046,952	1,870,774
1859.....	1,732,582	358,813	2,091,395	3,637,709
1860.....	1,488,226	137,450	1,625,676	4,875,989
1861.....	2,075,895	275,265	2,351,160	5,864,130
1862.....	1,359,598	69,963	1,429,561	3,557,408
1863.....	1,268,610	712	1,269,322	2,653,533
DISTRICT OF GENESEE. (Rochester, N. Y.)				
Year ending June 30, 1856.....	757,910	.....	757,910	1,117,391
1857.....	174,611	10,968	185,579	968,734
1858.....	157,469	14,552	172,021	272,047
1859.....	166,156	7,884	174,040	353,795
1860.....	236,710	2,302	239,012	719,451
1861.....	245,254	.....	245,254	337,467
1862.....	273,844	1,580	275,424	177,303
1863.....	310,352	.....	310,352	158,827
DISTRICT OF NIAGARA. (Niagara and Suspension Bridge, N. Y.)				
Year ending June 30, 1856.....	874,892	194,713	1,069,605	1,055,740
1857.....	1,540,774	177,556	1,718,330	1,531,357
1858.....	1,140,587	273,551	1,414,138	916,969
1859.....	1,734,405	660,123	2,394,528	1,049,944
1860.....	1,686,755	657,005	2,343,760	2,172,615
1861.....	2,084,444	510,374	2,594,818	1,900,271
1862.....	1,266,759	170,178	1,436,937	1,560,795
1863.....	358,857	9,447	368,304	1,286,544
DISTRICT OF BUFFALO.				
Year ending June 30, 1856.....	868,664	80,865	949,529	1,887,230
1857.....	869,371	72,599	941,970	1,601,419
1858.....	681,603	80,600	762,203	1,380,624
1859.....	773,312	146,883	920,195	1,669,845
1860.....	616,100	89,025	705,125	2,677,739
1861.....	573,877	69,105	642,982	2,573,322
1862.....	517,948	15,853	533,801	2,584,078
1863.....	497,686	26,594	524,280	2,220,432
DISTRICT OF PRESQUE ISLE. (Erie, Pa.)				
Year ending June 30, 1856.....	88,084	.....	88,084	4,360
1857.....	49,276	.....	49,276	4,619
1858.....	49,160	.....	49,160	1,846
1859.....	30,121	.....	30,121	2,789
1860.....	30,060	.....	30,060	7,478
1861.....	37,019	.....	37,019	2,700
1862.....	104,067	.....	104,067	4,701
1863.....	120,406	.....	120,406	11,449
DISTRICT OF CUYAHOGA. (Cleveland, Ohio.)				
Year ending June 30, 1856.....	764,690	.....	764,690	434,719
1857.....	585,449	.....	585,449	231,347
1858.....	297,515	.....	297,515	180,819

Summaries of the trade of the principal ports, &c —Continued.

District and period.	Domestic exports.	Foreign ex-ports.	Total exports.	Imports.
Year ending June 30, 1859.....	\$310,996	.....	\$210,996	\$161,934
1860.....	187,412	.....	187,412	236,991
1861.....	369,390	.....	369,390	183,273
1862.....	288,021	.....	288,021	117,195
1863.....	653,411	.....	653,411	130,083
DISTRICTS OF SANDUSKY AND MIAMI. (<i>Sandusky and Toledo, O.</i>)				
Year ending June 30, 1856.....	280,362	.....	280,362	28,754
1857.....	348,540	.....	348,540	35,918
1858.....	42,046	.....	42,046	18,474
1859.....	52,015	.....	52,015	105,912
1860.....	97,398	.....	97,398	22,593
1861.....	313,805	.....	313,805	62,333
1862.....	613,369	.....	613,369	47,229
1863.....	*995,444	.....	995,444	94,864
DISTRICT OF DETROIT.				
Year ending June 30, 1856.....	895,624	.....	895,624	845,288
1857.....	1,487,223	\$15,383	1,502,606	1,018,308
1858.....	5,168,031	20,676	5,188,707	663,001
1859.....	3,924,624	.....	3,624,624	1,048,027
1860.....	3,826,932	.....	3,826,932	960,589
1861.....	330,752	.....	330,752	542,853
1862.....	1,631,612	125,803	1,757,515	528,021
1863.....	1,928,302	80,298	2,008,600	740,958
DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.				
Year ending June 30, 1856.....	1,345,223	.....	1,345,223	277,404
1857.....	1,585,096	308	1,585,404	326,325
1858.....	1,713,077	.....	1,713,077	222,930
1859.....	1,269,385	.....	1,269,385	93,588
1860.....	1,165,183	.....	1,165,183	60,214
1861.....	3,522,343	.....	3,522,343	77,348
1862.....	2,303,275	.....	2,303,275	61,388
1863.....	3,544,085	.....	3,544,085	134,204
DISTRICT OF MILWAUKIE.				
Year ending June 30, 1856.....	345,493	.....	345,493	27,694
1857.....	522,044	.....	522,044	5,817
1858.....	543,280	.....	543,280	106,604
1859.....	699,088	.....	699,088	28,946
1860.....	187,111	.....	187,111	3,425
1861.....	785,832	.....	785,832	8,230
1862.....	1,425,088	.....	1,425,088	5,819
1863.....	3,323,637	.....	3,323,637	24,479
DISTRICT OF MACKINAW, MICH.				
Year ending June 30, 1856.....	.....	.....	.....	35,400
1857.....	.....	.....	.....	250
1858.....	.....	.....	.....	9,833
1859.....	.....	.....	.....	19,312
1860.....	.....	.....	.....	15,590
1861.....	.....	.....	.....	13,863
1862.....	.....	.....	.....	3,334
1863.....	.....	.....	.....	31,268

* Nearly all this amount was exported in the quarter ending September 30, 1862, at Toledo.

Summary at ports eastward of Buffalo, including Buffalo.

Year.	Domestic ex-ports.	Foreign ex-ports.	Total exports.	Imports.
1856.....	\$11,435,919	\$3,845,132	\$15,281,051	\$16,074,457
1857.....	8,451,227	2,611,074	11,062,301	16,652,371
1858.....	5,873,912	2,897,044	8,770,956	10,390,937
1859.....	7,560,629	4,637,332	12,197,961	12,782,924
1860.....	5,687,095	2,506,412	8,193,507	17,538,793
1861.....	6,428,534	2,295,606	8,724,140	17,785,093
1862.....	4,912,616	1,733,336	6,645,952	14,505,374
1863.....	*7,795,738	1,289,943	9,088,681	17,649,697

* Including an unusual export of \$3,376,977, at the district of Champlain, of gold and silver coin.

Summary at ports westward of Buffalo.

Year.	Domestic ex-ports.	Foreign ex-ports.	Total exports.	Imports.
1856.....	\$3,619,476	.....	\$3,619,476	\$1,653,619
1857.....	4,577,628	\$15,691	4,593,319	1,622,584
1858.....	7,813,109	20,676	7,824,785	1,203,507
1859.....	5,886,229	.....	5,886,229	1,460,508
1860.....	5,494,096	.....	5,494,096	1,306,880
1861.....	5,359,141	.....	5,359,141	890,600
1862.....	6,365,532	125,803	6,491,335	767,687
1863.....	10,565,285	80,298	10,645,583	1,167,302

CANADIAN FREE PORTS.

By an act of the Canadian legislature which went into operation November 30, 1860, the harbor and district of Gaspé Basin, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was constituted a free port into which goods of every description might be imported, either for consumption or for re-exportation, without the payment of duties. An extended line of coast was embraced in this district, with Anticosti island and the Magdalen islands, the whole area of territory being quite large, but the number of inhabitants small. The district itself is incapable of much development, and the consequences as to making it a depot of trade for re-export do not appear to be important. It is mainly used as a point of outward shipment of fish and lumber, and of importation of spirits, groceries, and manufactured goods. These imports are not, however, apparently much beyond the consumption of the islands and fisheries of the vicinity. The countries from which they come are evidently transatlantic mainly, and not in great proportion from the United States. Whatever may be the advantages conferred on the fisheries and local interests of the vicinity, there does not appear to be any general importance attaching to the establishment of this as a free port.

Imports at the port of Gaspé from countries other than Canada.

Articles.	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wines and spirits... galls.	30,913	\$20,125	38,740	\$20,382	61,301	\$33,226
Coffee lbs.	11,133	1,464	17,766	3,348	39,516	6,316
Sugar lbs.	121,489	8,226	244,582	13,635	142,676	9,031
Molasses galls.	62,897	15,953	111,722	21,988	87,699	19,932
Tea lbs.	77,655	24,339	98,868	35,617	103,783	32,108
Tobacco lbs.	62,000	11,452	53,667	17,207	50,995	15,964
Clothing		13,263		16,991		12,106
Manuf's and dry goods		126,835		126,024		119,854
Other dutiable articles		48,543		57,828		61,815
Free goods		104,529		107,060		118,271
Totals		374,729		420,180		428,623

Exports of the port of Gaspé to British and foreign ports.

Articles.	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish, dry cwt.	142,021	\$415,549	184,676	\$560,948	180,964	\$603,347
pickled bbls.	75,037	161,203	26,252	35,067	39,969	59,754
oil galls.	42,499	18,876	78,115	43,298	58,360	36,957
Furs and skins		5,360		17,938		7,820
Timber and lumber		19,262		19,609		31,675
Butter, lard, and pork		1,477		3,160		6,157
Wheat, flour, and grain		2,615		2,564		3,238
Other articles		6,135		8,491		5,904
Totals		630,477		691,075		754,852

A second and more important free port, as regards the commerce of the United States, was at the same time established at Sault Ste. Marie, and embracing the whole Canadian coast of Lake Superior and Lake Huron. The district has 400 miles of lake coast, and the adjacent islands are also included. Very little practical importance has resulted from the opening of this port up to the close of 1863; but its proximity to a rapidly developing country on both sides of the boundary indicates that it will interfere materially with the commerce of other districts should it continue a free port. The following were the imports for the three years of its establishment; but it is impossible to say what proportion was from the United States:

Imports into Sault Ste. Marie from British and foreign ports.

Dutiable.	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Spirits	10,245 gals.	\$3,177	8,718 gals.	\$3,002	5,078 gals.	\$2,560
Coffee	131 lbs.	26	399 lbs.	73	3,556 lbs.	690
Tea	8,748 lbs.	4,648	6,339 lbs.	3,406	14,531 lbs.	8,331
Tobacco	3,561 lbs.	963	1,286 lbs.	571	7,371 lbs.	2,854
Spices	50 lbs.	25	44 lbs.	7	115 lbs.	24
Fruits, dry	638 lbs.	113	5,845 lbs.	385	7,287 lbs.	733
Sugar	33,831 lbs.	2,882	44,371 lbs.	2,922	100,304 lbs.	8,902
Molasses	214 gals.	92	163 gals.	78	.....	.....
Soap	7,103 lbs.	410	3,035 lbs.	185	7,310 lbs.	516
Malt liquors	1,042 gals.	297	5,488 gals.	1,259	366 gals.	147
Wines	174 gals.	365	413 gals.	628	605 gals.	1,009
Clothing .....	.....	2,227	.....	4,037	.....	13,415
Woollens .....	.....	25,118	.....	22,293	.....	16,834
Cottons .....	.....	5,719	.....	6,675	.....	7,042
Leather manufactures .....	.....	1,101	.....	1,482	.....	3,190
Hardware .....	.....	2,672	.....	5,432	.....	4,711
Glass and earthenware .....	.....	255	.....	91	.....	677
Machinery .....	.....	1,048	.....	781	.....	394
Iron and steel .....	.....	3,098	.....	1,375	.....	634
Gunpowder .....	.....	4,885	.....	4,992	.....	4,306
Candles .....	.....	1,299	.....	1,442	.....	675
Hay	47 tons.	503	47 tons.	660	28 tons.	465
Other articles .....	.....	5,616	.....	5,418	.....	13,457
Total dutiable .....	.....	66,515	.....	67,587	.....	88,566
Free goods .....	.....	26,189	.....	22,833	.....	27,306
Total imports .....	.....	92,704	.....	90,420	.....	115,872

Exports of the port of Sault Ste. Marie to British and foreign ports.

Articles.	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Copper	tons.	.....	.....	.....	1,495	\$125,176
Copper ore	tons.	3,129	3,114	\$250,468	3,038	245,394
Fish, pickled	bbls.	1,210	50	228	299	1,479
Knees, planks, &c. ....	.....	1,401	.....	4,250	.....	.....
Other wood .....	.....	125	.....	3,020	.....	1,839
Animals, horses, &c. ....	.....	160	.....	420	.....	360
Furs .....	.....	17,000	.....	46,764	.....	56,029
Maple sugar and veg'tab's .....	.....	532	.....	421	.....	.....
Indian bark work .....	.....	761	.....	287	.....	29
Other articles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242
Totals .....	.....	235,516	.....	305,858	.....	430,548

The trade of this port or district is evidently limited altogether to the local consumption and production of the few inhabitants at present occupying it. Its exports of copper and copper ore are the chief productions, and are three times the value of its imports.

The trade of the same port with Canada is very small, the imports and exports being in—

	Imports.	Exports.
1861.....	\$39, 179	\$95
1862.....	41, 743	74
1863.....	57, 199	253

The chief product, copper and copper ore, comes to the United States.

INTERNAL OR DOMESTIC COMMERCE

BETWEEN THE

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AND THE ATLANTIC STATES.

DATA—TREATMENT—GENERAL RESULTS.

In the division of this report relating to internal commerce it is assumed that the exchanges conducted within the limits of the United States have attained to a magnitude entitling them to the designation of commerce in the broadest and fullest sense of the term, and to the care and regard of the national authorities as commerce is with foreign countries.

Though these exchanges pass through no official record of valuation it is still assumed that the statistics of the transportation lines afford the basis of a reasonably close approximation to a calculation of their value.

It is assumed that the carriage of produce or manufactures the average distance of three hundred miles from the producing point to the market of consumption, entitles such quantities and values to be ranked with the general mass of exchanges defined as internal commerce. This is limited, however, to transportation east and west, since that, more definitely than in other directions, represents natural movements from producers to consumers.

As a measure of this exchange between the east and the west, all quantities are taken which pass the line of the Alleghanies in either direction, including the extension of their line, or meridian, through Upper Canada. And an addition is made to the quantities reported as carried in through freight across this line, of one-half the way freight of the five great carriers eastward of the Alleghanies to tide-water. These carriers are the Erie canal, the New York Central and Erie railroads, the Pennsylvania railroad, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Assigning values to the quantities so taken, which are the quantities and market values of 1862, it is found that the aggregate value of westward commerce in that year, including the deliveries of merchandise of all classes at a distance of 300 miles from the Atlantic seaboard, was nearly the sum of \$616,000,000; and that the return freight, eastward, of inland produce and merchandise passing the line of the Alleghanies, attained the value of \$522,000,000. The total trade is, therefore, \$1,138,000,000.

As a general check on the calculation, it is estimated that a population of ten millions west of the Alleghanies is supplied with most of its merchandise by this westward carriage, and that they have taken, under circumstances of unusual activity and ability to supply themselves, fifty dollars in value each of all classes of articles and representatives of value.

To represent this internal movement in such manner that an independent judgment may be formed of it by every one, the statistics of quantities transported in both directions are given in condensed form from the reports of the various transportation authorities, yet with enough detail to show precisely what the exchange is.

The commerce of the lakes is stated in the fullest manner from the trade reports of the cities on its borders. Their immense fleet of vessels, with the recent increase and present tonnage; the lines of propellers of recent establishment, and their railroad connections in transit and at the east, with the

statistics of shipment at western ports and of receipt at eastern terminal points, are embodied very fully. Calculations of value based on the quantities identified in this way, appear to sustain the calculations applied directly to the tonnage of the great roads and the Erie canal which complete the transportation from the west.

The receipts and shipments of all leading articles of produce are given at the chief ports and cities of the lake district, including Toronto and Montreal, in Canada.

The data used relate mainly to the year 1862. No earlier year is taken to represent our internal or domestic commerce proper; because, before the rebellion the import and export trade of the United States to a considerable extent traversed the southern ports; because it was a full year, but not excessive; and because in that year there was a very complete severance of the domestic commerce of the north from that of the south and from the foreign. The occasional comparisons with other years are made for specific and subordinate purposes.

The "year" intended in this division is the calendar; and the values are at the prices ruling in 1862, before any extraordinary rise had taken place.

INTERNAL OR DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

The extent of the territory of the United States is so great, and the diversity of production in its various parts so much beyond the ordinary diversity belonging to any single or continental government, that the exchanges conducted within its limits rise to the full measure of importance which belongs to commerce in its general sense. The articles exchanged are carried to great distances, and they are of the natural surplus of the districts from which they are taken, supplying a natural want in the districts to which they are carried. Subtropical staples are exchanged for the field crops and forest products of the coolest belt of the temperate latitudes in one direction; and in another the extremes of maritime and of continental interior climates are exchanged. Trade of this comprehensive character must be regarded as permanent, and as entitled to rank next to the highest in national interest and importance. If possible, it should be as regularly stated and as definitely known through authentic statistics, as the external trade of the country in imports and exports is known.

Russia alone, of European states, conducts a trade analogous to that of the United States between its various districts. Great efforts have at all times been made by that government to foster and encourage those inland exchanges, and much of the strength and of the display of accumulated resources which occasions have at various times developed in Russia, may undoubtedly be ascribed to its command of the products of an entire continental zone, and to its constant, though almost silent, interchange of these products from all points within the widely separated coasts that constitute its boundary. The other European states exchange very largely with their colonies, and almost wholly by sea; the statistics of this trade being regularly given as a branch of their foreign commerce. Strike from the commerce of England, France, Spain, and Holland, the trade they conduct with their own colonies, near and remote, and the volume would be greatly reduced. During the last twenty years the development of the interior of this continent, and of the new territorial area of the United States, has drawn a large share of the means, the energy, and activity which in European states finds its proper field of activity in foreign commerce, to the hitherto unnoted trade of the plains, the interior, and the Pacific coast. The district of the great lakes is alone a vast field for this display of commercial energy, and the Mississippi valley has long constituted another, and almost equal field. The railroad system connecting the Atlantic cities with the interior has recently developed the same general character, and has risen to gigantic importance as an agent in actual exchanges of merchandise. The tonnage movement of the great railroads from the interior eastward to the Atlantic cities in 1863

was little, if at all, inferior to the tonnage delivered by transatlantic shipping arriving at the ports of the entire Atlantic coast. The railroad freight tonnage reached a total of nearly 3,500,000 tons, and deducting from the shipping arrivals of the Atlantic ports a small proportion for that which came from American ports north or south of the United States in transit to Europe, the total remaining does not largely exceed the amount just stated.*

The difficulty of assigning definite quantities and values to these internal exchanges is great, since there is no uniform system of record through which they pass. The railroads and canals are, with one exception, private corporations; and though they usually report with great fulness the quantities of the leading articles transported, values are given only in the case of the New York State canals. In many things these reports of the transportation companies are sufficiently full and clear for the purpose of calculating the values exchanged, and it is only necessary to institute a system of estimates, based on the known prices of leading articles. These are readily determined, and there appears no insuperable difficulty in making up calculated total values which will attain a reasonable approximation to accuracy. On the New York canals the precedent of estimating values per pound for freight of all kinds has been set for years in the official reports of the auditor general, and the results of such estimates have been accepted without question.

As a basis for the calculation, it is assumed that goods carried the distance of three hundred miles from the place of production to the place of consumption should be included in the account of domestic or internal commerce. Very large quantities of produce and of manufactured goods are carried much further than this in the United States, as in the very heavy shipments from New York and other Atlantic cities to Chicago, St. Louis, and other points on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Probably the assumption of three hundred miles as the minimum of distance would raise the average distance to five hundred miles, in consequence of the preponderance of freights of eight hundred to one thousand miles; so that it would be reasonable to assume two hundred miles as the minimum, and to include all transportation for this last-named distance in the general account. In regard to manufactured goods, domestic and foreign, sent westward, the average distance for those sent to the entire region west of the Alleghanies is little, if at all, short of eight hundred miles. The return trade eastward has a somewhat shorter line.

The calculation of values for this internal exchange must be made from the commercial statements voluntarily put forth by the transporting companies, or compiled by Boards of Trade for commercial information. These sources of information are much more abundant and uniform for the trade between the Atlantic coast and the interior, than for that between the northern and southern States, and along the Mississippi river and valley, north and south. The lines of transportation north and south are neither so regular nor so much pressed with constant business as those leading east and west. Vast as the freights were which were carried on the Mississippi, outward and inward, they were subject to great variations in successive years, and no trustworthy record of them has been preserved. At the east, the coasting trade was always the chief

*The total tonnage entered in all the ports of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, was 7,255,076 tons. Deducting an aggregate of 3,050,369 tons arriving from Canada, (the larger share of which is mere ferry tonnage,) and also 273,635 tons arriving at San Francisco and other Pacific ports, there remain 3,931,072 tons as the total arriving from all quarters at all the Atlantic ports.

During the calendar year 1863 the Pennsylvania railroad delivered 704,171 tons at its eastern terminus, while in 1862 the New York Central delivered 1,064,128 tons, and the Erie 971,332 tons. Adding to the last two an advance of 15 per cent. reported in 1863 over 1862, and the three sum up 3,044,960 tons. Adding 500,000 tons for all other roads, the total exceeds 3,500,000 tons.

reliance for carriage, and this was also subject to great and irregular variations. No entrances or clearances of cargo being ever required, the best that can be done is to roughly estimate it by the tonnage capacity of the shipping through which it was conducted.

With the progress of the age in perfecting railroads, the contrast between land and water carriage has been steadily reduced to smaller and smaller proportions, until even the lakes and rivers lying in the direct line of east and west carriage have become merely the equals of the railroad lines. They are but portions of the general lines, and are preferred or rejected at intervals, according to the temporary exigencies of business.

The more important mass of this internal commerce is over the broad northern belt occupied by the great railroad lines, and in which the great lakes, the New York canals, and the Ohio river now only divide the transportation with these roads. All these cross a natural line of geographical division between the east and the west at the Alleghanies, and the continuation of their line from the point where they cease as mountains, due northward, across the Erie canal, the New York Central railroad, and the Canadian lines of transportation, may be taken as of the same geographical significance. There is no line equally well defined in any other part of the United States over which the entire volume of natural exchanges now passes between the two sections. The trade of the Mississippi river has been, and must always remain, much less definite, since an alternative is offered at each extremity for transportation by other modes of conveyance. The outlet for western produce to foreign tropical markets geographically near the mouth of the Mississippi, is now in many respects more convenient by lake and railroad first to the Atlantic coast, than by the most unrestricted use of the Mississippi and the New Orleans markets.

The calculation of transportation east and west may be simplified by taking the entire carriage of the great leading lines, and rejecting that of the subordinate lines. In the entire carriage of the Erie canal the trade passing over Lake Ontario is embraced. A small proportion of the lake trade, which has been estimated by the best Canadian authorities at not more than ten per cent., passes northward of Lake Ontario, or goes out at other ports or outlets than the New York canals, or by railroad to Portland, Maine. This proportion can be taken directly from Canadian statistics, or can be added simply as a percentage on the total values of the lake trade otherwise made up. As there are lateral roads and canals, as well as intermediate lake ports, which represent fragments of the general trade east and west, and which deliver or receive their freight at points on the great roads far along their line from either terminus, it is a necessary and just simplification to take the entire business of the great lines, and reject the smaller ones altogether, as has been said. Thus the New York and Erie road has tributary lines on the north connecting it with Buffalo, with Lake Ontario, and with the Hudson river; on the south it has a great tributary leading from Central Ohio; the business of all being conducted between markets really separated by an average distance not less than three hundred miles.

For the measure of the trade between the east and the west, therefore, it is proposed to take the entire freight carriage of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the Pennsylvania railroad, the Erie and Central railroads, in New York, the Erie canal, the Welland canal, and the Grand Trunk railroad of Canada; or to estimate for such transportation on these last named as properly belongs to the trade entering from the United States, and again returning, as has been stated above, viz: ten per cent. of the carriage of the Erie canal.

Before proceeding to give the statement of values so exchanged between the west and the east across the Alleghanies and their line continued northward, it may be proper to state at what other points this domestic commerce should be noted in order to obtain an adequate account of it. The coastwise trade of the Atlantic coast in part belongs to it, as does also the barge transportation

through the New Jersey canals, and through the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. But there are no railroad lines in the eastern States whose traffic would be included, beyond the amount which would be reached at the eastern extremities of the great lines before named. That which is local, or may be carried but fifty or one hundred miles on the eastern end of either of the great roads or canals, is again taken up by minor roads and carried to cities along the coast a distance sufficient to make up the distance assumed as the minimum. No eastern roads need, therefore, be taken into the account, if the entire movement on the great lines before named is considered.

The coastwise trade is, in ordinary times, made up of elements that may be estimated with a fair approximation to accuracy. The coal of Pennsylvania is carried coastwise to the extent of near one-fourth the annual production. The products of the fisheries are, to the extent of two-thirds their total in quantity and value, also carried in the coastwise trade, embracing in this calculation the produce of the whale fisheries. The lumber of the southern States is carried northward, that of the Susquehanna eastward, and that of the coast of Maine southward, each in quantities and proportions which may be estimated. Naval stores, rice, and cotton were carried from the planting States in large quantities, as they undoubtedly will be again. Grain and flour from the James river, the Chesapeake, and the coasts of Maryland and Delaware, have been carried to the eastern States in great quantities. Lastly, the manufactures and machinery produced in all the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, have been carried coastwise to the entire south, from the Delaware bay to Texas. The value of these manufactures has always been large; and though the trade is now greatly checked, it constitutes a traffic which will revive promptly, and will attain far greater proportions hereafter than it has at any previous time.

In the west there are at least three central points at which exchanges are conducted rising to the full dignity of commerce. Cincinnati is the first of these, as a point of exchange between the States north of the Ohio, and those producing many things essentially distinct south of the Ohio. The hemp and tobacco of Kentucky are not, however, fully noted in the statistics of trade at Cincinnati. The cotton and iron of Tennessee come to the Ohio river only in small quantities also.

St. Louis is the next general commercial centre the trade of which is not embraced in the account of exchanges between the east and the west. The entire trade of St. Louis, and of such points southward to the mouth of the Ohio river as are now increasing in trade through the Illinois Central railroad or otherwise, should be taken into the exhibit of domestic commerce.

Chicago is a large receiving point, and a larger distributor both of agricultural produce and of manufactured goods than either of the cities first named, but a large share of its exchanges will be noted in the statistics of trade over the great railroad and lake lines. The exchanges here conducted are so extensive, however, that they should be given separately, subsequently estimating what proportion may be taken as included or not included in other statements of internal exchanges.

The Lake Superior trade, now only at the moderate proportions of ten or twelve million dollars in value shipped outward, and twelve millions (including mining machinery) shipped inward, is a distinct and notable item of trade. The copper and iron produced there are largely smelted and wrought at Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburg, and Buffalo, but a small share of its products being shipped direct to the Atlantic cities. There is a considerable lumber trade of the upper lakes, and a trade in the salt, fish and local products of the State of Michigan which occupies a class of lake coasting vessels in a profitable and important business, which does not go much beyond the cities of the lake shores.

Beyond all these is the trade of Saint Paul and the northwestern border, and of Leavenworth and the great plains to the gold region; which constitutes a distinct

and very important division, not only for what it now is, but in view of its rapid expansion, and the enormous development it is soon to attain.

At the south, New Orleans was always a focal point for extensive domestic exchanges, conducted both coastwise and by the Mississippi river. We can now merely state to what these exchanges attained before the disturbances which have destroyed that trade for the time, and which leave it doubtful to what extent and in what time they will be resumed.

SPECIFIC CALCULATION OF THE EXCHANGES BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

I. WESTWARD FREIGHTS.

The reports of the Pennsylvania railroad are more full and complete as regards the details of articles carried than those of any other line of transportation so extensive, and they may therefore be taken as the best to initiate the calculation of values proposed. Prices may be assigned to almost every article in detail, if desired, and the total value may be so deduced, or an average may be taken with less labor which will closely approximate the same result. The general classification into which these articles are thrown is the same as that employed in describing the freight of the New York and Erie and the New York Central roads, and therefore a classified price, calculated to agree with the total derived from the average of all articles in detail, could be used with safety for all similar statements of freight aggregates. Thus the detailed list of articles appears to show that one third of the tonnage carried westward on the Pennsylvania road is properly described as dry goods, another third as drugs and groceries, and the remaining third as iron and heavy goods. If this division is correct, it is not material whether the values assigned per pound to each be absolutely correct, so that their total does not exceed the total deduced by a calculation of values for each article. For the year 1862 the westward freight of this road was as follows:

From Philadelphia to Pittsburg.....	256, 204, 920 pounds, or 128, 102 tons.
From Baltimore to Pittsburg.....	34, 206, 488 pounds, or 17, 103 tons.
Totals.....	<u>290, 411, 408 pounds, or 145, 205 tons.</u>

The schedule of articles shows a large preponderance of dry goods, drugs, medicines and dyes, groceries, boots, shoes, and hats, and similar articles of high relative value. It is well known that the maximum often assumed by carriers as the limit of value at which they will compensate shippers for goods lost in their care, is usually insisted upon by losers as being below their true value. This maximum is one dollar per pound; but as it is usually applied to other goods than those here distinguished as the third class, or heavy goods, it is but an incidental proof favoring an increase of the general average of prices. It is proposed to assume an average value of forty-three and one-third cents per pound for this westward freight; and in dividing it into three equal portions, to assign one dollar per pound to the dry goods, or highest class, twenty cents per pound to the drugs and groceries, and ten cents per pound to the iron and heavy goods.

1. Dry goods.....	96,803,803 pounds, at \$1 per pound	\$96,803,803
2. Drugs and groceries	96,803,803 pounds, at 20 cents per pound...	19,360,761
3. Iron and heavy goods.....	96,803,802 pounds, at 10 cents per pound...	9,680,381
Totals	290,411,408 pounds, at 43½ cents per pound..	125,844,945

This is of through freight only, and that which, being carried furthest, may be presumed to average the highest value per pound. During the year 1862 the price of many descriptions of dry goods had largely increased as compared with 1860, and this was particularly true of the classes most largely carried to the interior markets—cotton and cotton-mixed goods, coarse woollens, and leather manufactures. It is, in fact, probable that the values here assumed are too low, and that a total value higher by some millions would be more nearly correct for the year 1862; but as this year is exceptional as compared with former years, it may be better to retain a relatively low rate—one certainly not requiring abatements for over-estimate.

Next, the quantities carried locally on the Pennsylvania road from its eastern terminus to points along its line require to be considered. For reasons elsewhere stated it is assumed that these freights passing through, or departing from, each terminus, belong in the general account, since there is nothing taken for the freights of other roads connected with, and continuing the business of, the great lines. The record of the local freight of the Pennsylvania road is incomplete, in consequence of the employment on it of "cars of individual transporters," who do not make return of their business in the statements of the company, merely paying tonnage rates or mileage rates for their cars in bulk. For 1862 the total reported as carried by cars of the company from the eastern terminus westward, but not through to Pittsburg, is 91,565,194 pounds, to which may be added for the individual transporters at least enough to raise the aggregate to 100,000,000 pounds, or 5,000 tons, of 2,000 pounds each. Of this freight about one-eighth is dry goods, one-fourth groceries, and the remainder, five-eighths, heavy goods. For groceries and heavy goods it is perhaps necessary to reduce the prices taken in the former case, as follows:

1. Dry goods.....	12,500,000 pounds, at \$1 per pound.....	\$12,500,000
2. Groceries, &c.	25,000,000 pounds, at 15 cents per pound ...	3,750,000
3. Heavy goods	62,500,000 pounds, at 6 cents per pound	3,750,000
Totals.....	100,000,000 pounds, at 20 cents per pound ...	20,000,000

These are minimum quantities and values, which should not be excluded from the account of movements westward. Probably the larger share of the articles have already been brought from points averaging a hundred miles beyond the eastern terminus of the road—New York and the New England States—and they are to be carried at least a hundred miles further, on the average, before being distributed to consumers.

The detailed tables which follow are given for their general value in illustrating the trade of the east with the interior. Were such details accessible for the great roads of New York, a similar diversity and corresponding general divisions would undoubtedly appear. The Central road of New York carries a larger proportion of light and valuable goods, and the Erie road a larger proportion of heavy goods, the two together averaging very nearly the same in classification and in values with the Pennsylvania road.

Articles carried westward on the Pennsylvania railroad.

1.—THROUGH TO PITTSBURG, FROM PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

Articles.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Agricultural implements	225, 592	54, 935	38, 907	245, 393	105, 443
Agricultural products, not specified.	1, 838, 887	338, 690	567, 346	340, 682	1, 395, 198
Bark and sumac	160, 771	90, 085	26, 830	178, 237	3, 335
Barrels, empty, (oil barrels)		324, 160	1, 870, 157	5, 670, 232	15, 724, 187
Books and stationery	2, 476, 417	1, 329, 651	715, 866	669, 073	1, 046, 125
Boots, shoes, and hats	8, 615, 496	8, 782, 194	4, 891, 408	4, 697, 429	5, 903, 451
Brown sheeting and bagging	8, 278, 049	3, 529, 048	6, 926, 162	4, 680, 925	1, 428, 234
Carriages and wagons		90, 085	26, 830	178, 237	957, 624
Cedar and willow ware	105, 073	989, 196	119, 323	254, 289	258, 215
Coffee	10, 615, 235	6, 781, 574	14, 566, 908	7, 665, 703	7, 968, 733
Confectionery and foreign fruits	3, 580, 979	2, 739, 882	2, 784, 837	435, 930	1, 678, 155
Copper, tin, and lead	2, 076, 608	5, 057, 332	3, 567, 482	2, 702, 560	7, 360, 764
Cotton		109, 721	323, 910	968, 310	21, 800
Dry goods	57, 297, 296	61, 472, 760	43, 225, 689	73, 291, 468	50, 338, 433
Drugs, medicines, and dyes	9, 413, 469	12, 837, 228	12, 541, 640	21, 336, 263	11, 375, 625
Earthenware and queensware	5, 170, 240	6, 620, 087	3, 305, 229	6, 260, 364	7, 922, 857
Feathers, furs, and skins		5, 770		77, 805	28, 590
Fresh meats and fish				399, 251	75, 063
Flour and meal	864, 655			20, 399	2, 625
Furniture and oil-cloth	2, 453, 364	2, 789, 863	549, 391	2, 360, 482	2, 546, 576
Glass and glassware	1, 191, 785	1, 047, 644	548, 878	809, 127	522, 933
Grain of all kinds	2, 020, 335	6, 890		243, 832	60, 752
Grass and other seeds	276, 456	52, 864	143, 376	173, 870	75, 638
Green and dried fruits	214, 465	89, 078	86, 960	3, 219, 103	3, 718, 288
Groceries, except coffee	19, 286, 909	22, 850, 097	27, 184, 460	65, 107, 825	64, 854, 615
Guano and phosphate of lime	172, 159	17, 370		18, 221	10, 299
Hardware	10, 890, 368	10, 734, 309	10, 024, 622	9, 192, 983	21, 500, 527
Hemp and cordage	1, 926, 499	2, 718, 632	1, 574, 400	1, 095, 513	1, 285, 653
Hides and hair	206, 482	183, 112	121, 442	328, 155	265, 948
Iron, pig and blooms	14, 250			655, 627	155, 320
rolled	1, 220, 102	1, 877, 535	1, 898, 189	2, 591, 217	3, 417, 202
railroad	4, 462, 895	987, 210	35, 129	1, 945, 408	1, 613, 169
Leather	3, 617, 383	860, 268	2, 684, 536	2, 434, 852	741, 732
Lime and plaster		402, 857	331, 848	425, 732	363, 458
Machinery and castings	4, 763, 265	1, 211, 656	9, 074, 107	11, 896, 913	15, 829, 496
Marble and cement	2, 499, 250	2, 506, 359	2, 036, 545	2, 183, 337	5, 845, 654
Malt and malt liquors	174, 185	111, 097	99, 230	385, 586	112, 905
Nails and spikes	272, 073	134, 597	282, 220	221, 807	566, 875
Oil, (not coal or petroleum)	2, 692, 272	2, 226, 555	1, 544, 998	1, 477, 852	753, 230
Oysters	369, 001	319, 710	799, 853	1, 756, 070	2, 044, 538
Paper	2, 849, 384	3, 275, 046	2, 012, 527	1, 635, 629	1, 367, 514
Powder			685, 081	5, 975, 035	7, 603, 024
Salt	1, 284, 325	1, 908, 192	3, 561, 278	5, 803, 964	655, 374
Salt meats and fish	5, 276, 160	4, 544, 560	3, 349, 024	11, 284, 327	5, 522, 366
Soda-ash, (pot and pearl)	17, 228, 845	10, 916, 453	5, 066, 895	15, 701, 119	15, 745, 830
Soap and candles	363, 689	290, 204	191, 137	312, 194	297, 701
Tobacco and cigars	3, 659, 796	2, 806, 571	2, 725, 801	2, 454, 705	2, 643, 452
Tar, pitch, and rosin	1, 037, 648	1, 813, 038	452, 899	1, 177, 053	417, 171
Wines and liquors, foreign	4, 621, 154	3, 842, 798	2, 010, 596	1, 049, 508	131, 306
Whiskey and alcohol	358, 005	19, 520	30, 812	2, 821, 922	1, 857, 383
Woollen yarns	378, 436	259, 203	393, 953	374, 439	155, 758
Miscellaneous	1, 179, 822	797, 280	24, 000	24, 752	260, 866
Government goods					1, 119, 986
Total pounds	207, 677, 029	199, 493, 368	179, 835, 833	290, 441, 408	277, 656, 350
Total tons	103, 839	99, 747	89, 918	145, 206	138, 828

Articles carried westward on the Pennsylvania railroad—Continued.

2.—TO WAY STATIONS, FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Articles.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Agricultural implements	510, 196	224, 828	125, 475	137, 233	150, 887
Agricultural products, not specified.	2, 204, 396	1, 212, 315	864, 524	399, 419	620, 765
Bark and sumac	143, 156	10, 495	2, 450	11, 335	1, 430
Boots, shoes, and hats	961, 870	831, 559	755, 991	2, 226, 803	951, 046
Books and stationery	206, 845	214, 419	136, 894	437, 382	138, 449
Carriages		129, 555	1, 984, 095	145, 159	101, 735

Articles carried westward on the Pennsylvania railroad—Continued.

2.—TO WAY STATIONS, FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Articles.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Cedar ware	164,222	192,682	193,968	213,197	283,890
Coffee	4,864,813	3,134,597	2,243,281	1,256,331	400,763
Confectionery and fruits	1,322,815	1,343,511	917,498	323,235	265,975
Coal	50,277,775	29,004,600	24,965,400	-----	15,689
Copper, tin, and lead	1,178,455	979,479	480,868	423,327	1,288,153
Cotton	3,435,105	4,045,264	353,785	78,662	85,334
Dry goods	8,440,136	9,557,632	7,817,107	9,508,609	7,246,163
Drugs, medicines, and dyes	2,120,975	2,720,544	2,154,144	2,212,420	1,409,121
Earthenware and queensware	1,343,382	1,353,262	872,734	1,086,448	1,173,072
Fish and meats, fresh	26,573	-----	2,316	66,030	73,639
Flour	666,853	196,487	503,244	193,410	408,875
Fruits, green and dry	42,294	200,578	553,961	511,582	556,496
Furniture	1,162,129	1,227,535	943,628	1,562,214	785,249
Glass and glassware	676,767	862,195	542,417	298,284	402,547
Grain of all kinds	798,166	469,697	386,937	7,059,334	916,957
Grass and other seeds	31,522	50,937	53,494	65,974	122,030
Groceries, except coffee	29,806,037	26,752,162	15,330,775	14,565,927	23,964,692
Guano and phosphate of lime	458,162	520,906	689,736	264,424	421,740
Hardware	4,222,821	3,870,895	2,675,481	3,796,848	6,238,060
Hides and hair	2,684,818	2,038,860	2,575,501	1,681,103	2,066,815
Hemp and cordage	630,654	654,352	134,169	248,329	198,683
Iron, pigs and bloom	4,577,929	1,921,438	2,660,843	7,138,122	2,288,928
rolled	6,313,083	4,812,794	2,384,477	5,549,369	10,444,511
railroad	1,103,324	716,155	437,097	2,599,362	296,718
Leather	531,957	539,269	751,129	424,761	348,962
Lime and plaster	-----	1,098,898	816,507	2,398,147	1,114,599
Live stock	735,430	786,700	1,140,015	415,615	997,050
Lard, lard oil, and tallow	528,673	18,543	14,168	50,431	59,155
Lumber and timber	978,439	1,083,081	1,362,840	354,125	613,067
Machinery and castings	4,003,670	3,901,548	3,058,830	5,560,790	7,868,548
Marble and cement	4,541,786	4,658,529	585,550	2,999,678	3,880,611
Malt and malt liquors	1,077,621	1,115,094	3,037,113	491,993	997,959
Nails and spikes	475,555	535,821	497,908	311,612	1,040,798
Oil, petroleum	-----	-----	30,015	621,837	376,974
other	637,355	1,294,755	928,411	176,616	201,312
Oysters	442,230	255,071	249,852	160,539	399,834
Paper and rags	3,102,244	2,153,132	1,235,125	1,197,467	1,275,873
Powder	-----	-----	252,635	530,185	828,344
Salt	7,289,668	5,900,581	8,796,116	4,429,953	6,383,355
Salt meats and fish	6,296,887	4,937,215	5,575,495	3,902,399	4,948,640
Soap and candles	6,349,700	57,679	-----	127,019	177,763
Soda-ash	509,005	196,807	57,470	221,174	389,869
Tobacco and cigars	1,047,998	863,777	724,975	779,786	761,844
Tar, pitch, and rosin	652,327	615,141	237,254	71,369	43,652
Wines and liquors, foreign	1,295,971	927,093	1,207,518	1,059,126	141,750
Whiskey and alcohol	666,700	886,381	68,700	807,388	1,908,246
Wool and woollen yarn	427,733	495,135	217,722	161,230	228,299
Miscellaneous	7,971,828	3,227,907	23,680,266	252,092	452,417
Government goods	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,241,636
Total pounds	173,733,029	134,604,840	128,267,904	91,565,194	100,999,069
Total tons	86,866	67,302	64,134	45,782	50,049

The local freight taken up at all points of the line for carriage beyond the mountains is unnoted in the previous calculation of through freights. This was in 1861 and 1862 as follows:

1861.—Coal, 23,947 tons; other merchandise, 114,126,409 pounds.

1862.—Coal, 5,701 tons; other merchandise, 207,484,614 pounds.

The portion of this taken up at stations east of the mountains may safely be assumed to be one-half, giving a value, at a minimum of five cents per pound, of over \$5,000,000.

From the calculation of both branches of the local freight carried, that departing from the east to way stations, and that arriving at Pittsburg from way stations, it is clear that a sum not less than \$10,000,000 might be assumed as the value of that carried an average distance of three hundred miles from producer to consumer, and of \$5,000,000 for that crossing the line of the Alleghenies in the general east and west exchange.

Next in accessibility and fulness are the statistics of transportation over the New York Central road. Specific articles are named only in a very few instances, but a classification is adopted which distinguishes "Products of the Forest," "Products of Animals," "Vegetable Food," "Other Agricultural Products," "Manufactures," and "Merchandise"—terms too vague, as at present applied, to correspond with any commercial or financial usage. In the traffic westward the terms "Merchandise" and "Manufactures" largely predominate, and in that sent eastward the chief amounts are of vegetable food and products of the forest and of animals. For the freight going westward it is scarcely possible to separate and distinguish articles at all. The following table comprises the tonnage of such trade, as given in the reports of the company, for six years:

Through tonnage westward over the New York Central railroad.

Articles.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Products of the forest.....	180	88	97	43	62	71
Products of animals.....	410	673	972	873	385	1,108
Vegetable food.....	2	924	5	13	14	1
Other agricultural products	1,071	1,414	1,077	863	1,078	1,335
Manufactures.....	2,580	2,737	2,215	3,245	3,951	16,574
Merchandise.....	74,266	102,001	108,488	104,750	146,834	183,490
Other articles.....	4,624	6,001	6,143	6,154	8,689	11,215
Totals.....	83,133	113,838	118,977	115,941	161,013	213,794

Way tonnage westward over the New York Central railroad.

Articles.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Products of the forest.....	4,788	7,264	6,832	5,794	6,955	10,744
Products of animals.....	5,090	9,297	10,958	10,014	8,585	1,108
Vegetable food.....	4,956	19,368	19,423	11,691	8,534	17,766
Other agricultural products	3,628	5,238	7,789	7,899	5,792	8,717
Manufactures.....	13,942	15,772	23,543	21,854	24,761	24,852
Merchandise.....	50,282	63,089	71,571	68,327	67,387	76,414
Other articles.....	20,538	29,526	44,955	44,754	40,278	43,769
Totals.....	103,224	149,554	178,928	170,333	162,292	191,551

Totals way and through.

Manufactures.....	16,522	18,509	25,758	25,099	28,712	41,246
Merchandise.....	124,548	165,090	180,059	173,077	214,221	259,904
All other classes.....	45,287	79,793	91,108	88,098	80,372	104,015
Aggregates.....	186,357	263,392	297,925	286,274	323,305	405,345

As this road runs parallel with the Erie canal, and is further relieved of heavy and cheap freight by other canals and by Lake Ontario, no necessity appears to exist for a reduction of values for either division of the freight below the averages assumed for the through and way freight of the Pennsylvania road.

Under the assumption that way freights are properly included, for reasons before stated, the two totals of freights westward may be divided in three equal parts, to which the values before taken for dry goods, groceries, and heavy goods, respectively, may be applied. When put together, the "merchandise" amounts to two-thirds of the whole, or to 214,221 tons, out of 323,305 tons, which is sufficient proof of the generally high grade of the goods carried.

Values of through freight westward.

53,671 tons, at \$2,000.....	\$117,342,000
53,671 tons, at \$400	21,468,400
53,671 tons, at \$200	10,734,200
161,013 tons. Total value	149,544,600

Values of way freight westward.

20,286½ tons, at \$2,000.....	\$40,573,000
40,573 tons, at \$300	12,171,900
101,432½ tons, at \$120	12,171,900
162,293 tons. Total value.....	64,916,800

By the calculation here assumed the total value of the westward freight of this road in 1862 was \$214,461,400—a sum which appears excessive. Yet the elements of the calculation are sustained by all the facts that can be obtained bearing on the quality and value of the goods sent westward by such mode of conveyance. The westward tonnage of the Erie canal, the associate of this line of transportation, which must, from the nature of the case, carry the larger share of cheap and heavy freight, has for years been officially estimated at the average value of 18 cents per pound. The total values here given for railroad freight average on all the classes about forty cents per pound—a little more than twice the rate assumed for canal freight. When the advance in values existing in 1862 is considered, this average price cannot be considered excessive.

Westward transportation on the Erie railroad.

The westward freight of the Erie railroad is not classified in the reports of that company, although the eastward freight is, sufficiently for all practical purposes. It is undoubtedly altogether similar to the business of the other roads, so far as the through freight is concerned. The way or local traffic is probably more exclusively or distinctively a local trade, and a greater portion of heavy and low-priced goods is carried. It is proposed, therefore, to take the same divisions applied to the other roads in valuing the through tonnage, and to assume for the local tonnage a classification and prices lower than those applied to the Pennsylvania line.

The tonnage westward for three years is stated as follows in the report:

Year.	Through.	Way.	Total.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1861.....	175,567,350	845,567,060	1,021,134,410
1862.....	299,793,230	1,106,011,030	1,405,804,260
1863.....	339,840,110	1,233,210,350	1,573,050,460

Applying the calculation assumed for through freight, we have:

99,931,077 pounds, at \$1.....	\$99,931,077
99,931,077 pounds, at 20 cents.....	19,986,215
99,931,077 pounds, at 10 cents.....	9,993,107

299,793,230 pounds. Total value	129,910,399
---------------------------------------	-------------

The way tonnage of this road undoubtedly requires a reduction to lower classes and values than those before employed. It reaches a very large aggregate for the year 1862, not less than 553,005 tons of 2,000 pounds. Of what chief articles this immense amount is made up the reports of the company do not state; but it may perhaps embrace some considerable amounts of coal, stone, wood, or other freights of the lowest class, carried between points along its line. Assuming that 300,000 tons of the way freight is of this class, and not properly of goods exchanged between remote points of production and consumption, the remaining 253,005 tons may be taken as similar to the way freights before considered—one eighth being of goods worth one dollar per pound, one-fourth being worth 15 cents per pound, and the remainder six cents per pound, viz:

31,626 tons, at \$2,000 per ton	\$63,252,000
63,252 tons, at \$300 per ton.....	18,975,600
158,127 tons, at \$120 per ton.....	18,975,240

253,005 tons. Total value	101,202,840
---------------------------------	-------------

Stone, lumber, and coal, for local consumption, being thus excluded, the proportion of goods of a general character assumed to be carried, both for consumption along the line and for further distribution by the lateral roads connecting with Buffalo on the north and with Pennsylvania and Ohio on the south, does not appear unduly large. The values are large in the aggregate, it is true, but the business is enormous in comparison with any other interior line of land carriage in the world.

There remain to be considered the carriage of merchandise by the Erie canal, and such small portion as the Canadian lines carry westward—this last being really so small in tonnage westward that it hardly need be embraced at all. In eastward tonnage it is important, for many reasons which do not apply to goods going westward.

The Erie canal carried the following aggregates of freight westward for fourteen years to 1862, inclusive:

Year.	To Buffalo.	To Oswego.	Total.	Value at 18 cts. per lb.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	
1849.....	68,020	20,287	88,315	\$31,793,400
1850.....	79,405	35,091	144,496	41,218,560
1851.....	99,918	74,981	174,899	62,963,640
1852.....	143,787	76,012	219,799	79,127,640
1853.....	163,192	98,560	261,752	94,230,720
1854.....	167,550	64,329	231,879	83,476,440
1855.....	145,530	74,936	220,466	79,367,760
1856.....	114,696	68,817	183,513	66,064,680
1857.....	74,738	43,393	118,126	42,525,360
1858.....	47,350	29,540	76,890	27,680,400
1859.....	72,767	26,109	98,876	35,595,360
1860.....	72,030	47,652	119,682	43,085,520
1861.....	35,278	17,184	52,462	18,886,320
1862.....	52,945	18,094	71,039	25,574,040

The valuation here made is that of the auditor general in the annual reports of the "Trade, Tolls, and Tonnage of the Canals of New York," the table just given being copied from that report for the year 1862.

It is apparent from this table that the business of the canal rose to higher proportions as a carrier of merchandise westward before the completion of the railroad than since that time. The railroads of that vicinity were first consolidated in a single organization and adapted to the purposes of successful freight business in 1853 and 1854—not completely until the latter year. The quantities and values attain their maximum, therefore, in 1853, and after this date they steadily decline from \$94,230,000 to \$25,574,000. No change in the price per pound assigned to this freight is made in the series of years of which we here take account. It may be of interest to cite the values taken in earlier years, which were in 1836, '37, and '38, 12½ cents per pound; in 1839, 15 cents; in 1840, 16 cents; in 1841, 18 cents; in 1842, 15 cents; and from 1843 to 1846, inclusive, 17½ cents. All subsequent to 1847, and including that year, was estimated, as in the table copied, at 18 cents per pound. A list of articles constituting the tonnage in 1862 is given, from which it is evident that the valuation per pound should be increased for that year. It appears that the chief articles are sugar, molasses, coffee, crockery, iron, iron manufactures, and general merchandise, the proportions of which are as follows:

Sugar.....	16,230 tons of 2,000 pounds.
Molasses.....	4,598 " " "
Coffee.....	1,005 " " "
Iron and steel.....	2,198 " " "
Railroad iron.....	2,553 " " "
Nails.....	984 " " "
Crockery.....	2,535 " " "
Merchandise.....	40,576 " " "

It is evident that these articles made up the bulk of the traffic in previous years as well as in 1862, and that the average value per pound was greater in that year than in 1860. No more direct effect of the increased duties on imports and the high internal taxes levied could be produced than upon the staples named above, and undoubtedly the 18 cents average of 1860 should be 22 or 23 cents at least in 1862. Assuming it at 23 cents, there is added to the value of the entire carriage of the canal the sum of \$7,103,900, making the total \$32,077,940, instead of \$25,574,040.

The general summary of quantities and values deduced from these several calculations presents the following aggregates, embracing only the three chief railroads and the Erie canal, and taking no account of various lines which carry a less proportion westward than they do eastward. A small estimate should be added for the business of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which is usually one of the large carrying lines, but which, in consequence of the interruption of its business then, caused by the war, had very little through trade westward during the year 1862:

	Tons.	Value.
Pennsylvania railroad—Through	145,205	\$125,844,945
Way.....	50,000	20,000,000
Erie railroad—Through.....	149,896	129,910,399
Way.....	253,005*	101,202,840
New York Central railroad—Through	161,013	149,544,600
Way.....	162,293	64,916,800
Erie canal—Through	71,039	25,574,040
Totals	992,451	616,993,624

* Exclusive of 300,000 tons rejected as being merely local.

Adding a small estimate for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, we have, approximately, 1,000,000 tons of merchandise carried westward from the seaboard to the interior, exclusive of merely local consumption, and of all deliveries not more than fifty miles from the eastern terminal points of the several great lines, and a value for this commerce of more than \$600,000,000.

It must be borne in mind, in considering whether these quantities and values are excessive or not, that several important partial or lateral outlets of this trade have not been noticed at all. The railroad from Portland, Maine, to Canada is one of these, the Champlain canal another, and the railroads of northern New York also add something, together furnishing a moderately large amount which, being shipped through Canada, reaches some port of the lakes to enter the States south or west of the lakes for consumption. The proportions of this trade are, under any aspect of the case, and with any abatements from these quantities and values which the best corrected judgment may make, so vast that they cannot fail of due appreciation after being once brought to attention.

It is apparent that in this calculation quantities and values are embraced which do not pass the meridian of the Alleghanies for the exclusive consumption of the population beyond that line. Even if the limit of distance assumed were 300 miles, there would be from fifty to one hundred miles of the length of each of the New York lines east of this assumed meridian that would be supplied by a carriage far enough to constitute a part of the general trade. By making a deduction for such portion of, say twenty millions of dollars, the preceding estimates may be verified by another and wholly distinct test, namely, by computing the consumption *per capita* of the entire population of the Trans-Alleghany States and parts of States. Portions of New York and of Pennsylvania, portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, and all the remaining northwestern States this side the Rocky mountains, received their supplies of both foreign and domestic merchandise wholly through these lines during the year under consideration. The population of these States in 1860 was as follows :

Ohio	2, 339, 511
Michigan.....	749, 113
Indiana.....	1, 350, 428
Illinois.....	1, 711, 951
Wisconsin.....	775, 881
Iowa.....	674, 913
Minnesota.....	172, 123
Kansas.....	107, 206
Missouri.....	1, 182, 012
Nebraska.....	28, 841
Estimate for other Territories.....	200, 000
Parts of New York and Pennsylvania.....	350, 000
“ “ Kentucky and Pennsylvania.....	250, 000
	9, 891, 979

The natural increase on the reported population of 1860 would add something more, and it may safely be assumed that the population supplied beyond the Alleghanies in that year was in round numbers ten millions. The estimated value of the merchandise of all classes supplied to this population we have reduced to \$597,000,000, from which should further be taken an amount of special war material and public property probably above 15 millions in value, as here computed from its tonnage. The sum remaining to apply to individual consumption would then be near 580 millions of dollars, or fifty-eight dollars *per capita* of the population.

This is, of course, the consumption of both domestic and foreign merchandise, and it places upon the personal consumption of the people all the usual demand of valuable goods for ordinary public uses. The circumstances existing in all parts of the country for that year greatly stimulated the demand for articles required for other than ordinary personal use, for which it would be reasonable to make a deduction in comparing consumption with that of ordinary times.

It has been shown by the comparison of imports and population for a series of years, that the average annual consumption of foreign goods *per capita* in the United States has attained to ten dollars, for a period of ten years preceding the war.

Year.	Imports consumed.	Population.	Consumption per capita.
1852	\$195,656,060	24,604,261	7.95
1853	250,420,187	25,342,388	9.88
1854	279,712,187	26,102,659	10.71
1855	233,020,227	26,885,738	8.67
1856	298,261,364	27,692,310	10.77
1857	336,914,524	28,523,079	11.81
1858	251,727,008	29,378,771	8.57
1859	317,873,053	30,260,134	10.50
1860	335,220,919	31,429,891	10.66
1861	315,004,728	32,373,388	9.73
Average of ten years .....	.....	.....	9.92

This consumption was calculated upon the basis of the entire population of the United States, of course including three and a half to four millions of slaves of the southern States. Excluding the slaves, and taking only the active population, such as are embraced in the northeastern States, the consumption *per capita* would be increased at least one half.

And again, the previous calculation is based upon the entry or invoice value of imports only, not including duties paid, or the cost of handling and shipment.

The values assigned to the freight carried are, of course, in excess, so far as they relate to foreign articles, being those which actually attach to the goods at the line of transit to their western consumers. For both the reasons here named it would be safe to assume that sixteen dollars for each inhabitant would represent the goods of foreign origin transported.

The greater portion of the goods carried, are, however, of the produce and manufacture of the eastern States. As some guide to the proportion of these, the census estimate of \$2,000,000,000 of domestic manufactures in 1860 may be taken. Deducting from this aggregate \$45,000,000 exported to foreign countries, there remains an amount consumed by 31,000,000 of inhabitants of \$1,955,000,000, or \$63 for each person. Here, again, the contrast between the slave and the free population requires an addition when applied to the people of the northwestern States, increasing the same to \$70 or \$75.

Of this sum of \$75 worth of movable goods, of the classes usually exchanged from one State to another, it is probable that not more than one-third were made or produced in the section beyond the Alleghanies, and that two-thirds were sent there from the manufacturing east. Nearly all textile fabrics, cordage and leather manufactures, were carried from the east. Drugs, medicines, chemicals, iron, steel, and the finer manufactures of machinery, tools and cutlery, books, paper and paper manufactures, brass and copper manufactures, and manufactured clothing of all classes. Taking these proportions as correct, there are more than \$30 worth of all these domestic products consumed, and the division of values will be as follows:

Value of foreign produce consumed.....	\$160, 000, 000
Value of domestic produce and manufactures.....	350, 000, 000
Value of public property included.....	18, 546, 000
	528, 546, 000

This classification of values consumed is only intended to aid the discussion by such light as may in this way be thrown upon it. There are no settled rules applicable to such cases, and the circumstances are in the present case, for many reasons, peculiar. The activity of trade and exchanges increases far more rapidly than the population has done for the past twenty years, a result in part due to the increased power of consumption and command of means by the people, and in part to the greater cheapness and promptness of transportation. The proportion of foreign values transported by these lines to the western States for consumption is largely increased in 1862 by the necessity to obtain sugar and coffee almost wholly from the Atlantic cities, instead of the Mississippi river, as in former years. The loss of New Orleans sugar is an important item, as the heavy tonnage of these articles in the following statement shows:

Tonnage of leading articles on the Erie canal, in 1862, to the several western States.

States, &c.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Iron man- ufactures.	Crock'ry & glassware.	Other mer- chandise.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
To Ohio.....	2, 363	759	194	536	487	10, 430
Michigan.....	2, 387	759	172	502	289	4, 173
Illinois.....	7, 750	1, 807	418	1, 477	1, 029	13, 909
Wisconsin.....	1, 980	1, 017	174	2, 372	440	5, 756
Indiana.....	104	263	8	42	58	634
Minnesota.....	66	29	-----	5	6	28
Iowa.....	101	53	15	331	95	640
Kentucky.....	28	-----	-----	60	1	438
Missouri.....	12	13	-----	350	36	1, 641
Canada.....	1, 301	210	20	40	78	1, 679
Total to other States..	16, 230	4, 958	1, 005	5, 735	2, 535	40, 576
Left in New York.....	11, 407	4, 592	630	10, 294	1, 550	36, 258
Total moved from tide-water	27, 637	9, 550	1, 635	16, 029	4, 085	76, 834

For this large way tonnage no estimate has been made to represent the general westward commerce, though by the most rigid rules of classification there would be a share of it coming within the definitions properly applying to these exchanges. Actual deliveries to consumers at points three hundred to five hundred miles from the seaboard would probably cover one-third of the way freight above described as being left in New York.

The Champlain canal is also a channel for large shipments to Canada, and in some cases for western localities through Canada. In the following table the entire movement of merchandise from tide-water by both the Erie and Champlain canals is given, distinguishing that going out of the State from that left within its limits, and giving also the internal movement westward on these lines, from one point to another along them.

Movement of merchandise westward on the New York canals.

Year.	TONNAGE GOING WESTWARD FROM TIDE-WATER.					Internal movement westward.
	By Erie canal.		By Champlain canal.		Total from tide-water.	
	To western States.	Left in N. York.	To Vt. and Canada.	Left in N. York.		
1836.....	38,893	67,637	5,165	6,194	117,886	10,006
1837.....	25,291	51,799	4,573	4,821	86,484	8,293
1838.....	34,629	71,287	5,631	6,402	117,949	6,341
1839.....	34,197	75,910	7,291	7,177	124,575	7,711
1840.....	22,055	70,979	5,981	6,945	105,960	6,061
1841.....	31,040	85,866	6,813	9,122	132,844	8,213
1842.....	24,063	59,755	4,996	5,399	94,213	7,233
1843.....	37,335	63,199	6,709	6,443	113,686	5,523
1844.....	42,415	78,557	7,930	6,714	135,616	6,314
1845.....	49,618	77,883	8,837	8,404	144,742	6,708
1846.....	58,330	85,582	10,611	8,602	163,125	6,674
1847.....	75,883	115,787	12,475	11,040	215,185	9,705
1848.....	84,872	124,896	14,520	18,374	242,661	18,797
1849.....	87,899	122,444	17,086	9,406	236,835	18,620
1850.....	115,045	112,446	15,882	13,126	256,499	12,871
1851.....	177,623	143,410	17,124	11,073	349,230	16,174
1852.....	219,799	153,182	14,248	8,858	396,087	24,208
1853.....	261,752	134,932	13,227	16,490	426,401	31,926
1854.....	331,879	112,366	6,583	21,084	371,912	34,110
1855.....	220,466	104,257	4,473	13,766	342,962	31,440
1856.....	183,513	139,104	5,810	19,498	347,925	23,883
1857.....	108,125	60,815	11,603	7,616	188,160	34,794
1858.....	76,890	61,176	5,621	5,999	149,686	38,755
1859.....	98,876	56,648	6,582	7,558	169,664	41,518
1860.....	119,682	66,247	11,537	8,071	205,537	44,823
1861.....	52,462	46,818	8,096	10,225	117,601	17,495
1862.....	71,039	61,503	3,598	10,086	146,226	21,701

Tonnage of "Manufactures," "Merchandise," and "Other articles," (not merchandise,) going westward from tide-water.

Year.	Manufactures.	Merchandise.	Other articles.
1852.....	34,371	396,087	92,969
1853.....	39,571	426,401	118,169
1854.....	40,262	371,912	137,660
1855.....	40,147	342,962	132,608
1856.....	54,775	347,925	196,395
1857.....	31,820	188,160	167,084
1858.....	25,047	149,686	126,216
1859.....	22,602	169,664	137,290
1860.....	32,030	205,537	168,198
1861.....	19,520	117,601	223,135
1862.....	65,340	146,226	271,397

Westward transportation on the Canadian canals.

The westward movement on the Canadian canals is at present a part of the general carriage of merchandise from eastern to western markets within the United States. For reasons before stated, it is not proposed to calculate values

for this tonnage and add them to the totals previously made up, the way business of the great roads and of the canal being in part taken to cover these values. A large business is done on the Welland canal in articles originally from the United States and destined to markets south of the lakes. The following is the Canadian official account of the—

Westward or upward trade through the Welland canal.

From United States ports.	1861.		1862.	
	To Canadian ports.	To United States ports.	To Canadian ports.	To United States ports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Agricultural implements and tools.....	2	295	5½	199
Apples and green fruit.....	7	255	7	303
Beef, pork, and beans.....	4	11	28	1
Bricks, cement, lime, clay, and slate.....	76	4,029	121½	4,278½
Butter and cheese.....	2	43	4	42
Chalk and whiting.....		171		505
Coal.....	1,568	12,331	1,744½	7,038
Coffee.....		631		394½
Copperas.....		24		5
Corn.....	3,029		3,049	
Cotton.....	17	6		
Dyes.....			3	204
Earthenware and glassware.....	1	556		1,208
Fish.....	2	1,234	3	2,360
Flour.....	5	5	24½	
Furniture.....	5	714	7½	557½
Gypsum.....	2	39	4	687
Hemp.....		271		333
Horses, cattle, and sheep.....	2	305		29
Iron, nails, and spikes.....	57	9,558	21½	14,081½
Junk and oakum.....	5	52	3½	165½
Leather.....		13	2½	133½
Mahogany.....		8		19
Marble.....	8	916	5	960
Molasses.....		809		1,346
Oats.....	4		114	
Oils.....	1	620	11½	433
Ores of iron.....		2,976		6,340
Paints.....	1	338	½	669
Pitch, tar, and turpentine.....	6	75	1	73
Rye.....	253		618	
Salt.....	1,935	72,672	2,155½	112,922
Ship stores.....		47		278
Soda ash.....		308		784½
Sugar.....	5	2,140	107	3,791½
Iron and steel.....		325		571½
Tobacco.....	1	39		190½
Wheat.....	3,596	2	5,307	
Whiskey.....	39	9		5
Window glass.....		122	1	79
Other articles.....	45	4,293	75	9,393½
Lumber.....	136	200	1,443½	981
Total.....	10,815	116,240	14,908½	171,673½

Some portion of this tonnage is of articles of low value per ton, the least valuable being coal, iron ore, lumber, and salt. Iron ore is taken from mines in Canada near Kingston, and the salt is mainly the product of the works of central New York.

As this table gives the entire upward or westward trade of the Welland canal, it affords a striking proof of the preponderance of trade on that canal in articles carried from one market in the United States to another. The return trade eastward exhibits the same excess of freights destined to United States markets, as will appear in the table corresponding to this, illustrating transportation eastward.

II. TRANSPORTATION EASTWARD.

The eastward freight over these great lines of transportation is in some respects better known and more readily determined as to both quantities and values than that carried westward. The chief items that compose it are well known staples of agricultural produce, each of which has been carefully calculated at all the points of shipment at the west, and of receipt at the east. For the last eight or ten years, however, the quantity of miscellaneous freight has been rapidly increasing, including a share of manufactured goods. The tables of the Pennsylvania road are again the best to illustrate the present condition of the trade, and a table of articles carried for five years to 1863 is here given, corresponding to the table of articles carried westward.

By a careful analysis of values of the specified articles of western freight sent eastward over the Pennsylvania railroad in 1862, it appears that the average, exclusive of coal, is very nearly ten cents per pound. The New York canal freight is estimated by the auditor of the canal department, in his annual reports to average two cents per pound in value; an average which is applied there only to the lowest grades of western freight. Railroad freight is unquestionably far more valuable per ton than that now carried on the Erie canal. The freight carried over the chief New York roads is not stated in detail in their reports. The Erie road in part classifies the freight sent eastward from Dunkirk, but not its entire eastern business. Evidently the proportion of fourth-class freight is larger than on any other road, but as a great share of this is live stock, pork, beef and meats, the value is not so low as if grain was carried. Some of these weights and quantities are as follows, for 1862:

Live stock.....	46, 989 cattle, } 258, 089 hogs, } 21, 454 sheep, } 4, 306 horses, }	Pounds. 111, 051, 918
Fourth-class freight.....		343, 943, 694
Miscellaneous freight.....		58, 116, 982
Flour, 1,078,102 bbls.....		215, 620, 400
Total pounds.....		728, 732, 994

This is all from Dunkirk. The freight received from the Atlantic and Great Western should be included also, but it is placed in the aggregate of "way freight," and it is believed to be a just division to take one-half the way freight eastward as the proper associate of that classed as "through." The totals are therefore as follows:

Through eastward.....	942, 627, 210
Way eastward (one-half of 1,002,037,030).....	501, 018, 510
	<u>1, 443, 645, 720</u>

The value of this, at ten cents per pound, is \$144,364,572.

The freight carried over the two great railroads of New York is not specified in detail in the reports of those roads. That of the New York central road is in part classified as products of the forest, of animals, vegetable food, and manufactures; but such distinctions are now only general and do not suffice to base estimates of value on. The division made in that report of aggregate tonnage eastward in the year ending September 30, 1862, is as follows:

	Tons.
Products of the forest.....	32, 462
Of animals.....	350, 050
Vegetable food.....	461, 337
Other agricultural products.....	38, 375
Manufactures.....	63, 411
Merchandise.....	28, 884
Other articles.....	89, 609
Total tons.....	<u>1, 064, 128</u>

or pounds 212,825,600.

This distribution indicates a generally high grade of value. Products of animals cannot be less than twelve cents per pound on an average, and the remaining classes, other than vegetable food, going much higher. The average cannot be less than ten cents per pound.

Taking from the above aggregate one-half the way freight eastward, there remain—

Through freight.....	616, 177 tons.
One-half way freight.....	223, 975 tons.
Total.....	<u>840, 152 tons.</u>

or 1,680,304,000 pounds; at ten cents, value \$168,030,400.

The several great railroad lines, therefore, carried an estimated value of freight eastward, across an assumed line of division between the west and the east, as follows:

The New York Central.....	\$168, 030, 400
New York and Erie.....	144, 364, 572
Pennsylvania.....	113, 000, 000
Baltimore and Ohio, (estimated).....	25, 000, 000
Total, four roads.....	<u>450, 394, 972</u>

With these total values of eastward freight by the great railroad lines should be connected the value of the eastward freight of the Erie canal, the details of which are given in subsequent tables. That value is officially stated by the auditor general for the year 1862 at \$72,131,136 for "property coming from other States" alone. The way freight is not taken into account. The summary of values transported eastward thus becomes:

By the four railroads.....	\$450, 394, 972
By the Erie Canal.....	72, 131, 136
Grand total.....	<u>522, 526, 108</u>

The various railroads of Canada carried a portion of the western produce of the United States sent eastward to markets within the United States and for export; but as the account of way tonnage taken on the New York roads is large, it may be considered as merely covering the amount so carried by Canadian lines. Certain branches of the Central railroad of New York probably bring to it portions of the freight going by way of the Welland canal and Lake Ontario, and leaving that lake at Oswego. Some moderate amount is carried to the New York and Erie by its connecting roads to Buffalo. Together, the minor avenues of railroad carriage eastward, north of Pennsylvania, will complete the account, and sustain the aggregates above given under any possible diminution the calculation might require for the leading roads.

The following tables give the detail of eastward freight in very full and satisfactory form over the Pennsylvania road, which has been taken as the basis of the calculation. Values approximating as nearly as could be estimated from current prices were computed in detail on each of the items of this freight, the result being an average on the whole amount a fraction less than ten cents per pound. Possibly the resulting values are too great; but as the freights of these roads have been taken as representative quantities, and as much miscellaneous carriage of produce and merchandise eastward occurs which cannot be noted on either of them, the final sum of values is believed to be too small, rather than too large.

Among the larger unnoted items is the freight of all kinds through Canada which returns to the United States at Oswego, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, through the canal to Lake Champlain, and over the railroads leading into Vermont from Canada. Again, there are lateral roads carrying from various points to connect as way freight on some one of the great lines. The Erie road receives immense accessions in this way.

Cattle, sheep, horses, and all descriptions of live stock, also continue to be driven in large numbers from every part of the West, and over all the common roads of the country, from the Maryland line to Lake Erie. The aggregate of their value is less now than formerly, so many take the railroads in preference; yet the total value of animals so moved cannot be less than two or three millions of dollars annually.

The calculation of eastward freights on the great lakes is given at length, and with the fulness which that most important trade demands, in the following separate section. From the statements of the total movement eastward, with which it closes, another estimate of values may be made, covering the business in flour and grain in 1862:

Flour	barrels..	8,359,910,	value, estimated	\$50, 159, 460
Wheat	bushels..	50,699,130,	value, estimated	63, 373, 912
Corn	bushels..	32,985,922,	value, estimated	16, 492, 961
Other grain	bushels..	10,844,939,	value, estimated	5, 422, 470
Total.....				<u>135, 448, 803</u>

It is difficult to make any further calculation on specific articles—provisions, metals, textile raw materials, or the very large value of animals.

Articles carried eastward on the Pennsylvania railroad.

1.—THROUGH FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA (AND BALTIMORE.)

Articles.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Agricultural implements.....	193,508	115,205	93,755	22,810	88,536
Agricultural products, not specified.	1,629,361	1,403,260	21,069,011	1,421,468	268,997
Bark, oak.....	3,555	4,330	.....	29,627	3,300
Books and stationery.....	393,344	246,050	170,078	474,059	165,123
Boots, shoes, and hats.....	4,675	13,140	32,295	160,946	81,061
Brown sheetings and bagging.....	64,279	6,245	173,315	1,009,770	141,200
Butter and eggs.....	6,457,506	9,135,426	12,510,840	20,178,276	7,366,538
Carriages.....	.....	8,395	877,767	506,958	21,410
Cedar-ware.....	28,141	5,965	3,150	460,683	8,620
Coal.....	927,005	.....	421,500	.....	.....
Coffee.....	.....	1,095	.....	283,488	6,740
Copper, tin, and lead.....	1,632,104	1,206,057	3,426,235	1,554,184	1,674,724
Cotton.....	17,897,569	28,673,305	23,752,849	14,921,387	19,636,070
Drugs and medicines.....	738,491	1,345,775	1,614,243	1,249,814	321,541
Dry goods.....	502,503	674,185	3,601,003	4,364,852	769,833
Earthenware.....	399,772	58,220	271,155	397,854	174,404
Fresh meats and poultry.....	454,443	2,243,847	3,467,629	4,664,130	7,615,177
Feathers, furs, and skins.....	.....	356,487	699,835	381,111	812,227
Flour.....	64,642,265	65,352,948	202,979,055	186,226,963	109,435,850
Furniture.....	488,095	520,218	560,875	846,469	419,336
Fruits, green and dry.....	245,991	442,078	1,796,960	1,261,105	1,164,898
Ginseng.....	122,134	100,388	95,440	79,340	29,181
Glass and glassware.....	2,555,716	3,345,637	2,777,061	4,511,971	5,657,498
Grain, all kinds, not specified.....	14,550,235	34,754,447	95,983,853	79,260,660	72,524,063
Grass and other seeds.....	1,928,233	6,453,516	6,428,892	8,143,310	9,859,899
Groceries, not coffee.....	1,424,105	2,101,721	1,239,283	5,953,375	5,002,037
Guano and bones.....	258,595	506,219	588,764	531,860	4,236,164
Hardware.....	528,972	608,948	678,756	1,906,427	950,347
Hemp and cordage.....	785,484	795,163	1,373,756	4,250,972	4,283,643
Hides and hair.....	2,674,210	1,838,378	1,827,959	1,010,704	2,773,032
Iron, blooms and pig.....	16,913	.....	.....	4,607	.....
rolled.....	176,217	410,941	747,015	9,366,520	13,686,173
Lard, lard oil, and tallow.....	10,486,567	17,290,731	28,755,069	57,020,395	34,294,299
Leather.....	1,703,631	1,759,629	2,686,835	2,293,587	1,830,023
Live stock.....	65,103,756	67,254,680	152,199,358	226,892,011	270,713,390
Lumber and timber.....	568,989	680,425	605,755	970,290	2,230,800
Machinery and castings.....	838,195	1,211,656	6,329,665	6,233,630	586,301
Malt and malt liquors.....	1,166,124	439,871	1,953,342	2,687,191	2,443,500
Marble and cement.....	374,683	306,587	183,225	390,167	408,335
Nails and spikes.....	.....	25,884	172,900	331,634	348,504
Oil, coal and petroleum.....	448,860	13,262,674	28,513,591	140,908,276	196,487,725
other.....	.....	(with coal oil)	354,638	1,307,048	191,414
Paper and rags.....	2,453,070	2,573,737	1,028,455	1,124,873	2,675,358
Pot and pearl ashes.....	655,247	587,461	408,973	541,481	328,145
Powder.....	.....	.....	174,886	3,093,138	3,828,211
Salt meats.....	31,199,251	42,068,444	64,692,007	109,189,476	89,054,734
Soap and candles.....	1,404,535	969,218	2,221,232	4,488,747	3,107,535
Straw boards.....	.....	1,028,615	.....	273,020	553,894
Tar, pitch, and rosin.....	.....	25,255	30,000	202,875	2,466,170
Tobacco.....	4,192,776	8,259,413	46,463,895	49,615,202	57,301,006
Wines and liquors, not specified.....	.....	166,922	2,914,097	3,428,887	401,165
Whiskey and alcohol.....	11,990,226	25,364,584	34,200,619	33,712,244	28,353,141
Wool and woollen yarn.....	335,365	5,678,520	9,321,144	5,342,711	5,444,984
Miscellaneous.....	277,790	232,763	37,741	275,601	391,586
Total pounds.....	259,533,638	352,014,718	772,878,216	1,005,767,988	973,618,981
Total tons.....	129,767	176,007	386,439	502,884	486,810

2.—FROM WAY STATIONS TO PHILADELPHIA.

Articles.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Agricultural products, not specified.	1,234,150	2,927,484	2,210,179	251,145	7,646,984
Butter and eggs.....	4,650,307	5,541,536	5,135,324	7,164,552	3,824,604
Bark.....	1,495,595	5,732,257	2,825,858	1,688,044	1,532,937
Carriages and implements.....	91,569	124,483	517,489	316,275	335,885
Coal.....	218,853,843	244,562,139	220,310,372	305,102,941	367,932,987
Copper, tin, and lead.....	92,474	29,295	.....	41,263	980,851
Drugs and dyes.....	243,089	164,925	74,976	36,961	290,213
Dry goods, boots and shoes.....	2,131,001	1,296,847	827,380	966,079	840,752
Flour.....	39,396,464	49,718,700	51,077,947	45,477,686	65,324,579
Feathers and furs.....	33,665	6,443	6,258	27,233	9,679

Articles carried eastward on the Pennsylvania railroad—Continued.

2.—FROM WAY STATIONS TO PHILADELPHIA.

Articles.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Fertilizers	203, 700	286, 656	458, 598	277, 620	622, 507
Fruits, green and dried	257, 077	62, 017	166, 878	142, 665	5, 150, 782
Furniture	529, 771	602, 608	344, 001	439, 909	785, 737
Fresh meats and poultry	1, 244, 163	892, 093	651, 348	1, 422, 144	862, 263
Glass and earthenware	34, 468	15, 148	25, 266	22, 159	15, 674
Grain, all kinds	47, 441, 734	45, 037, 736	39, 425, 916	68, 160, 045	43, 299, 742
Grass and other seeds	1, 859, 331	2, 473, 039	1, 206, 505	2, 271, 139	2, 961, 873
Groceries, all kinds	377, 644	67, 042	216, 376	396, 414	11, 266, 845
Hardware	1, 075, 911	438, 091	393, 226	955, 696	1, 545, 370
Hemp and cordage	27, 638	27, 365	119, 616	27, 422	188, 863
Hides and hair	81, 044	146, 507	15, 427	33, 342	81, 892
Iron, blooms and pig	5, 172, 488	2, 736, 225	3, 614, 736	7, 477, 326	4, 380, 387
rolled	6, 861, 486	14, 483, 531	13, 009, 505	17, 432, 981	21, 288, 930
railroad	158, 596	5, 663, 807	5, 210, 450	.....	53, 458
machinery and castings	586, 617	675, 085	432, 661	1, 107, 146	1, 017, 856
Lard and tallow	341, 352	294, 049	491, 384	450, 411	405, 121
Leather	3, 451, 951	3, 572, 548	3, 269, 997	3, 055, 798	4, 077, 553
Live stock	33, 731, 504	26, 999, 143	25, 999, 770	35, 203, 327	36, 871, 940
Lumber and timber	57, 891, 445	60, 078, 974	44, 200, 390	68, 039, 656	97, 027, 154
Marble and cement	1, 962, 239	1, 142, 767	3, 315	56, 585	10, 556, 281
Malt and malt liquors	23, 254	63, 758	21, 535	168, 056	1, 993, 009
Marketing .....	.....	1, 794, 557	1, 373, 729	3, 301, 146	.....
Nails and spikes	1, 349, 639	3, 246, 958	856, 715	915, 062	1, 184, 359
Paper and rags	1, 670, 674	2, 179, 217	1, 351, 846	1, 417, 213	2, 180, 177
Powder .....	.....	.....	.....	523, 303	438, 127
Salt meats	195, 240	346, 548	111, 965	119, 786	1, 578, 896
Straw boards	141, 460	1, 657, 265	135, 450	348, 070	627, 170
Tobacco	813, 679	1, 303, 007	998, 016	2, 073, 988	3, 899, 757
Tar, pitch, and rosin .....	.....	.....	.....	181, 451	11, 178
Nickel ore	181, 800	173, 200	.....	.....	.....
Wines and liquors .....	.....	44, 603	34, 845	604, 514	1, 176, 716
Whiskey and alcohol	8, 137, 567	6, 215, 533	1, 967, 706	3, 932, 584	2, 936, 380
Wool and wool yarn	258, 618	294, 703	994, 876	529, 771	2, 230, 569
Miscellaneous	2, 509, 260	4, 004, 824	522, 607	72, 254	990, 819
Total pounds	446, 793, 507	497, 122, 713	430, 110, 438	582, 232, 162	710, 426, 856
Total tons	223, 397	248, 561	215, 055	291, 116	355, 213

3.—FROM PITTSBURG TO WAY STATIONS.

Articles.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Agricultural implements	666, 938	375, 029	211, 464
Agricultural products, not specified	1, 965, 307	427, 520	212, 614
Books, &c.	29, 561	21, 649	44, 800
Boots, shoes, and hats	41, 028	65, 966	28, 727
Butter and eggs	21, 474	21, 448	12, 503
Carriages	150, 935	62, 414	67, 530
Cedar-ware	129, 498	157, 112	236, 036
Coal oil, petroleum	1, 587, 979	6, 407, 311	4, 146, 609
Coffee	346, 767	124, 303	144, 465
Confectionery and foreign fruit	94, 062	69, 518	82, 043
Copper, tin, and lead	154, 388	156, 227	175, 212
Cotton	28, 100	274, 508	187, 778
Drugs, medicines, and dyes	455, 482	239, 904	119, 267
Dry goods	697, 184	689, 393	318, 960
Earthenware and China	167, 207	211, 984	121, 065
Feathers and furs	6, 567	11, 716	5, 573
Flour	6, 026, 740	6, 163, 337	5, 169, 674
Fresh meats and poultry	39, 993	23, 760	116, 757
Furniture	566, 484	698, 879	786, 536
Fruits, green and dry	338, 072	197, 776	948, 526
Glass and glassware	424, 742	449, 793	738, 076
Grain of all kinds	1, 428, 960	1, 883, 985	5, 701, 639
Grass and other seeds	39, 065	27, 374	241, 197
Groceries, except coffee	3, 087, 078	2, 589, 259	3, 704, 343
Hardware	565, 014	578, 451	2, 068, 541
Hemp and cordage	261, 285	31, 926	44, 776
Hides and hair	1, 079, 916	562, 901	1, 652, 284
Iron, pig and blooms	593, 026	708, 768	120, 486
rolled	2, 145, 058	3, 173, 328	3, 655, 890
railroad	9, 486, 083	6, 215, 300	11, 101, 072

Articles carried eastward on the Pennsylvania railroad—Continued.

3.—FROM PITTSBURG TO WAY STATIONS.

Articles.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Iron ore			2,947,912
Lard, lard oil, and tallow	178,666	332,887	815,282
Leather	37,494	98,119	47,798
Live stock	89,940,900	76,545,826	83,498,462
Lime and plaster	50,184	20,100	29,466
Lumber and timber	3,017,720	3,893,291	2,506,638
Machinery and castings	1,056,034	1,113,135	1,335,239
Malt and malt liquors	1,054,075	835,727	1,643,777
Marble and cement	343,606	234,327	930,492
Nails and spikes	1,037,463	851,262	1,166,823
Oil, not coal	67,393	18,739	23,009
Paper and rags	991,426	322,474	797,897
Pot, pearl, and soda ash	76,547	8,140	19,784
Powder			3,276,523
Salt	754,276	218,208	346,135
Salt meats and fish	2,567,907	3,044,513	2,877,908
Soap and candles	490,665	224,992	269,589
Tobacco	358,474	444,363	994,743
Wines and liquors, foreign	137,330	72,628	14,362
Whiskey and alcohol	4,775,373	6,303,586	8,566,799
Wool and woollen yarn	85,961	43,413	61,446
Miscellaneous	108,686	131,358	43,556
Total pounds	139,754,173	128,476,311	154,388,828
Total tons	69,877	64,238	77,194

Through tonnage eastward over the New York Central railroad.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Products of the forest	1,709	2,142	2,408	2,201	2,141	1,826
Products of animals	104,257	112,210	133,241	166,678	254,994	285,318
Vegetable food	114,032	101,288	133,988	223,179	287,231	241,036
Other agricultural products	1,818	8,171	5,668	15,054	20,959	35,541
Manufactures	3,733	3,817	6,628	14,683	17,497	13,910
Merchandise	361	1,458	2,837	2,808	5,536	22,062
Other articles	3,365	5,155	8,759	11,353	28,819	11,240
Total	229,275	234,241	293,529	435,956	616,177	610,933

Way tonnage eastward over the New York Central road.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Products of the forest	17,691	25,660	32,968	31,272	30,321	40,188
Products of animals	62,319	81,987	78,191	74,399	95,056	100,161
Vegetable food	182,517	128,171	190,456	206,679	175,106	146,577
Other agricultural products	11,856	15,273	24,635	23,525	17,416	26,774
Manufactures	27,684	34,710	44,870	40,815	45,914	33,629
Merchandise	9,573	12,234	18,691	16,698	23,348	28,309
Other articles	38,135	38,651	46,918	51,684	60,790	57,588
Total	349,775	336,686	436,729	445,072	447,951	433,326

Totals way and through.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Manufactures	31,417	38,527	51,498	55,498	63,411	47,539
Merchandise	9,934	13,692	21,528	19,506	28,884	50,371
All other classes	537,699	518,708	657,232	806,024	971,833	946,349
Aggregates	579,050	570,927	730,258	881,028	1,064,128	1,044,259

EASTWARD FREIGHT OVER THE ERIE CANAL.

Tons arriving at tide-water by way of the Erie canal, the produce of the western States or Canada.

Year.	Products of the forest.	Products of Agriculture.	Manu- factures.	Other articles.	Total.
1836.....	5,400	48,000	654	165	54,219
1837.....	7,637	47,546	471	601	56,255
1838.....	9,231	72,972	500	530	84,233
1839.....	28,644	91,369	801	857	121,671
1840.....	21,241	134,600	1,267	1,040	158,148
1841.....	45,398	173,437	3,702	1,639	224,176
1842.....	31,068	185,898	2,659	1,851	221,477
1843.....	36,775	214,655	2,077	2,869	256,376
1844.....	68,088	236,155	853	2,929	308,025
1845.....	91,235	206,422	2,565	4,320	304,551
1846.....	87,010	410,111	2,926	6,873	506,830
1847.....	117,323	683,138	5,508	6,871	812,840
1848.....	142,433	489,478	5,560	12,683	650,154
1849.....	214,259	535,538	6,146	12,716	768,659
1850.....	328,062	491,810	7,848	22,519	850,239
1851.....	368,752	687,694	14,471	15,375	1,086,292
1852.....	336,892	778,818	21,642	14,626	1,151,978
1853.....	444,080	727,655	23,355	18,600	1,213,690
1854.....	380,677	677,695	10,640	25,379	1,094,391
1855.....	348,215	709,653	10,239	24,769	1,092,876
1856.....	835,797	856,147	2,851	17,755	1,712,550
1857.....	436,604	548,374	10,078	24,942	1,019,998
1858.....	391,139	833,929	19,085	28,946	1,273,099
1859.....	550,405	420,897	8,598	54,863	1,034,763
1860.....	647,705	1,177,001	5,808	66,461	1,896,975
1861.....	325,230	1,761,932	18,248	53,015	2,158,425
1862.....	563,346	1,968,441	14,170	48,880	2,594,837

WAY FREIGHT EASTWARD OVER THE ERIE CANAL.

Tons arriving at tide-water, the produce of New York, by way of the Erie canal, including the contributions of the lateral canals.

Year.	Products of the forest.	Products of Agriculture.	Manu- factures.	Other articles.	Total.
1836.....	208,769	117,870	10,152	28,105	364,901
1837.....	174,207	98,172	7,879	51,193	331,251
1838.....	189,733	101,053	6,729	38,501	336,016
1839.....	157,075	63,713	5,885	37,914	264,596
1840.....	119,352	159,823	5,388	24,613	309,167
1841.....	192,121	92,483	9,076	14,663	308,344
1842.....	125,623	102,030	7,746	23,273	258,672
1843.....	202,810	124,313	21,465	30,381	378,969
1844.....	288,786	135,171	27,579	40,255	491,791
1845.....	328,955	224,032	40,619	61,433	655,039
1846.....	320,838	202,474	31,857	45,493	600,662
1847.....	328,652	192,224	20,937	76,596	618,412
1848.....	264,549	184,714	19,250	65,668	531,183
1849.....	227,847	200,471	18,399	51,348	498,068
1850.....	269,894	200,493	15,217	35,566	521,620
1851.....	183,593	168,433	15,401	54,958	422,385
1852.....	290,574	136,549	14,232	51,366	452,728
1853.....	391,224	168,017	20,045	58,462	637,741

Tons arriving at tide-water, the produce of New York, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Products of the forest.	Products of Agriculture.	Manu- factures.	Other articles.	Total.
1854.....	357,690	148,330	16,440	79,707	602,167
1855.....	220,865	43,624	22,320	41,030	327,839
1856.....	173,608	118,164	24,725	58,083	374,580
1857.....	66,824	68,381	13,747	48,249	197,201
1858.....	147,511	23,421	17,843	34,813	223,588
1859.....	226,450	84,107	14,920	85,917	311,394
1860.....	166,687	120,226	15,135	77,038	379,086
1861.....	104,094	109,791	7,516	69,783	291,184
1862.....	143,246	118,906	5,419	54,686	322,257

TRANSPORTATION EASTWARD ON THE GREAT LAKES.

The commerce of the great lakes might of itself be taken as the measure of the internal exchanges of the northern States east and west, adding to its quantities about half the freight of the Erie railroad, and the whole carried on the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio roads. But as the business of the Erie canal and the New York railroads is somewhat more definitely stated, and as nearly all the produce and merchandise moved on the lakes goes finally over one or the other of these lines, the calculations of lake commerce which here follow are regarded as duplications of the quantities and values previously given. It will be seen that they sustain the aggregates first taken, and furnish evidence that cannot reasonably be doubted that these exchanges between the east and the west constitute the most gigantic system of internal commerce the world has known.

The shipping employed on the great lakes has had various alternations of fortune, being sometimes highly profitable, and therefore stimulated to great development in both sailing and steam vessels. It first began to be conspicuous in 1833, and rose rapidly in the five years succeeding to 50,000 tons. In 1843 an increase again began, which, with but one or two partial reverses, as in 1857, has continued to the present time. An immense and highly profitable business has been done by lake shipping in the carriage of grain and flour during the last four years, beginning with the fall trade of 1860, the consequence of which was a great increase of building in all classes of vessels adapted to the trade. The following table shows the high prices paid for freight on wheat from Milwaukie and Chicago to Buffalo during the months of navigation from 1859 to 1863. It is taken from the report of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukie for 1863.

Table showing the monthly range of freights on wheat to Buffalo, in cents per bushel.

Months.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
April.....			6 a 8	10 a 8	9 a 7
May.....			6½ a 10	10 a 5	8 a 9
June.....			7½ a 5½	5½ a 10	10½ a 8
July.....			6½ a 4	8½ a 10	7 a 4
August.....			5 a 13	5 a 9	4 a 6
September.....	4 a 7	17 a 14	11 a 15	14 a 8	6 a 7
October.....	7½ a 6½	13 a 20	15½ a 24	8 a 17	6½ a 12½
November.....	10 a 6	12½ a 10	14½ a 20	14 a 15	9½ a 8

These prices are much above the average in previous years, and they have developed the lake shipping to an unprecedented extent. The following table is the official record of tonnage existing at all the ports of the lakes and St. Lawrence river at the close of each year from 1830 forward:

TONNAGE OF VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES, OF ALL CLASSES, EMPLOYED
IN THE LAKE TRADE.

*The annual totals of registered and enrolled tonnage at all the lake ports,
officially reported to the Treasury Department.*

	Tons.		Tons.
1830	7,728	1847	134,659
1831	8,879	1848	160,250
1832	12,738	1849	177,077
1833	15,226	1850	186,790
1834	19,044	1851	200,507
1835	29,709	1852	221,235
1836	32,000	1853	251,492
1837	37,480	1854	286,564
1838	49,159	1855	339,193
1839	46,935	1856	369,950
1840	48,262	1857	398,709
1841	54,569	1858	395,140
1842	58,808	1859	422,381
1843	66,938	1860	450,726
1844	73,124	1861	475,678
1845	86,071	1862	547,165
1846	101,545	1863	611,398

The tonnage here recorded includes all descriptions of enrolled tonnage in river and canal trade, and it therefore exceeds the amount actually employed in east and west transportation. There is also a small abatement to be made on account of the character of the official record, the law requiring the name and tonnage of each vessel to be retained until official notice of its loss or transfer is received. On this account perhaps fifty thousand tons is of vessels lost or transferred to other districts, the exchange of papers in regard to which is incomplete.

Perhaps the best record of the vessels and tonnage actually employed in this trade is that made up by the western Boards of Trade, great care being taken to perfect this record at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Oswego. The Chicago Board of Trade make the following report of both American and Canadian shipping in the lake trade in their report for 1862:

Table showing the number, class, tonnage, and valuation of vessels, American and Canadian, engaged in the commerce of the lakes, 1858 to 1862.

Class.	AMERICAN.			CANADIAN.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Valuation.	No.	Tonnage.	Valuation.
1858—Steamers.....	72	48,031	.....	67	24,784	.....
Propellers.....	113	56,994	.....	14	4,197	.....
Tugs.....	69	6,366	.....	5	415	.....
Barks and brigs.....	129	42,592	.....	37	10,793	.....
Schooners.....	830	177,170	.....	212	32,959	.....
Total.....	1,213	331,153	.....	335	73,148	.....
1859—Steamers.....	68	46,240	\$1,779,900	54	21,402	\$989,200
Propellers.....	118	55,657	2,217,100	16	4,127	140,500
Tugs.....	72	7,779	456,500	17	2,921	184,800
Barks.....	32	9,666	482,800	15	5,720	134,000
Brigs.....	64	30,452	456,000	14	3,295	78,400
Schooners.....	833	173,362	4,378,900	197	32,198	778,300
Total.....	1,198	323,156	9,811,200	313	69,663	2,305,200
1860—Steamers.....	75	47,333	2,439,840	77	25,939	1,499,680
Propellers.....	190	57,210	3,250,390	27	7,289	407,290
Barks.....	44	17,929	584,540	23	7,882	246,480
Brigs.....	76	21,505	484,250	16	3,815	94,380
Schooners.....	831	172,526	5,233,085	217	31,792	898,560
Total.....	1,216	316,503	11,992,105	360	76,717	3,146,390
1861—Steamers.....	65	42,683	1,489,800	63	21,107	1,019,200
Propellers.....	107	50,018	2,123,000	15	4,562	176,000
Tugs.....	91	9,155	565,700	22	4,842	202,300
Barks.....	48	19,616	469,000	19	7,153	188,500
Brigs.....	75	22,124	435,900	15	4,223	101,000
Schooners.....	843	180,357	4,525,000	222	33,771	822,300
Total.....	1,229	323,953	9,608,400	356	75,658	2,509,300
1862—Steamers.....	66	43,683	1,403,800	64	28,104	1,020,200
Propellers.....	122	52,932	2,344,800	16	5,154	181,000
Tugs.....	132	17,280	922,200	22	8,482	202,300
Barks.....	60	26,555	786,800	22	7,871	224,500
Brigs.....	75	22,124	466,700	14	4,223	107,000
Schooners.....	908	199,423	5,439,800	229	35,062	872,500
Total.....	1,363	361,997	11,364,100	367	88,896	2,607,500

At Buffalo the report of E. P. Dorr, secretary of the Board of Lake Underwriters for 1862, shows the following numbers, tonnage, classes, and value of vessels engaged in the lake trade :

Comparative statement of the tonnage of the northwestern lakes and the river St. Lawrence on the first day of January, 1862 and 1863.

Class of vessels.	1862.			1863.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.
Steamers	147	64,669	\$2,668,900	143	53,622	\$2,190,300
Propellers	203	60,951	2,814,900	254	70,253	3,573,300
Barks	62	25,118	621,800	74	33,203	982,900
Brigs	86	25,871	501,100	85	24,831	526,200
Schooners	989	204,900	5,248,900	1,068	227,831	5,955,550
Sloops	15	2,800	11,850	16	667	12,770
Barges				3	3,719	17,000
Totals	1,502	383,309	11,862,450	1,643	413,026	13,257,020

The following are the numbers and tonnage of each class owned and registered in the district of Buffalo :

Class of vessels.	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers	12	10,198	13	10,266	9	7,598	8	5,753
Propellers	49	29,046	57	33,255	48	28,565	57	34,556
Tugs	30	2,810	32	2,774	36	2,613	66	4,760
Barks	8	4,045	10	4,834	9	4,261	18	7,674
Brigs	17	5,611	18	5,555	19	5,663	15	5,090
Schooners	133	34,668	135	33,475	118	29,454	134	34,334
Sloops, &c.							9	3,438
Scows								330
Barges								216
Totals	249	86,378	265	90,159	239	78,055	307	96,156

The following is the increase of the lake marine in 1862, distinguishing American and Canadian vessels, as reported by the same authority :

Class of vessels.	UNITED STATES VESSELS BUILDING.			CANADIAN VESSELS BUILDING.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.
Steamers	3	1,114	\$83,550	2	970	\$72,750
Propellers	5	3,815	276,125	6	1,960	147,000
Propeller tugs	8	1,194	89,550			
Barks	2	1,037	46,665	6	2,690	121,050
Schooners	38	15,546	654,570	10	3,100	139,500
Barges				19	6,600	198,000
Totals	56	21,706	1,150,455	43	15,320	678,800

SUMMARY.

	Aggregate tonnage.
5 steamboats.....	2,084
11 propellers.....	3,775
8 steam tugs.....	1,194
8 barks.....	3,727
48 schooners.....	17,646
19 barges.....	6,600
—	—
99 vessels building—total tonnage.....	37,026
==	==

The Milwaukie Chamber of Commerce reports, as engaged in the trade of that port alone, the following number and tonnage of vessels in 1862 and 1863:

Class of vessels.	1862.		1863.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers.....	7	2,546	8	5,353
Propellers.....			69	38,541
Barks.....	8	3,487	70	28,883
Brigs.....	8	2,481	20	6,225
Schooners.....	107	19,330	405	81,769

No explanation is given of the sudden and great increase in propellers and schooners in 1863 over 1862, but it is probably due to the connecting of lines regularly at Milwaukie in 1863 which did not previously connect there. The names of several propeller lines of recent establishment are given in the report, however, the eastern connections of which indicate the destination of their freight.

1. The People's Line and Western Transportation Co.: Twelve propellers to Buffalo, Erie railroad and Erie canal.

2. The New York Central Line: Ten propellers to Buffalo, New York Central road and Erie canal.

3. The Grand Trunk Line: Eight propellers to Sarnia, Canada, Grand Trunk railroad.

4. Evans's Line: Seven propellers to Buffalo, New York Central and Erie canal.

5. Northern Transportation Citizens' Line: Eight propellers to Oswego and New York canals.

6. Great Western Railway Line: Seven propellers to Sarnia, Canada, Great Western railroad.

7. Detroit and Milwaukie Railroad Line: Two steamships to Grand Haven, Michigan.

8. Montreal Propeller Line: Five propellers weekly, to Montreal, Canada.

It will be observed that three of these lines are to Canada, and that two, having 15 propellers, connect with railroads of Canada at Port Sarnia, nearly opposite Detroit. This is the point in Canada at which the large quantities of western produce enter in transit to eastern markets of the United States. Though appearing in the statistics as exports to Canada, they are not such in fact, merely taking that as a shorter route at certain seasons to the markets of the Atlantic seaboard.

The Detroit statistics compare 1857 with 1860 and 1862, as follow :

Class of vessels.	1857.			1860.			1862.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.
Sail vessels	849	225,419	\$7,599,700	581	173,736	\$4,352,600	851	355,101	\$8,356,470
Steam propellers.	117	59,891	2,959,500	77	43,390	1,690,900	120	65,458	3,228,500
Total.....	966	285,310	10,559,200	658	217,126	6,043,500	971	420,559	11,584,970

This statement shows a greater decline in 1858 to 1860 than is apparent from other evidence, but it also shows the decline to have been more than recovered in 1862. While the commerce of the lakes was undoubtedly much depressed in 1858 and 1859, the subsequent high prices of freight, and the vast amount of produce forwarded, restored it to the fullest proportions that could have been anticipated under any circumstances.

The Chicago statement copied above shows that 1,730 vessels, with an aggregate capacity of 450,893 tons, were engaged in lake commerce of a general character, east and west, in 1862, of which one-fifth was Canadian, or foreign. Undoubtedly the business of 1863 was enlarged by 50,000 tons in addition, making 500,000 tons as the capacity for that year. We have now to obtain an approximate estimate of the produce and merchandise actually moved by this large fleet. Unfortunately the tonnage reported as entered and cleared at the several ports is an imperfect guide to the business in consequence of the absence of discrimination between vessels entering with passengers and in ballast from those arriving with cargoes. At Detroit, Buffalo, and several other ports, an immense tonnage arrival is reported which is merely ferry and passenger transit, having very little significance in the carriage of merchandise either between domestic ports, or between the United States and Canada.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND PRODUCE SENT EASTWARD FROM THE LAKE CITIES AND PORTS.

Chicago is the chief exporting city of the lakes in most agricultural staples, though Milwaukee at present exceeds it in the amount of wheat shipped eastward. The business of Chicago is enormous in a great number of articles, of provisions as well as of grain, and its commercial reports have for many years been clear and accurate as to all the conditions of its trade, the receipts and exports by all lines of transportation. The following is a statement of the flour and grain forwarded in detail for 1862, and the totals for nine years, as given in the Board of Trade report of that city for 1862 :

Flour and grain forwarded to all points from Chicago in 1862.

Forwarded—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
To Buffalo, by lake	648,345	7,535,396	21,948,967	2,119,950	587,741	226,831
Oswego, by lake	1,208	2,613,784	1,411,747	115,025	58,650	38,550
Ogdensburg, by lake	64,869	75,600	531,644	.....	600	525
Ontonagon, by lake	6,858	.....	8,310	38,550	.....	.....
Cleveland, by lake .....	.....	9,800	45,925	.....	.....	.....
Cape Vincent, by lake .....	.....	102,500	199,118	.....	.....	.....
Saginaw, by lake .....	.....	3,500	8,098	2,050	.....	.....
Other United States ports, by lake	4,294	27,114	185,960	37,948	1,000	3,625
Collingwood, Canada, by lake	199,753	83,200	498,687	36,329	48,169	9,044
Port Colborne, Canada, by lake	953	508,050	1,984,860	35,450	46,900	59,625
Kingston, Canada, by lake	14,634	1,415,650	1,764,010	800	59,050	.....
Toronto, Canada, by lake .....	.....	.....	291,697	50,311	18,825	.....
Montreal, Canada, by lake	6,876	63,425	88,000	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia, Canada, by lake	28,466	351,146	640,679	.....	13,778	1,475
Goderich, Canada, by lake	168,938	562,678	683,278	34,362	4,412	1,775
Wellington Square, Canada, by lake .....	.....	9,150	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Catherine's, Canada, by lake .....	.....	85,925	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott, Canada, by lake	358	16,550	39,250	.....	6,500	.....
Windsor, Canada, by lake .....	.....	2,650	8,050	.....	3,025	.....
Belleville, Canada, by lake	566	.....	7,150	.....	.....	.....
By Illinois and Michigan canal	690	.....	.....	238,749	.....	347
Chicago and Rock Island railroad	857	.....	.....	1,750	.....	4,165
Illinois Central railroad	3,772	5,892	.....	34,272	9,630	15,931
Chicago, Belvidere, and Quincy railroad	138	1,426	.....	.....	.....	5,943
Chicago and northwestern railroad	456	.....	47,542	.....	.....	.....
Chicago and Alton railroad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,494
Chicago and Milwaukee railroad	3,172	45,062	31,229	9,399	.....	13,573
Michigan Southern railroad	285,034	87,836	32,075	113,759	5,049	4,986
Michigan Central railroad	174,354	159,933	31,187	109,922	4,167	36,985
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne, and Chicago railroad	213,573	42,444	61,900	133,770	3,300	49,689
Total forwarded	1,739,849	13,808,898	29,452,610	3,112,366	871,796	532,195

In this table seven lines leading inland or northward along the lake shore are included, which together took 9,085 barrels of flour, 52,380 bushels wheat, and 465,000 bushels of other grains. These quantities are so small that they will not practically reduce the following aggregates for nine years, in which they cannot be distinguished.

Total quantities of flour and grain forwarded to eastern markets from Chicago for nine years.

Forwarded—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1854	111,627	2,306,925	6,626,054	3,229,987	.....	147,811
1855	163,419	6,298,155	7,517,625	1,888,538	.....	92,011
1856	216,389	8,364,420	11,129,668	1,014,637	.....	19,051
1857	259,648	9,846,052	6,814,615	506,778	.....	17,993
1858	470,402	8,850,257	7,726,264	1,519,069	7,569	132,020
1859	686,351	7,166,698	4,349,360	1,185,703	134,404	486,218
1860	698,132	12,402,197	13,700,113	1,091,698	156,642	267,449
1861	1,603,920	15,835,953	24,372,725	1,633,237	393,813	226,534
1862	1,739,849	13,808,898	29,452,610	3,112,366	871,796	532,195

The destination of this movement is very largely to Canada, Collingwood, Goderich, Sarnia, Kingston, Port Colborne, Montreal and Toronto being the points. The quantities so sent in 1862 were: flour, 420,544 barrels; wheat, 3,098,424 bushels; corn, 6,005,661 bushels; oats, 157,252 bushels; rye, 200,659 bushels; barley, 71,919 bushels. These were nearly one-fourth the total quantities sent eastward, except in oats and barley.

The quantity of flour sent eastward by railroad is very great, amounting to

672,961 barrels, or more than one-third of the whole. Of this a portion probably took the lake again at Detroit or Toledo, one-half or more being carried entirely through by railroad.

The shipments or transportation of other articles from Chicago eastward is somewhat difficult of calculation, lake and railroad carriage being to a great extent blended in the statements. The trade in provisions outward is largely increasing, particularly in fresh pork products. The Board of Trade report for 1862 says: "The progress made in pork-packing in Chicago during the past two years is without a parallel in the history of any other city in the United States. During the past two seasons a large proportion of the hogs cut have been made up into English middles, for the Liverpool and London markets. In the early part of this season nearly every packing house in the city was engaged in this branch of the business. The favor with which Chicago brands have been received in the leading markets of England warrants us in the belief that the trade will be one of permanence."

From this statement it may be reasonably inferred that the statement following of hogs, cattle, and cut meats forwarded is mainly to eastern markets, whether by railroad or by lake.

Cattle, hogs, meats, whiskey, wool, lead, &c., sent from Chicago, 1862.

	Cattle.	Hogs, live.	Hogs, dressed.	Beef.	Pork.	Cut meats.	Lard.
				<i>Bbls.</i>	<i>Bbls.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
By lake	735	449	.....	22,345	108,735	225,000	34,120
Chicago and Milwaukee railroad.....	1,338	2,190	51	.....	.....	47,642	20,081
Michigan Southern railroad	30,637	141,617	11,481	29,598	42,498	24,586,533	21,669,941
Michigan Central railroad.....	23,837	97,688	24,446	86,238	29,431	22,522,794	20,112,178
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago railroad	52,757	204,481	8,631	11,657	11,885	24,458,828	12,610,184
Total.....	109,304	446,425	44,609	149,838	192,549	71,840,797	54,476,423

Cattle, hogs, meats, whiskey, wool, lead, &c., sent from Chicago, 1862—Continued.

	Tallow.	Hides.	High wines or whiskey.	Wool.	Lead.	Seeds.
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Bbls.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
By lake	365,000	4,851,920	17,551	132,480	1,378,000	1,459,875
Chicago and Milwaukee railroad.....	32,000	142,550	11,915	.....	67,151	49,160
Michigan Southern railroad.....	2,439,923	2,898,751	12,907	371,603	846,111	948,764
Michigan Central railroad.....	4,657,753	2,258,153	27,964	660,374	.....	2,349,061
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago railroad	965,855	5,061,255	14,747	918,627	3,880,486	1,133,566
Total.....	8,460,531	15,212,629	85,084	2,083,084	6,171,748	5,990,426

The preponderance of railroad carriage in these articles is very great; barrelled pork, beef, whiskey, hides, wool, and lead being largely carried by lake, and pork only in excess over the carriage by railroads.

A rough estimate of values may be affixed to these quantities deduced from the prices current reported in Chicago in 1862, but the conditions are subject to so much change that it will be but a rough estimate.

Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Flour.....bbls.	1,730,800	\$5 00	\$8,654,000
Wheat.....bush.	13,756,000	95	13,068,200
Corn.....do..	29,000,000	32	9,280,000
Oats.....do..	3,000,000	32	960,000
Rye.....do..	870,000	50	435,000
Barley.....do..	500,000	75	375,000
Cattle.....No.	109,304	30 00	3,279,120
Hogs, live.....No.	446,425	7 50	3,248,188
Hogs, dressed.....No.	44,609	8 00	356,872
Beef.....bbls.	149,838	12 00	1,758,056
Pork.....do..	192,549	10 00	1,925,490
Cut meats.....lbs.	71,840,797	6	4,310,448
Lard.....do..	54,476,423	8	4,358,114
Tallow.....do..	8,460,531	9	761,446
Hides.....do..	15,212,629	14	2,129,768
Whiskey.....bbls.	85,084	12 50	1,063,550
Wool.....lbs.	2,083,084	50	1,041,542
Lead.....do..	6,171,748	6	570,305
Seeds.....do..	5,990,426	8	479,234
Total estimated value.....			57,854,334

PRODUCE SENT EASTWARD FROM MILWAUKIE.

The produce sent from Milwaukie is next to that of Chicago in amount and value. The following are the shipments eastward, nearly all by lake throughout, though a part crossing Michigan by railroad in 1861, 1862, and 1863, for ten years, to 1863 inclusive:

Exports of flour and grain from Milwaukie.

Year.	Flour.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Barley.	Rye.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bush ls.</i>
1854.....	145,032	1,809,452	404,999	164,900	331,339	113,443
1855.....	181,568	2,641,746	13,833	112,132	63,379	20,030
1856.....	188,455	2,761,979	5,443	218	10,398	.....
1857.....	228,442	2,581,311	2,775	472	800	.....
1858.....	298,688	3,994,213	562,067	43,958	63,178	5,378
1859.....	282,956	4,732,957	299,002	41,364	53,216	11,577
1860.....	457,343	7,568,608	64,682	37,204	28,056	9,735
1861.....	674,474	13,300,495	1,200	1,485	5,220	29,810
1862.....	711,405	14,915,680	79,094	9,489	44,800	126,301
1863.....	603,526	12,837,620	831,600	88,989	133,449	84,047

The exports of flour and grain from all the lake ports in 1863 were as follows:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Barley.	Rye.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Racine.....	12,457	747,898	2,148	69,085	.....	.....
Kenosha.....	.....	122,470	5,210	.....	13,790	400
Sheboygan.....	19,011	255,436	9,701	.....	560	.....
Port Washington.....	4,164	76,880	3,443	50	4,109	2,560
Green Bay.....	140,397	586,805	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukie.....	603,526	12,837,620	831,690	88,989	133,447	84,047
Chicago.....	1,536,691	10,389,381	5,564,650	25,674,082	668,735	835,133
Total in 1863.....	2,301,664	24,751,673	6,416,842	25,832,206	816,133	919,712

The shipment of provisions eastward from Milwaukie in 1862 was large :

Beef, 33,174 barrels, 3,217 tierces, equal to.....	7, 599, 900 pounds.
Pork, 56,434 barrels, equal to.....	11, 286, 800 pounds.
Bacon, 12,665 boxes, equal to.....	5, 382, 625 pounds.
Lard, 20,897 barrels and kegs, equal to.....	5, 177, 593 pounds.
Tallow, 4,750 barrels, equal to.....	1, 106, 750 pounds.

Other produce shipments were :

Butter, 1,068,967 pounds, value.....	\$138, 965
Wool, 1,314,210 pounds, value.....	657, 105
Hides, No. 32,941, value.....	98, 823
Seeds, 8,684 pounds, value.....	26, 052
Whiskey, estimated 20,000 barrels, value.....	180, 000

The value of the produce of all classes shipped at Milwaukie is approximately as follows, for 1862 :

Flour.....	\$3, 557, 020
Wheat.....	14, 169, 896
Other grains.....	126, 278
Beef.....	436, 692
Pork.....	564, 340
Bacon.....	322, 958
Lard.....	414, 207
Tallow.....	95, 000
Butter, wool, &c.....	1, 000, 945
Total.....	20, 787, 336

To which may be added, for grain and flour shipped from Racine, Kenosha, Sheboygan, and Green Bay, \$2,590,685, giving an aggregate approximately as follows :

Chicago.....	\$57, 854, 333
Milwaukie.....	20, 787, 336
Other ports of Lake Michigan.....	2, 590, 685
Total value.....	81, 232, 354

Eastward freights on the Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien and the Milwaukie and La Crosse railways in 1863.

Articles.		Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien.	Milwaukie and La Crosse.
Flour.....	barrels.	106, 201	235, 623
Wheat.....	bushels.	4, 502, 197	5, 764, 325
Rye.....	bushels.	85, 943	41, 041
Barley.....	bushels.	132, 877	118, 157
Oats.....	bushels.	786, 216	103, 500
Corn.....	bushels.	106, 638	3, 336
Beans.....	bushels.	11, 275	2, 513
Grass seeds.....	bushels.	8, 344	350
Live hogs.....	No.	55, 027	5, 993
Dressed hogs.....	pounds.	19, 780, 205	9, 407, 769
Cattle.....	No.	22, 112	4, 325
Eggs.....	pounds.	277, 418	172, 171

Eastward freights, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien.	Milwaukie and La Crosse.
Butter pounds.	1,300,580	563,084
Lard pounds.	1,774,824	12,015
Tallow pounds.	216,604	117,948
Wool pounds.	440,691	280,980
Hides pounds.	1,722,529	2,308,826
Potatoes bushels.		27,623
Pork and beef barrels.		1,045
Farm products, not specified pounds.		300,573
Horses No.		1,193
Barrels, empty No.		9,432
Staves pieces.		436,300
Lumber feet.		2,651,192
Pig iron pounds.		3,450,165
Ice tons.		560
Agricultural implements pounds.		251,914
Shingles bunches.		5,993
Stave bolts cords.		150
Merchandise pounds.		2,770,496
Machinery pounds.		119,080
Miscellaneous pounds.		8,054,684

Westward freight over the Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien and the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads in 1863.

Articles.	Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien.	Milwaukie and St. Paul.
Merchandise pounds.	47,101,026	76,508,426
Machinery pounds.	397,957	982,691
Agricultural implements pounds.	3,598,650	2,191,156
Miscellaneous pounds.	9,706,468	9,059,137
Lumber feet.	9,056,673	5,679,050
Shingles No.	5,981,250	3,333
Lathes feet.	976,745	182,080
Hoops No.	16,371	190,006
Staves pieces.	349,942	386,000
Hides pounds.		215
Coal tons.	5,328	2,958
Pig iron tons.	80	278
Bark pounds.		80,000
Bricks M.	780	219
Stone tons.		18
Salt barrels.	55,107	45,282
Cement barrels.	3,099	4,492
High wines barrels.	2,054	8,093
Flour barrels.	724	1,425
Wheat bushels.		1,969
Barrels, empty No.	14,486	9,288
Horses, cattle, and sheep No.	7,317	10,112
Pork and beef barrels.		2,043
Corn bushels.		3,650
Wool pounds.		15,308
Farm products, not specified pounds.		1,034,718

There are various minor products of the vicinity of Lake Michigan which constituted items of noticeable value in these exports—in the Milwaukee trade reports cranberries, beans, eggs, staves, shingles, brick, &c.—but their aggregate value is small. At ports of the lake further northward there are furs, fish, lumber and wood in large amount. The fisheries of the straits are extensive and profitable, and though great quantities are now sent west, for consumption in Illinois, Wisconsin, and the vicinity, there is a more considerable portion going eastward to all parts of the lake district. From all miscellaneous sources, however, not more than two or three millions of dollars in value would be added to the outward or eastward trade of the Lake Michigan district.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR TRADE.

The next important accession to the lake trade going eastward is the export trade of Lake Superior, mainly the product of its copper and iron mines. The following statement of the superintendent of the ship canal at the Falls of the Sault Ste. Marie shows the transit of vessels through that canal monthly for 1862:

Months.	SCHOONERS.		PROPELLERS.		STEAMERS.		TOTAL.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Tons.
In April.....			1	744	1	786	1,530
May.....	28	6,856	20	10,698	28	19,991	37,345
June.....	146	49,336	18	9,834	27	18,812	77,982
July.....	100	29,093	18	9,960	25	17,686	56,739
August.....	135	42,608	21	11,677	24	17,537	71,820
September.....	100	32,850	22	10,849	29	20,109	63,808
October.....	29	8,742	14	7,549	23	16,198	32,489
November.....	5	1,310	7	3,813	17	12,776	17,899
Total.....	543	175,595	121	65,124	174	124,833	359,612

The character of this trade is such that this movement would necessarily represent an equal number of vessels and amount of tonnage each way, as all vessels that go up return again the same season unless lost. The eastward movement of the year 1862 would therefore be:

271 schooners.....	tons..	82,797
60 propellers.....	tons..	32,561
87 steamers.....	tons..	62,416
Or 418 vessels of all classes.....	tons..	177,774

The shipments outward for 1862 were estimated by the same authority to be 150,000 tons of iron and iron ore, and 9,300 tons of pure or native copper, valued together at \$12,000,000. Very little else was shipped outward—a few furs, copper ore from the Canadian side, and minor articles. The inward or westward shipments of merchandise, machinery for working mines, supplies to miners, &c., are estimated to have been of the value of \$10,000,000 for the same year.

The following statement of the production and shipment of copper from the opening of the mines in 1845 will show the development already attained:

Aggregate shipments of copper from Lake Superior from 1845 to 1862.

		Value.
Shipments in 1845.....	pounds.. 1,300	\$290
1846.....	tons.. 29	2,619
1847.....	tons.. 239	107,550
1848.....	tons.. 516	206,400
1849.....	tons.. 750	301,200
1850.....	tons.. 640	266,000
1851.....	tons.. 872	348,800
1852.....	tons.. 887	300,450
1853.....	tons.. 1,452	508,200
1854.....	tons.. 2,300	805,000
1855.....	tons.. 3,196	1,437,000
1856.....	tons.. 5,726	2,400,100
1857.....	tons.. 5,759	2,015,650
1858.....	tons.. 5,896	1,610,000
1859.....	tons.. 6,041	1,932,000
1860.....	tons.. 8,614	2,520,000
1861.....	tons.. 10,347	3,180,000
1862.....	tons.. 10,000*	4,000,000

Shipments of the copper districts—four years.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Keweenaw district.....	1,910.3	1,910.8	2,151.9	2,726.8*
Portage lake.....	1,533.1	3,064.6	4,708.6	4,288.9*
Ontonagon.....	2,597.6	3,610.7	3,476.7	2,706.1
Carp lake.....		20.5		7.1
Sundry mines.....		7.6		

The production of iron and the export of iron ore in the Lake Superior region were as follows:

	Tons ore.	Tons pig.	Value.
1855.....	1,445	.....	\$14,470
1856.....	11,597	.....	92,776
1857.....	26,184	.....	209,472
1858.....	31,035	1,627	249,269
1859.....	65,679	7,258	575,521
1860.....	116,998	5,660	736,490
1861.....	45,430	7,970	410,460
1862.....	115,721	8,590	984,976

The destination of the copper shipped is to Buffalo and eastward, but the iron and iron ore go in part to Cleveland and Pittsburg. Copper is also smelted at Pittsburg to some extent. A very large trade with Lake Superior is conducted at Cleveland, at which point many of these products are first received.

THE LAKE FISHERIES.

The lake fisheries are described in the Buffalo trade report as being located and successful at a great number of points:

"In the Sandusky bay, in the Maumee bay and Maumee river, in the Monroe bay, in the Detroit river, in the St. Clair river and rapids, in Lake Huron from Huron to Point aux Barque, in the Au Sable river, in Thunder bay above Au Sable river, including Sugar island, in Saginaw bay and river, in Tawas bay, between Thunder bay and Mackinac,

* Estimated.

including Hammond's bay, in and about Mackinac at Beaver island and its surroundings, between the De Tour and the Sault, along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, in Green bay in Wisconsin and Michigan, at Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, in Superior's numerous bays and inlets, are found the principal fishing grounds of the lakes, and the annual catch ranges from sixty to one hundred thousand barrels, valued at four to six hundred thousand dollars. The lake fisheries are only second to the cod fisheries off the Atlantic coast, from Cape Cod bay to Cape Breton, and are a source of very considerable wealth."

The receipts of fish at Buffalo only are fully stated, and the decline apparent in the proceeds of the fisheries received there results from the increased demand for them in the western States generally, and their wider distribution.

Lake imports of fish at Buffalo.

Years.	Barrels.	Years.	Barrels.
1854.....	11,752	1859.....	13,391
1855.....	7,241	1860.....	26,655
1856.....	6,250	1861.....	8,313
1857.....	5,290	1862.....	8,647
1858.....	4,203		

TRADE OF LAKE ERIE EASTWARD

Toledo.

Toledo has within a few years become a point of very extensive shipment of grain and produce eastward. The country adjacent to it, and westward to Lake Michigan, is extremely productive, sending a large annual surplus to distant markets, and the Michigan Southern railroad brings large quantities of flour from Chicago to take water transportation further eastward. In five years, closing with 1862, this road delivered the following extraordinarily large quantities of flour, grain, and other produce, at Toledo:

Articles.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour barrels.	253,158	379,610	394,542	752,309	882,576
Wheat bushels.	940,393	1,024,026	1,949,893	2,450,320	2,850,694
Corn do....	266,229	190,219	831,372	200,440	258,300
Oats, barley, and rye..	132,630	83,006	179,625	22,925	187,345
Pork barrels.	51,212	80,279	62,880	91,738	55,813
Beef do....			47,185	17,829	32,225
Cattle number.	1,552	1,253	1,641	2,281	1,803
Hogs, live do....	1,552	962	1,397	1,482	3,006
Hogs, dressed pounds.	3,277,415	4,728,175	3,714,567	5,515,077	6,345,224
Pork, boxes do....					17,506,593

It will be seen that the new product of cut pork for European markets appears largely in 1862, evidently in greater part from Chicago.

The Dayton and Michigan railroad, leading from the southwest, in western Ohio, also brought a large amount of produce in 1862:

Flour.....barrels..	158,257	Beef.....barrels..	4,662
Wheat.....bushels..	1,277,006	Pork in boxes....pounds..	5,972,836
Corn.....bushels..	98,422	Dressed hogs.....pounds..	529,081
Pork.....barrels..	21,639		

The Toledo and Wabash railroad brought from central Indiana:

Flour.....barrels..	247,389	Pork.....barrels..	60,978
Wheat.....bushels..	2,565,958	Beef.....barrels..	33,124
Corn.....bushels..	2,678,327	Dressed hogs.....pounds..	4,302,078
Oats and rye.....bushels..	66,239	Cut pork.....pounds..	1,549,267

The Wabash and Erie and Miami and Erie canals delivered at Toledo in 1862:

Flour.....barrels..	217,860	Pork.....barrels..	28,898
Wheat.....bushels..	3,007,204	Beef.....barrels..	3,469
Corn.....bushels..	738,863	Whiskey.....barrels..	21,906
Oats and rye.....bushels..	5,621	Bacon.....pounds..	2,431,371

Together these lines sum a large aggregate of receipts at Toledo, of which only a small portion has before been noted as leaving Chicago eastward by the Michigan Southern railroad. The total quantities received are:

Flour.....barrels..	1,585,325	Whiskey.....barrels..	157,115
Wheat.....bushels..	9,827,629	Hides.....pounds..	6,300,000
Corn.....bushels..	3,813,709	Hogs.....number..	327,680
Pork.....barrels..	167,328	Cattle.....number..	74,840
Beef.....barrels..	73,480	Sheep.....number..	17,400
Lard.....pounds..	125,800	Cloverseed.....bushels..	60,540
Pork in boxes, and bacon, lbs	27,450,067	Dressed hogs.....pounds..	11,176,383

The following is a summary of the receipts of flour and grain at Toledo for three years:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour.....barrels..	807,768	1,406,676	1,585,325
Wheat.....bushels..	5,341,190	6,277,407	9,827,629
Corn.....bushels..	5,386,951	5,312,038	3,813,709
Oats.....bushels..	129,689	41,428	234,759
Barley.....bushels..	115,992	12,064	63,038
Rye.....bushels..	37,787	31,193	44,368
Total grain.....	11,011,609	11,674,130	13,983,593

The lines of shipment eastward from Toledo are two propeller lines of six to ten vessels each, one connecting with the New York central railroad at Buffalo, and one with the Erie railroad at Dunkirk. There are also vessels running to Oswego, Ogdensburg, Port Colburne, Canada, and other points. The Cleveland and Toledo railroad takes a large amount of flour on the south shore of the lake to Cleveland.

Table showing the shipments of flour, wheat, and corn from Toledo in 1862.

Ports.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
To Buffalo.....	836,762	5,063,216	1,471,218
Dunkirk.....	488,965	66,050	111,436
Oswego.....	5,818	3,146,824	741,233
Cape Vincent.....		35,250	69,750
Ogdensburg.....	38,706	182,335	341,709
Saginaw and Port Huron.....	550		41,600
Cleveland.....		13,500	45,080
Erie.....			33,160
Montreal.....		142,506	164,174
Kingston.....		560,814	188,717
Toronto.....			73,470
Port Colborne.....		174,279	208,910
Other Canadian ports.....	2,127		50,020
By Cleveland and Toledo railroad.....	174,397	17,533	157,336
Total.....	1,547,325	9,402,327	3,697,808

This is all, therefore, the proper eastward trade of the belt embraced in the general calculation, and it is mainly lake commerce strictly. The larger share of the shipments eastward from Chicago by railroad here return to the lake, though they again take the railroads in New York, the Erie at Dunkirk and the Central at Buffalo. The shipments eastward of other produce, pork, beef and provisions, are not given in the trade report* from which the preceding statistics have been taken, but it is assumed that the shipments are at least equal to the receipts. Of pork, beef, lard, tallow, &c., they are undoubtedly much greater than the receipts by railroads and canals, since there is no considerable consumption at Toledo, and a large number of hogs are packed in the city. Live stock, hogs, cattle and sheep, were sent eastward mainly by the Cleveland and Toledo railroad. The numbers by railroads and by lake were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
By lake.....	4, 093	14, 945	1, 156
By railroad.....	85, 370	341, 640	34, 800
Total sent east 1862.....	89, 463	356, 585	35, 956

The value of this produce leaving Toledo eastward is, approximately—

Flour.....	\$7, 736, 625
Wheat.....	9, 402, 327
Corn.....	1, 479, 123
Pork.....	1, 840, 608
Beef.....	891, 760
Whiskey.....	1, 571, 150
Hides.....	630, 000
Hogs.....	2, 600, 440
Cattle.....	2, 245, 200
Sheep.....	35, 000
Cloverseed.....	240, 000
Pork in boxes and bacon.....	1, 647, 004
Dressed hogs.....	670, 583
Total value.....	30, 989, 820

THE TRADE OF DETROIT EASTWARD.

The position of Detroit is one of extensive transit of produce brought by the railroads crossing the State from Lake Michigan, as well as one of importance as a primary market of the produce of the State of Michigan. The Michigan Central railroad carries largely of freight from Chicago, which has once been noted in the statistics of eastward-bound produce. The various branches of this and the other roads in the State make the chief market of their surplus at Detroit. The receipts of flour and grain for three years from all sources were as follows:

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour.....barrels.....	862, 175	1, 321, 140	1, 543, 876
Wheat.....bushels.....	1, 809, 523	2, 505, 111	3, 058, 242
Corn.....do.....	638, 698	1, 036, 506	583, 861
Oats.....do.....	319, 598	388, 986	402, 247
Barley.....do.....	124, 882	59, 734	165, 200
Rye.....do.....	30, 843	16, 981	18, 807

* "The Toledo Blade's annual statement of the trade and commerce of Toledo," published by the Toledo Board of Trade.

The detail of other produce is not at hand for incorporation in this statement. It is known to embrace large quantities of miscellaneous produce—wool, butter, hides, pork, beef and provisions, lard, tallow, seeds, &c. The flour and grain stated above would reach a large valuation, which may be stated at the following approximate sums:

Flour.....	\$9,000,000
Wheat.....	3,250,000
Corn.....	500,000
Oats.....	160,000
Barley and rye.....	175,000

Estimating five millions of dollars as a minimum value of other produce finding its primary market here, the total value is \$18,085,000 furnished at this point to the lake commerce destined for eastern markets.

We find in a late number of the Detroit Tribune a carefully prepared statement of the flour and grain trade of that city for 1863, from which we make up the following table:

FLOUR.		
	Receipts—bbls.	Shipments—bbls.
1858.....	592,387	505,917
1859.....	605,640	478,918
1860.....	862,175	809,515
1861.....	1,321,149	1,261,289
1862.....	1,543,886	1,445,458
1863.....	1,143,148	1,033,150

WHEAT.		
	Bushels.	Bushels.
1858.....	886,613	791,870
1859.....	858,037	739,236
1860.....	1,814,951	1,607,757
1861.....	3,005,111	2,705,067
1862.....	3,593,242	3,419,942
1863.....	2,174,726	1,862,901

CORN.		
1858.....	236,612	182,587
1859.....	403,055	132,487
1860.....	638,698	592,044
1861.....	1,036,506	989,309
1862.....	608,861	342,887
1863.....	352,295	139,616

OATS.		
(1858 not given.)		
1859.....	173,364	24,816
1860.....	399,598	319,205
1861.....	319,986	253,157
1862.....	407,247	151,204
1863.....	662,926	465,057

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN REDUCED TO BUSHEL.	
1859.....	4,177,856
1860.....	6,441,639
1861.....	10,514,286
1862.....	11,827,000
1863.....	8,527,666

LAKE COMMERCE AT BUFFALO.

From the preceding review of the sources of lake freight and its general shipment eastward, it is apparent that it takes many different routes of actual transit. While the chief one is to Buffalo, connecting there with the Erie canal and the New York Central railroad, there is, first, a large diversion by southern routes; the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago railroad, the Southern Michigan, and the Cleveland and Toledo railroads, all carrying in part to the Pennsylvania Central road, and the two last named to the New York and Erie railroad. Next are other railroads, and several propeller lines terminating at Dunkirk, for shipment over the New York and Erie road; and on the north there are several Canadian lines which draw off large quantities of produce either to Canadian markets, or for transit through Canada to Niagara, Oswego, or other points in the United States eastward. Extensive shipments also take the Welland canal for Lake Ontario without touching at Canadian ports.

The freight passing over the Pennsylvania railroad can only be calculated in the business of that road. Those of the Erie road also have no statistical statement at the point of receipt, and it is only at Buffalo that any definite account of receipts by lake, or from the lake district, can be taken. At this point the statistics are full and satisfactory, and in the very valuable report of the Buffalo Board of Trade for 1862 they are given for a series of years to 1862, inclusive. Here are also definite statements of many items of lake exports—fish, copper, iron, &c., which could not be stated in detail from western sources.

Buffalo is a point of the receipt and shipment equally of quantities coming from other primary or producing markets and destined to other markets of consumption. Oswego, Dunkirk, Ogdensburg, and Cape Vincent are the same for the lake trade. Detroit and Toledo are such in part only. The following statements of receipts may therefore be considered as equivalent to shipments also, and may be grouped as exhibiting the receipts at the eastern extremity of the lakes of the proper trade of the lake district:

BUFFALO.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour.....barrels..	1, 122, 335	2, 159, 591	2, 846, 022
Wheat.....bushels..	18, 502, 649	27, 105, 219	30, 435, 381
Corn.....bushels..	11, 386, 217	21, 024, 657	24, 288, 627
Oats.....bushels..	1, 209, 594	1, 797, 905	2, 624, 932
Barley.....bushels..	262, 158	313, 757	423, 124
Rye.....bushels..	80, 822	337, 764	791, 564
Total grain	31, 441, 440	50, 597, 302	58, 564, 078

OSWEGO.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour.....barrels..	121, 399	119, 056	235, 382
Wheat.....bushels..	9, 651, 564	10, 121, 446	10, 982, 132
Corn.....bushels..	5, 019, 400	4, 642, 262	4, 528, 962
Oats.....bushels..	388, 416	116, 384	187, 284
Barley.....bushels..	1, 326, 915	1, 173, 551	1, 050, 364
Rye.....bushels..	244, 311	381, 687	130, 175
Total grain	16, 630, 606	16, 435, 330	16, 878, 917

DUNKIRK.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour.....barrels...	542, 765	736, 529	1, 095, 364
Wheat.....bushels...	500, 888	604, 561	112, 061
Corn.....bushels...	644, 081	230, 400	149, 654
Oats and rye.....bushels...	8, 843	7, 175	10, 173
Total grain.....	1, 153, 812	842, 136	271, 888

OGDENSBURG.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour.....barrels...	248, 200	411, 888	576, 394
Wheat.....bushels...	565, 022	677, 386	689, 930
Corn.....bushels...	867, 014	1, 119, 594	1, 120, 176
Oats.....bushels...	28, 242	2, 365	3, 336
Barley.....bushels...	7, 105	15, 151	15, 529
Rye.....bushels...	3, 050	3, 888	.....
Total grain.....	1, 470, 433	1, 818, 384	1, 828, 974

CAPE VINCENT.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour.....barrels...	28, 940	65, 407	48, 576
Wheat.....bushels...	208, 878	276, 610	316, 403
Corn.....bushels...	73, 300	124, 411	219, 369
Oats.....bushels...	27, 299	2, 994	1, 030
Barley.....bushels...	90, 614	53, 877	31, 265
Rye.....bushels...	20, 616	23, 365	762
Total grain.....	415, 707	481, 257	598, 829

Summary of receipts at terminal lake ports, 1862.

	Flour, barrels.	Grain, bushels.
Buffalo.....	2, 846, 022	58, 564, 078
Dunkirk.....	1, 095, 364	271, 888
Oswego.....	235, 382	16, 878, 917
Ogdensburg.....	576, 394	1, 828, 974
Cape Vincent.....	48, 576	598, 829
Total.....	4, 801, 738	78, 142, 686

It is clear that this does not cover the total lake trade, not to mention that of the districts of the west south of its proper line, since the receipts at New York alone are larger than the total. The following statement of receipts at New York is from the Buffalo trade report for 1862:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour barrels..	3, 892, 358	5, 013, 053	5, 379, 417
Wheat..... bushels..	18, 089, 384	28, 749, 909	28, 897, 110
Corn..... bushels..	12, 999, 659	23, 189, 469	18, 409, 465
Oats..... bushels..	4, 358, 824	4, 031, 395	4, 832, 330
Barley..... bushels..	1, 168, 065	1, 742, 895	1, 627, 790
Rye..... bushels..	143, 927	659, 368	923, 016
Total grain	36, 759, 864	58, 373, 036	54, 689, 711

The flour and grain trade of Buffalo has been large for many years, and until about 1854 it constituted the sole statistical return of that class of trade on the lakes. The following statement of receipts at Buffalo of flour and the several kinds of grain shows the growth of the trade from 1836 to 1862, and that at no time has its increase been so rapid as from 1860 to 1862:*

Receipts of flour and grain at Buffalo from the west from 1836 to 1862.

Years.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1836.....	139, 178	304, 090	204, 355	28, 640	4, 876	1, 500
1837.....	126, 805	450, 350	94, 490	2, 553	.....	3, 267
1838.....	277, 620	933, 117	34, 148	6, 577	.....	909
1839.....	294, 125	1, 117, 262	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840.....	597, 142	1, 004, 561	71, 327	.....	.....	.....
1841.....	730, 040	1, 635, 000	201, 031	14, 144	.....	2, 150
1842.....	734, 308	1, 555, 420	454, 530	.....	4, 710	1, 268
1843.....	917, 517	1, 827, 241	223, 963	2, 489	.....	1, 332
1844.....	915, 030	2, 177, 500	137, 978	18, 017	1, 617	456
1845.....	746, 750	1, 770, 740	54, 200	23, 100	.....	.....
1846.....	1, 374, 529	4, 744, 184	1, 455, 258	218, 300	47, 350	28, 250
1847.....	1, 857, 000	6, 489, 100	2, 862, 300	446, 000	.....	70, 787
1848.....	1, 249, 000	4, 520, 117	2, 298, 000	560, 000	6	17, 889
1849.....	1, 207, 435	4, 943, 978	3, 321, 651	362, 384	.....	.....
1850.....	1, 103, 039	3, 681, 347	2, 593, 378	357, 580	3, 600	.....
1851.....	1, 258, 224	4, 167, 121	5, 988, 775	1, 140, 340	142, 773	10, 652
1852.....	1, 299, 513	5, 549, 778	5, 136, 746	2, 596, 231	497, 913	112, 251
1853.....	975, 557	5, 420, 043	8, 065, 793	1, 580, 655	401, 098	107, 152
1854.....	739, 756	3, 510, 792	10, 108, 983	4, 401, 739	313, 885	177, 066
1855.....	936, 761	8, 022, 126	9, 711, 430	2, 693, 222	62, 304	299, 591
1856.....	1, 126, 048	8, 465, 671	9, 633, 277	1, 738, 382	46, 327	245, 810
1857.....	845, 953	8, 334, 179	5, 713, 611	1, 214, 760	37, 844	48, 536
1858.....	1, 536, 109	10, 671, 550	6, 621, 668	2, 278, 241	308, 371	125, 214
1859.....	1, 420, 333	9, 234, 652	3, 113, 653	2, 394, 502	361, 560	124, 693
1860.....	1, 122, 335	18, 502, 649	11, 386, 217	1, 209, 594	262, 158	80, 822
1861.....	2, 159, 591	27, 105, 219	21, 024, 657	1, 797, 905	313, 757	337, 764
1862.....	2, 846, 022	30, 435, 831	24, 288, 627	2, 624, 932	423, 124	991, 564

* The following incidents connected with the origin of this vast trade are from the Board of Trade report of Buffalo for 1862:

"The history of the produce trade of Buffalo, which is now of such vast magnitude, dates back but a few years, and is in fact the history of the produce trade of the Great West. Previous to 1839 there was very little, if any, grain received at this port for sale. The grain received prior to this date was mostly purchased by millers from the interior of this State, who made their purchases in Ohio and shipped it to place of destination, but the quantities were insignificant as compared with our present grain trade.

"In the fall of 1838 the steamer Great Western brought to this port from Chicago thirty-nine bags of wheat consigned to a miller in Otsego county, which was the first grain shipment from Lake Michigan ports, and the only shipment made during that year.

The trade of Buffalo in pork, beef, bacon, and provisions generally, is as greatly extended in 1862 over former years as is that in flour and grain. The following table gives the total of receipts and the shipments by canal eastward for fourteen years. The shipments by railroads eastward are large, but they cannot be distinguished, being simply classed with other freight:*

Years.	Receipts of provisions by lake for fourteen years.				Canal exports of provisions for fourteen years.			
	Pork.	Beef.	Bacon.	Lard.	Pork.	Beef.	Bacon.	Lard oil and lard.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1849.....	59,954	61,998	5,193,996	5,311,037	41,978	58,978	4,322,664	4,421,614
1850.....	40,249	84,719	6,562,808	5,093,512	27,517	78,853	7,791,466	5,864,187
1851.....	32,169	73,074	7,951,030	4,798,500	23,680	61,773	6,146,000	4,339,000
1852.....	50,699	70,679	9,696,590	7,164,672	71,863	55,615	9,364,458	10,060,237
1853.....	102,548	69,779	23,075,645	8,185,305	86,085	49,346	15,474,367	8,759,456
1854.....	147,898	56,997	20,455,400	13,575,660	123,255	26,750	18,702,326	14,613,246
1855.....	106,682	97,804	10,748,399	10,357,130	72,278	34,925	6,794,919	5,169,128
1856.....	60,477	33,320	9,220,932	5,337,502	28,032	4,843	3,948,307	3,905,702
1857.....	20,283	59,911	3,612,519	643,006	9,195	5,256	2,112,093	710,435
1858.....	60,482	122,945	5,189,176	4,916,520	38,602	72,503	3,009,548	3,830,619
1859.....	76,619	81,875	5,953,000	5,379,150	35,782	30,358	1,518,147	3,150,502
1860.....	16,330	37,522	1,651,600	1,618,303	5,466	6,460	4,452	106,660
1861.....	46,363	52,187	2,347,825	3,941,998	4,290	17,341	212,416	682,778
1862.....	171,552	123,301	25,687,657	22,471,204	126,421	53,826	4,242,483	6,549,454

The receipts by lake and the exports by canal of whiskey at Buffalo for thirteen years are as follows:

Years.	Imported by lake.	Exported by canal.
1850	barrels.. 30,189	19,844
1851	barrels.. 76,524	60,300
1852	barrels.. 79,306	73,398
1853	barrels.. 66,707	45,693
1854	barrels.. 50,287	24,757
1855	barrels.. 27,087	18,989
1856	barrels.. 36,009	5,501

"In October, 1839, the brig *Oceola* brought from Chicago, for Durfee & Kingman, then millers at Black Rock, 1,678 bushels of wheat, which was the first grain shipment in bulk from Lake Michigan ports. In 1840 a small schooner called the *General Harrison*, of about 100 tons burden, was laden at Chicago with 3,000 bushels of wheat, for Buffalo, which is said to be the first full cargo of grain exported from Lake Michigan. During the same year the schooner *Gazelle* brought from Chicago 3,000 bushels of wheat, the brig *Erie* 2,000 bushels of wheat, and the schooners *Major Oliver* and *Illinois* each a small cargo. Such was the beginning of the grain trade of the upper lakes which has now grown to such vast magnitude. From this period to the opening of the Illinois canal, 1848, the trade was slowly progressive. In the year 1844 Charles Walker, of Chicago, was said to have had at one time five vessels afloat, loaded with wheat, destined for Buffalo, and this was then considered to be of great magnitude, while, during the season just passed, it has been no unusual event to have two to two and one-half million bushels of grain afloat on the lakes, destined for this port, mostly from Lake Michigan. Previous to 1843 the only grain coming from Lake Michigan was wheat, and it was not until 1848 that any corn worthy of notice was received from Illinois, and what little there was brought to Buffalo came from Ohio."

* Note appended to this table in the Buffalo Trade report:

"It will be seen from the foregoing table of canal exports from 1849 to 1855, that there was a gradual augmentation of the movement by canal.

"After the consolidation of the roads composing the New York Central, and the opening of the New York and Erie railway, these roads divided the business with the canals, taking the lion's share, but the subsequent action of the canal board in adjusting the rates of toll has gained to the canals a larger share than under the higher rates of toll. If the revenues of the State are to be augmented, a lower rate of toll than the present would secure to the canals a larger tonnage from pork, beef, lard, and bacon than is now carried by the several railway lines."

1857	barrels..	42,140	20,900
1858	barrels..	59,446	51,180
1859	barrels..	16,211	15,930
1860	barrels..	49,204	15,282
1861	barrels..	111,372	45,759
1862	barrels..	113,253	38,007

Staves and lumber from the lakes are principally received at Buffalo, so far as they are designed for the market there and eastward. Chicago is a great market for supply of the interior of Illinois, but no port of Lake Michigan exports staves or lumber eastward. The Buffalo Board of Trade report speaks of this trade as follows:

"The lumber and stave trade constitutes a very large portion of the freight carried on the lakes and canals, and is only second to grain. The larger portion of the eastward movement usually take place in mid-summer, when low rates of transportation rule. The principal sources of supply are the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Canada West, and Pennsylvania, of which more than fifty per cent. is from Michigan alone. In the northern peninsula of that State, in and around Saginaw, at Port Huron, on St. Clair river, are the largest and finest lumber districts in the west and northwest.

"The supply of staves is derived from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Canada West, of which more than eighty per cent. of the receipts at this port come from these States first named."

The table of comparison of receipts by lake at Buffalo and of exports by canal is for fourteen years.

LAKE IMPORTS.

Years.	Staves, No.	Lumber, feet.
1846	10,762,500	34,536,000
1847	8,800,000	18,313,000
1848	8,091,000	21,425,000
1849	14,183,902	33,935,768
1850	18,652,890	53,076,000
1851	10,696,006	68,006,000
1852	12,998,614	72,337,225
1853	9,215,240	89,294,000
1854	15,464,554	67,407,003
1855	16,421,568	72,026,651
1856	18,556,039	60,584,812
1857	23,024,213	68,283,319
1858	15,119,019	67,059,173
1859	23,277,028	111,072,476
1860	22,307,839	111,094,496
1861	25,228,978	58,082,713
1862	30,410,252	125,289,971

CANAL EXPORTS.

Years.	Staves, tons.	Lumber, feet.
1849	62,127	40,694,095
1850	79,740	45,791,525
1851	37,964	55,881,000
1852	41,565	63,424,388
1853	38,033	61,885,663
1854	60,157	59,109,520
1855	74,606	48,989,289
1856	72,932	38,617,501
1857	92,961	43,727,523

1858.....	77,521	31,991,057
1859.....	111,469	94,364,597
1860.....	132,420	91,612,507
1861.....	117,380	33,343,470
1862.....	148,679	88,327,976

The receipts at Buffalo given in the above tables as from the west are altogether by lake, and do not include the carriage by two important railroads—the Lake Shore road, from the southwest, and the Buffalo and Niagara Falls road. Nor do they include the large amount of flour taken over the Niagara river at Suspension Bridge.

The receipts at Buffalo by lake of many other articles are important. Live stock, transported both by lake and railroad, at that point are stated as follows in the trade report from which we quote:

The following will show the receipt of live stock by lake from 1850 to 1862, inclusive:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1851.....number..	8,211	89,120	.....
1852.....number..	15,926	171,223	16,590
1853.....number..	20,466	114,952	20,466
1854.....number..	19,047	74,276	19,441
1855.....number..	14,049	54,954	26,508
1856.....number..	25,283	72,713	41,467
1857.....number..	39,799	75,174	44,972
1858.....number..	32,522	136,849	41,354
1859.....number..	17,606	42,476	23,695
1860.....number..	18,266	33,350	34,685
1861.....number..	32,275	43,243	39,630
1862.....number..	18,938	25,024	29,033

The sources of supply are Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Canada West.

This does not show the extent of the trade in live stock, as a large number are daily coming here by the different railways converging at this point.

The following exhibit of the totals of receipts at the different yards for several years will more nearly approximate to the true state of the trade in live stock. The receipts by lake include the imports by the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway, both of which being deducted from the total receipts at the several yards in each year, will show more nearly the receipts of live stock by the Lake Shore railway for the several years indicated:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1857.....number..	108,203	307,549	117,468
1858.....number..	136,043	345,731	92,194
1859.....number..	103,337	189,579	73,619
1860.....number..	150,972	145,354	85,770
1861.....number..	141,629	238,952	101,679
1862.....number..	129,433	524,916	105,671
1862. Receipts.....number..	129,433	524,976	105,671
Less by lake.....number..	18,938	35,024	29,033
By State Line railroad.....number..	110,495	489,952	76,638
1861. By State Line railroad...number..	109,354	195,709	64,049
Increase.....number..	1,141	294,243	12,589

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that of the totals of receipts at the different yards 110,495 cattle, 489,952 hogs, and 76,638 sheep were received by the Buffalo and State Line and Niagara Falls railways, nearly all of which came by the former road.

The magnitude of the trade in live stock when expressed by the valuation in money will be about the following estimate, viz :

129,433 cattle, at \$50.....	\$6, 471, 650
524,976 hogs, at \$7.....	3, 674, 832
105,671 sheep, at \$3.....	317, 013
Total valuation.....	10, 463, 495

The valuation of this report is in excess of those before assumed as regards cattle, but otherwise somewhat less. It cannot be far from correct.

Hides were imported by lake as follows :

	No.		No.
1852.....	95,452	1858.....	148,950
1853.....	98,008	1859.....	148,046
1854.....	67,427	1860.....	78,837
1855.....	90,964	1861.....	59,993
1856.....	111,856	1862.....	268,685
1857.....	139,051		

The imports and exports of hides by the Erie canal were as follows :

	Received.	Shipped.
1856.....pounds..	442,525	469,465
1857.....pounds..	130,500	780,855
1858.....pounds..	573,904	569,312
1859.....pounds..	386,789	342,029
1860.....pounds..	137,345	79,431
1861.....pounds..	173,441	189,258
1862.....pounds..	193,503	486,003

The following will show the receipts by lake and canal from 1855 to 1862, inclusive:

	Receipts by lake. Rolls, No.	Receipts by canal. pounds.
1855.....	2,265	1,886,236
1856.....	2,326	1,603,057
1857.....	2,513	714,135
1858.....	4,291	800,863
1859.....	5,342	1,172,260
1860.....	1,508	1,172,417
1861.....	3,778	(*)
1862.....	3,159	1,108,883

The following will show the lake imports and canal exports of wool from 1856 to 1862, inclusive:

	Lake imports. Wool, bales.	Canal exports. Wool, lbs.
1856.....	41,592	2,009,497
1857.....	35,613	1,325,289
1858.....	31,485	1,736,883

* No report of receipts by canal in 1861.

1859.....	32,480	1,747,556
1860.....	32,108	1,079,942
1861.....	32,480	1,288,394
1862.....	42,619	1,371,098

There is a very considerable amount of wool received here by rail, of which we are unable to obtain any accurate account, which will augment the receipts as given above.

Since the opening of the five great through lines of railway the transportation of this commodity has been divided between these railway lines and the New York canals, the former taking nearly the whole amount moved to eastern markets.

The following table shows the miscellaneous receipts at Buffalo by a comparatively new line—the Buffalo and Lake Huron railroad—connecting with Port Sarnia, at the outlet of Lake Huron:

Statement showing the receipts at Buffalo by the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway for the year ending December 31, 1862.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Apples, dried.....barrels..	367	Ginseng.....casks..	10
Ashes.....casks..	142	Glassware.....package..	1
Alcohol.....barrels..	250	Horses.....number..	313
Buckwheat.....bushels..	10	Hogs, live.....number..	22,687
Beef.....barrels..	5,181	Hides.....number..	4,700
Bacon.....pounds..	7,508,660	Hoop-poles.....number..	2,969,300
Barley.....bushels..	112,122	Hogs, dressed.....number..	4,383
Butter.....pounds..	224,237	Hemp.....bales..	109
Boat knees.....number..	664	Hops.....bales..	2
Beans.....bushels..	5,346	Iron.....pounds..	668,302
Bladders.....barrels..	19	Lumber.....feet..	3,985,300
Broom-corn.....bales..	138	Lard.....pounds..	4,920,740
Barrels, empty.....number..	900	Lath.....pieces..	437,200
Buffalo robes.....bales..	82	Leather.....rolls..	7
Beeswax.....pounds..	100	Lead.....pounds..	19,600
Copper.....barrels..	2,096	Mill feed.....pounds..	161,400
Cheese.....pounds..	16,650	Molasses.....barrels..	2
Copper plates.....number..	570	Nails.....kegs..	16
Corn meal.....barrels..	1,926	Nuts.....barrels..	59
Cloverseed.....bushels..	2,845	Oatmeal.....barrels..	90
Cattle.....number..	16,215	Oats.....bushels..	4,852
Copper.....tons..	544	Oil.....barrels..	42
Corn.....bushels..	109,209	Onions.....bushels..	3
Cotton.....bales..	521	Pork.....barrels..	11,969
Candles.....boxes..	361	Peas.....bushels..	12,387
Cranberries.....barrels..	28	Potatoes.....bushels..	71
Cedar posts.....number..	100	Piles.....number..	2,340
Deer, dressed.....number..	32	Pelts.....bundles..	161
Eggs.....barrels..	1,046	Rags.....sacks..	1,314
Flour.....barrels..	187,402	Railroad ties.....number..	2,600
Fish.....barrels..	129	Rye.....bushels..	2,314
Flax.....pounds..	7,925	Staves.....number..	274,800
Flaxseed.....bushels..	56	Stave bolts.....cords..	94
Furs.....packages..	64	Sheep.....number..	23,140
Feathers.....sacks..	43	Skins.....bundles..	973
Grease.....pounds..	264,400	Sundries.....pounds..	458,900

Shingles	number..	165,500	Timber	feet..	9,250
Sheep, dressed	number..	127	Turnips	bushels..	2
Sheep-pelts	bundles..	165	Tobacco	hogsheads..	31
Stone	boxes..	80	Tobacco	boxes..	162
Tallow	pounds..	249,720	Whiskey	barrels..	2,998
Tow	bales..	43	Wool	bales..	1,415
Timothy seed	bushels..	3,877	Wheat	bushels..	600,719
Tobacco	barrels..	5	Wood	cords..	144
Tails	bales..	19			

The preponderance of through freights is large, apparently, though it is impossible to distinguish that originating in Canada from that shipped by lake to Port Sarnia, and thence taking the railroad to Buffalo.

The following is a table of general receipts at Buffalo from the lake in 1862, including the Lake Huron railroad, and it embraces the greatest attainable quantities of miscellaneous western freight sent eastward from the lakes exclusively :

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Ashes, casks	3, 046	Cider, barrel	1
Alcohol, barrels	15, 580	Cranberries, barrels	138
Apples, dried, barrels	846	Copper, packages	44
Ale, barrels	16	Deer, dressed, No	32
Buckwheat, bushels	10	Eggs, barrels	14, 173
Bones, sacks	5, 073	Flour, barrels	2, 846, 022
Bones, hogsheads	134	Fish, barrels	8, 647
Bones, tons	225	Feathers, sacks	247
Boat knees, No	901	Flax, pounds	7, 925
Beeswax, packages	114	Furs, boxes	66
Bread, boxes and barrels	70, 361	Flax seed, bushels	36, 812
Beans, bushels	21, 048	Glassware, packages	6, 441
Barrels, empty, No	5, 345	Glass, tons	35
Barley, bushels	423, 124	Grease, pounds	1, 421, 594
Beef, barrels	123, 301	Glue, packages	1, 090
Bacon, pounds	25, 687, 657	Grindstones, No	1, 631
Butter, pounds	4, 119, 173	Gunstocks, tons	3, 106
Broomcorn, bales	8, 839	Gunstocks, barrels	972
Brick, No	5, 000	Gunstocks, No	35, 399
Buffalo robes, No	82	Gunstocks, boxes	59
Bladders, barrels	19	Ginseng, packages	136
Barytes, barrels	86	Horses, No	445
Broom-handles, No	5, 750	Hogs, live, No	35, 024
Copper, barrels	9, 077	Hogs, dressed, No	7, 606
Copper, tons	2, 373	Hoop-poles, No	5, 867, 290
Cedar posts, No	991	Hoops, No	7, 977, 137
Candles, boxes	9, 995	Hides, No	268, 685
Corn, bushels	24, 288, 627	Hemp, bales	2, 301
Corn meal, barrels	34, 268	Hair, bales	835
Coal, tons	84, 523	Horns, sacks	5, 545
Cattle, No	18, 938	Hay, bales	28
Cheese, pounds	1, 313, 030	Hops, bales	316
Cotton, bales	7, 282	Iron, pounds	8, 329, 811
Clover seed, bushels	5, 047	Iron, pig, tons	3, 168
Copper bars, No	458	Iron ore, tons	10, 027
Copper, plates	1, 179	Junk, pounds	28, 780
Clay, barrels	492	Lead, pounds	8, 535, 992

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Lard, pounds	22, 471, 204	Rafts, No	1
Lumber, feet	125, 289, 971	Staves, No	30, 410, 252
Leather, rolls	3, 159	Sundries, pounds	6, 889, 009
Lath, packs	959, 750	Shingles, No	21, 782, 680
Molasses, barrels	2	Shooks, bundles	61, 875
Moss, bales	50	Skins, bundles	1, 822
Malt, bushels	6, 750	Stone, tons	336
Mill feed, pounds	247, 300	Ship-knees, No	1, 662
Nails, kegs	16, 490	Ship-knees, tons	693
Nuts, barrels	184	Sheep, No	29, 033
Oats, bushels	2, 624, 932	Steel, pounds	160, 220
Oatmeal, barrels & bags	133	Sand, tons	540
Onions, bushels	221	Starch, packages	9, 842
Oil-cake, sacks	46, 798	Soap, boxes	972
Oil-cake, tons	1, 446	Stave-bolts, cords	411
Oil-cake, barrels	459	Saw logs, No	280
Oars, No	288	Salt, barrels	118
Oars, feet	114, 820	Sheep, dressed, No	127
Oil, barrels	9, 862	Stearine, barrels	72
Oil-cake, pounds	1, 075, 650	Stone, boxes	80
Potatoes, bushels	18, 409	Stone pipe, pieces	299
Peas, bushels	78, 266	Tallow, pounds	4, 363, 884
Peaches, bags	31	Tobacco, hogsheads	5, 269
Provisions, bbls. & t'c's	6, 809	Tobacco, barrels	1, 026
Pork, barrels	171, 552	Tobacco, boxes	7, 261
Paint, barrels	154	Tobacco, casks	1, 498
Pickets, No	5, 490	Tobacco, butts	785
Plaster, tons	275	Tails, bales	19
Pelts, bundles	524	Timber, cubic feet	83, 000
Piles, No	24, 036	Timothy seed, bushels	51, 278
Paper, bundles	4, 167	Tow, bales	401
Pike-poles, No	70	Wool, bales	42, 619
Paraffine, boxes	165	Wheat, bushels	30, 435, 831
Rye, bushels	791, 564	Wood, cords	11, 978
Rags, sacks	8, 965	Whiskey, barrels	97, 673
Railroad ties, No	33, 615	Wine, packages	25
Rack-sticks, No	186, 000		

THE EXCHANGE OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE EASTWARD AND WESTWARD AT
BUFFALO.

The exchanges at Buffalo, conducted at the terminus of the Erie canal, can only be stated from the form of records kept on the canals, indefinitely classified as "products of the forest," "products of animals," &c. The following is the general statement in this form:

Statement showing the eastward movement of freight from Buffalo, by the Erie canal, for nine years.

Years.	Products of the forest.	Products of animals.	Vegetable food.	Other agricultural products.	Manufactures.	Merchandise.	Other articles.	Total.	Total value.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1854	154,816	42,750	457,153	5,874	5,505	1,992	23,226	691,216	\$26,936,702
1855	151,994	25,628	481,044	2,418	7,149	4,457	19,254	688,107	29,258,437
1856	137,851	10,611	493,132	992	1,962	1,040	16,650	662,238	21,970,119
1857	166,780	4,868	367,529	827	6,804	521	24,191	571,520	16,956,740
1858	165,597	23,588	529,649	2,093	18,184	3,888	23,497	776,496	24,267,171
1859	281,664	14,232	296,447	1,372	9,553	2,909	53,363	659,540	16,236,991
1860	293,048	3,106	755,549	289	6,012	3,982	51,768	1,113,754	24,412,883
1861	176,325	4,708	1,323,658	491	18,118	2,456	53,989	1,579,745	33,300,920
1862	301,219	35,256	1,575,468	1,163	16,130	5,224	46,522	1,980,982	53,424,992

Statement showing the receipts of westward moving freight at Buffalo, by the Erie canal, for nine years.

Years.	Products of the forest.	Products of animals.	Vegetable food.	Other agricultural products.	Manufactures.	Merchandise.	Other articles.	Total.	Merchandise going to western States and Canada.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1854	48,105	509	2,212	108	59,116	190,459	80,263	380,772	167,550
1855	58,536	367	8,221	109	87,709	171,176	77,991	404,108	145,530
1856	67,798	300	10,347	203	61,473	149,769	85,314	375,204	114,696
1857	76,046	85	5,473	311	51,062	85,766	100,206	318,949	74,733
1858	46,699	297	4,872	516	55,610	56,301	54,670	218,965	47,350
1859	26,853	281	7,749	340	67,396	85,668	60,983	249,271	72,767
1860	26,933	93	4,871	206	60,199	84,152	69,730	246,184	72,030
1861	16,015	103	4,779	93	90,068	42,096	86,732	239,883	35,278
1862	23,094	100	4,859	124	120,705	63,212	141,328	353,422	.....

The shipments of flour and grain by canal, it will be seen, cover the greater share of the receipts before stated, confirming the position assumed, that the receipts and shipments of western produce may be considered as substantially identical.

The following comparative statement shows the shipments of flour and grain by canal from Buffalo for four seasons:

	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour.....barrels,.	451,814	306,236	180,853	220,486
Wheat.....bushels..	27,751,786	23,713,713	13,951,458	6,168,068
Corn.....bushels..	22,487,185	19,112,125	10,306,048	2,159,538
Oats.....bushels..	2,164,778	1,705,395	1,282,646	953,169
Barley.....bushels..	201,744	134,341	130,189	308,526
Rye.....bushels..	653,480	337,764	80,822	124,693
Totals.....	53,258,973	45,003,338	25,751,163	9,713,994

The commercial statements prepared at Buffalo supply the deficiency only for a limited period.

The following is a statement of the quantities of produce of all distinguishable articles sent eastward by the Erie canal from Buffalo:

General exports from Buffalo eastward by canal.

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Ashes.....casks.....	1,366	1,156	1,059
Lumber.....feet.....	91,602,567	33,343,470	88,327,978
Timber.....hundred cubic feet.....	47,262	19,401	14,570
Staves.....pounds.....	264,838,920	234,760,766	297,357,527
Pork.....barrels.....	5,466	4,290	126,421
Beef.....do.....	6,460	17,341	53,826
Bacon.....pounds.....	4,452	212,416	4,242,483
Cheese.....do.....	754,289	58,955	80,238
Butter.....do.....	169,418	80,671	103,807
Lard.....do.....	106,660	682,778	6,549,454
Wool.....do.....	1,079,942	1,288,394	1,371,098
Hides.....do.....	79,431	173,441	486,003
Flour.....do.....	180,853	306,236	451,814
Wheat.....bushels.....	13,951,458	23,713,713	27,751,786
Rye.....do.....	50,804	282,724	653,480
Corn.....do.....	13,306,048	19,112,125	22,487,185
Barley.....do.....	130,189	134,341	201,744
Oats.....do.....	1,282,646	1,705,395	2,164,778
Bran, &c.....pounds.....	3,921,731	5,195,149	5,299,674
Peas and beans.....bushels.....	62,205	69,974	58,682
Dried fruit.....pounds.....	3,534	602,966	11,770
Cotton.....do.....			2,320
Potatoes.....bushels.....	117	19,601	1,250
Tobacco.....pounds.....	21,153	761,663	680,550
Hemp.....do.....	96,412	10,325	
Seed.....do.....	158,839	122,455	473,981
Flax seed.....do.....	295,328	86,906	1,170,819
Hops.....do.....	5,382	2,212	357
Domestic spirits.....gallons.....	631,186	1,831,560	1,520,280
Leather.....pounds.....	30,172	44,297	14,429
Furniture.....do.....	332,175	206,456	238,474
Lead.....do.....	6,159,988	10,359,626	
Pig iron.....do.....	4,000	708,000	9,551,666
Bloom and bar iron.....do.....			2,700,921
Castings, &c.....do.....	79,234	128,961	368,907
Domestic salt.....do.....	16,700	12,560	12,600
Iron and steel.....do.....	2,493,845	2,377,118	6,147,357
Railroad iron.....do.....	317,838		
Crockery and glassware.....do.....	298,675	120,277	141,304
All other merchandise.....do.....	1,390,414	1,177,002	1,418,776
Stone, lime, clay.....do.....	146,543	2,841,676	9,185,376
Coal.....do.....	71,972,850	76,060,650	57,894,000
Copper ore.....do.....	5,587,812	6,486,546	6,283,308
Sundries.....do.....	18,840,172	22,589,534	19,675,081
Oil meal.....do.....		10,196,705	7,214,119
Molasses.....do.....		155,500	1,843
Nails, spikes, &c.....do.....		1,079,101	2,731,638

The following approximate calculation of values for this eastward freight sustains the estimate of total values made in the report of the State auditor of New York. That report gives the sum of \$72,131,136 as the value of property "from other States" going eastward on the canal in 1862. It is here shown that nearly the sum of \$60,000,000 in value left Buffalo, and it is clear that the other points of receipts of canal freight—Tonawanda, Black Rock, and Oswego—would add \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in addition.

Calculation of values of eastward freight by canal from Buffalo in 1862.

Ashes, casks, 1,059, at \$10 per cask.....	\$10, 590
Lumber, feet, 88,327,978, at \$15 per M.....	1, 324, 920
Timber, cubic feet, 1,475,000, at \$20 per M.....	29, 500
Staves, tons, 148,678, at \$30 per ton.....	4, 460, 340
Pork, barrels, 126,421, at \$15 per barrel.....	1, 896, 315
Beef, barrels, 53,826, at \$10 per barrel.....	538, 260
Bacon, pounds, 4,242,483, at 10 cents per pound.....	424, 248
Cheese, pounds, 80,238, at 10 cents per pound.....	8, 023
Butter, pounds, 103,807, at 15 cents per pound.....	15, 571
Lard, pounds, 6,549,454, at 10 cents per pound.....	654, 945
Wool, pounds, 1,371,098, at 60 cents per pound.....	822, 659
Hides, pounds, 486,003, at 10 cents per pound.....	48, 600
Flour, barrels, 451,814, at \$6 per barrel.....	2, 710, 884
Wheat, bushels, 27,751,786, at \$1 10 per bushel.....	30, 526, 964
Rye, bushels, 653,480, at 70 cents per bushel.....	477, 436
Corn, bushels, 22,487,185, at 50 cents per bushel.....	11, 243, 592
Barley, bushels, 201,744, at \$1 per bushel.....	201, 744
Oats, bushels, 2,164,778, at 45 cents per bushel.....	974, 150
Bran, bushels, 5,299,674, at 20 cents per bushel.....	1, 059, 935
Peas and beans, bushels, 58,682, at \$1 per bushel.....	58, 682
Dried fruit, pounds, 11,770, at 10 cents per pound.....	1, 177
Cotton, pounds, 2,320, at 60 cents per pound.....	1, 392
Potatoes, bushels, 1,250, at 50 cents per bushel.....	625
Tobacco, pounds, 680,550, at 25 cents per pound.....	170, 140
Seeds, pounds, 473,891, at \$3 per bushel.....	23, 694
Flax seed, pounds, 1,170,819, at 4 cents per pound.....	46, 233
Hops, pounds, 357, at 25 cents per pound.....	90
Spirits, gallons, 1,520,280, at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents per gallon.....	506, 760
Leather, pounds, 14,429, at 25 cents per pound.....	3, 607
Furniture, pounds, 238,474.....	10, 000
Pig iron, pounds, 9,551,666, at \$50 per ton.....	238, 791
Bloom and bar iron, pounds, 2,700,921, at \$70 per ton.....	94, 538
Castings, pounds, 368,907, at 5 cents per pound.....	18, 445
Salt, pounds, 12,600.....	200
Iron and steel, pounds, 6,147,357, at 10 cents per pound.....	614, 735
Crockery, pounds, 141,304, at 10 cents per pound.....	14, 130
Merchandise, pounds, 1,418,776, at 20 cents per pound.....	283, 755
Stone, lime, and clay, tons, 4,593, at \$10 per ton.....	45, 930
Coal, tons, 28,947, at \$7 per ton.....	192, 629
Copper ore, pounds, 6,283,308, at 5 cents per pound.....	314, 165
Sundries, pounds, 19,675,081, at 10 cents per pound.....	1, 967, 508
Oil-cake, tons, 3,607, at \$50 per ton.....	180, 350
Molasses, pounds, 1,843, at 10 cents per pound.....	184
Nails and spikes, pounds, 2,731,638, at 10 cents per pound.....	273, 164
Total value.....	62, 489, 543

The following statement gives the detail of articles brought westward to Buffalo by the Erie canal for three years :

Imports into Buffalo by the Erie canal, 1860 to 1862.

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Lumber.....feet.....	277,055	381,381	119,797
Timber.....hundred cubic feet.....	29,288	11,470	145,881
Staves.....pounds.....	691,000	1,101,000	.....
Wood.....cords.....	9,075	5,214	5,743
Cheese.....pounds.....	4,660	650	916
Hides.....do.....	137,843	189,258	193,503
Flour.....barrels.....	3,957	2,788	521
Wheat.....bushels.....	24,198	49,942	3,108
Rye.....do.....	24,115	5,416	.....
Corn.....do.....	64,823	80,760	403
Barley.....do.....	24,208	3,900	.....
Oats.....do.....	8,734	2,732	.....
Bran, &c.....pounds.....	111,500	370,000	222,526
Beans and peas.....bushels.....	448	.....	.....
Potatoes.....do.....	10,237	3,368	7,374
Dried fruit.....pounds.....	261,354	2,667	250,311
Hops.....do.....	385,864	108,740	84,449
Domestic spirits.....gallons.....	102,200	161,547	11,853
Leather.....pounds.....	12,414	18,630	1,108,883
Furniture.....do.....	1,285,857	1,367,473	1,894,764
Pig iron.....do.....	13,798,369	9,272,612	13,970,075
Castings, &c.....do.....	11,425,929	9,596,758	12,251,942
Domestic cottons.....do.....	5,065	.....	660,236
Domestic salt.....do.....	92,949,269	159,191,278	177,620,435
Foreign salt.....do.....	112,563	46,615	32,901,873
Sugar.....do.....	31,179,468	11,518,606	27,581,579
Molasses.....do.....	16,159,122	5,059,570	8,452,769
Coffee.....do.....	2,848,048	2,029,795	1,979,114
Nails, spikes, &c.....do.....	2,772,372	1,217,783	2,015,039
Iron and steel.....do.....	13,621,569	6,294,029	4,862,421
Railroad iron.....do.....	3,803,897	1,594,353	6,747,043
Crockery and glassware.....do.....	4,265,601	3,053,329	4,824,801
All other merchandise.....do.....	93,652,751	49,488,661	69,959,473
Stone, lime, &c.....do.....	42,838,446	25,655,619	26,659,528
Gypsum.....do.....	573,550	302,700	.....
Coal.....do.....	68,259,212	134,788,746	193,544,612
Sundries.....do.....	27,785,110	12,710,181	18,248,172
Iron ore.....do.....	.....	.....	46,198,633

The following is an addendum comparing the grain receipts at Buffalo for 1863 with 1862:

Deficiency in wheat, as compared with.....	1862	9,195,483 bushels.
“ “ corn, “ “	1862	4,201,675 “
“ “ rye, “ “	1862	369,275 “
Increase in 1863 in flour, “ “	1862	132,067 barrels.
“ “ “ “ “	1861	818,498 “
Deficiency in totals of grain, as compared with.....	1862	8,190,498 bushels.
“ “ “ “ “	1861	3,208,433 “

LAKE TRADE AT TORONTO, CANADA.

The relation held by towns and ports of Canada to the general lake trade, and particularly to the movement of flour, grain and produce eastward, is one of the most interesting and important branches of inquiry into its character. The statistics of many of these points are, however, difficult, if not impossible of collection. The trade is irregular as well as large, and it is often through points of mere transit, along new lines of railroad, or of propeller shipment on the lakes. The principal feature apparent at the outset is the general tendency to return to the United States markets all along the frontier, and even from Montreal.

The following table gives the quantities and destination of the leading exports from Toronto for a series of years :

Exports of flour and wheat from Toronto, and destination.

Destination.	1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Flour.	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat.
	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.
Oswego	27,769	163,398	15,160	257,068	16,037	580,200
Ogdensburg	35,721	120,550	8,596	100,156	19,327	109,353
Cape Vincent	17,169	102,261	893	103,261	1,448	145,249
Rochester	8,236	39,644	1,992	31,604	.....	87,993
Montreal	38,571	29,592	79,845	67,557	29,310	13,370
Quebec	11,400	6,825	9,270	11,010	1,955	8,778
Other ports	23,621	44,232	15,960	16,817	4,655	25,621
Total	162,478	505,622	114,266	579,833	72,652	970,564

Exports of flour and wheat from Toronto, and destination—Continued.

Destination.	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	Flour.	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat.
	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.
Oswego	24,212	514,108	30,528	395,112	10,627	273,383
Ogdensburg	20,540	80,146	26,479	68,015	8,385	7,586
Cape Vincent	4,788	141,961	3,877	70,220	2,824	106,232
Rochester .....	.....	67,266	179	6,362	450	8,025
Montreal	49,341	234,171	89,391	587,470	70,839	483,977
Quebec	7,200	5,628	6,834	22,274	645	17,743
Other ports	72,429	149,129	6,021	119,176	12,404	36,329
Total	178,510	1,192,417	163,737	1,268,629	106,174	933,275

The following is a more detailed statement for 1862.

Destination.	Flour.	Wheat.	Barley.	Peas.
	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oswego	10,672	273,383	219,147	7,385
Cape Vincent	2,824	106,232	.....	12,024
Rochester	450	8,025	.....	.....
Ogdensburg	8,385	7,586	.....	4,847
Montreal	70,839	483,977	.....	21,570
Quebec	645	17,743	.....	1,090
Other ports	12,404	36,329	.....	466
Total	106,219	933,275	219,147	47,382
Total 1861	163,737	1,268,629	280,806	1,9,810
Decrease	57,518	335,354	61,659	72,428
Total 1860	178,510	1,192,417	234,144	148,836

It is apparent that the larger amounts, up to the close of 1860, were sent to United States ports, from Rochester to Cape Vincent, since which year Montrea was the leading destination. As an average, the division is nearly equal between the United States and Canada, outward.

The origin of these quantities is not clearly stated, but it is probable that a share was western State produce, previously entering Canada at Sarnia, the Welland canal or elsewhere, since Toronto appears as a point of destination in many of the statements for western shipping cities.

MONTREAL.

The produce and grain trade of Montreal also exhibits return shipments to the United States at Portland and Boston, though probably all for further export across the Atlantic. The imports to Montreal of flour and grain in 1862, and the exports to all points, are given in the following statement by the trade and commerce report of that city:

Imports of flour by Grand Trunk railroad.....	405,553	barrels
“ “ Montreal and Champlain.....	196	“
“ “ Lachine canal.....	735,529	“
Total.....	1,141,278	“
Milled in the city.....	220,981	“
Total receipts for the year.....	1,362,259	“

Shipments of flour direct from Montreal.....	626,070	barrels.
“ “ via Portland and Boston.....	66,123	“
Exports down the river.....	226,177	“
Total exports.....	918,370	“

The exports of wheat show a still larger proportionate diversion to Portland and Boston, undoubtedly for foreign export.

Imports of wheat by Grand Trunk railroad.....	673,779	bushels
“ “ “ Lachine canal.....	7,952,782	“
Total.....	8,826,561	“

Exports of wheat via St. Lawrence.....	6,538,053	bushels
“ “ “ Portland and Boston.....	478,595	“
“ “ “ to river ports.....	199,482	“
Total exports.....	7,216,030	“

[The Montreal Herald's annual review of the trade and commerce of Montreal for 1862.]

Exports of flour, grain, and produce from Montreal.

Articles.	SHIPMENTS IN 1861.			SHIPMENTS IN 1862.		
	By river St. Lawrence.	By Lachine canal.	Total.	By river St. Lawrence.	By Lachine canal.	Total.
Flour.....barrels.	605,492	10,341	616,283	597,477	28,593	626,070
Wheat.....bushels.	5,584,727	17,044	5,601,771	6,500,796	37,257	6,538,053
Peas.....do....	1,529,136	2,029	1,531,165	711,192	1,626	712,818
Barley.....do....	2,472	105	2,577	373	84	457
Oats.....do....	276,375	2,800	279,175	8,072	16,716	24,788
Oatmeal.....barrels.	25,158	-----	25,158	4,040	963	5,003
Corn.....bushels.	1,477,114	-----	1,478,114	1,774,546	-----	1,774,546
Ashes.....barrels.	22,147	244	22,391	23,135	700	23,835
Butter.....kegs.	49,546	176	49,522	59,804	-----	59,804
Pork.....barrels.	626	2,677	3,303	3,225	4,581	7,806
Lard.....do....	178	-----	178	455	17	472
Beef...tcs. and bbls.	1,618	-----	1,618	222	-----	222
Tallow.....barrels.	112	28	140	154	35	189

Flour and grain trade of Montreal compared for three years, 1861 to 1863.

Articles.	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat.....bushels.	7,829,684	5,900,100	8,529,622	6,945,815	5,506,324	3,806,306
Corn.....do....	1,565,477	1,477,114	1,661,611	1,774,347	855,328	635,387
Oats.....do....	122,399	287,877	96,792	8,072	373,463	3,001,766
Peas.....do....	1,409,859	1,409,859	534,679	727,277	-----	-----
Barley.....do....	132,749	2,457	236,930	373	294,524	640,380
Rye.....do....	24,812	-----	82,665	200	32,278	170
Flour.....barrels.	1,081,160	654,966	168,174	632,052	1,173,096	692,868
Meal, oat and corn.do.	21,221	32,015	2,426	4,039	1,789	9,353

RECEIPTS AT OSWEGO.

The receipts of flour and grain at Oswego have been very large for many years, but no great quantity of provisions or miscellaneous western produce arrives there from the lakes. The following are the receipts of grain, in totals, by each of the leading routes bringing freight to that port, for 1862 and 1863:

Total receipts of grain at Oswego in 1862 and 1863.

	1862.	1863.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Welland canal.....	11,367,609	9,045,613
Welland railway.....	2,071,914	1,717,371
Buffalo and Lake Huron railway.....	1,296,601	292,635
Collingwood.....	257,273	130,957
Lake Ontario.....	1,885,517	2,654,385

The following is the detail of different grains received by different routes in 1863:

Routes.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
By Welland canal.....	7,037,233	1,808,800	48,515	93,837	52,192
Welland railway.....	909,053	720,460	58,600	29,258	.....
Lake Huron and Buffalo railway.....	161,984	123,533	.....	.....	7,118
Collingwood.....	107,508	23,449	.....	.....	.....
Canadian lines.....	8,215,778	2,676,242	107,151	123,095	59,310
Lake Ontario.....	569,647	125	325,996	1,791,572	57,045
Total receipts.....	8,785,425	2,676,367	433,147	1,824,667	116,355

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL MOVEMENT EASTWARD OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.

The summary of movement eastward in flour and grain having been made up with care in the Buffalo Board of Trade Report for 1862, for years preceding as well as including that particularly examined in this report, that statement will first be considered. It includes several points at which no regular reports have been made in any published or accessible form, and there is reason to accept them in most cases as sufficiently close approximations.

Statement showing the quantities of flour and grain sent eastward from the lake regions, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Canada West, 1856 to 1862.

Received at—	1856.				1857.				1858.				1859.			
	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Other grain.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Other grain.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Other grain.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Other grain.
West terminus of—																
Baltimore and Ohio railroad	Barrels. 449,797	Bushels. 487,100	Bushels. 487,100	Bushels. 487,100	Barrels. 426,801	Bushels. 356,183	Bushels. 356,183	Bushels. 356,183	Barrels. 682,314	Bushels. 330,871	Bushels. 330,871	Bushels. 330,871	Barrels. 466,403	Bushels. 330,871	Bushels. 330,871	Bushels. 330,871
Pennsylvania Central railroad	215,000	405,872	405,872	405,872	351,011	206,793	206,793	206,793	450,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	360,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Dunkirk	350,000	1,211,189	8,465,671	2,025,519	354,072	93,423	114,652	186,449	331,007	186,449	94,905	24,965	432,052	186,449	94,905	24,965
Buffalo	1,211,189	8,465,671	9,632,477	2,025,519	925,411	8,383,815	5,720,413	1,321,406	1,614,520	10,735,900	5,621,668	2,789,678	1,502,198	10,735,900	5,621,668	2,789,678
Suspension Bridge	304,524	8,465,671	9,632,477	2,025,519	180,194	148,138	2,003,992	370,249	200,410	102,694	2,913,618	1,292,424	41,374	102,694	2,913,618	1,292,424
Oswego	202,930	8,382,398	3,589,211	619,280	101,363	5,353,026	2,003,992	370,249	95,720	6,572,432	2,913,618	1,292,424	64,941	6,572,432	2,913,618	1,292,424
Ogdensburg	354,964	610,937	377,975	37,432	361,578	598,523	517,076	14,740	381,624	790,178	720,236	44,126	294,569	790,178	720,236	44,126
Cape Vincent	65,000	500,000	45,000	50,000	60,472	477,375	40,537	49,408	72,633	410,191	40,000	156,601	9,390	410,191	40,000	156,601
Montreal	712,038	1,546,352	637,969	67,366	637,052	1,708,965	383,162	38,165	664,275	1,763,482	105,087	136,537	597,583	1,763,482	105,087	136,537
Rochester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,110	276,515	.....	9,865	1,764	276,515	.....	9,865
Totals eastward.....	3,865,442	19,505,358	14,282,632	4,592,569	3,397,954	16,763,285	8,779,832	2,256,944	4,499,613	21,843,850	10,495,554	5,035,097	3,760,274	21,843,850	10,495,554	5,035,097

Statement showing the quantities of flour and grain sent eastward from the lake regions, &c.—Continued.

Received at—	1859.				1860.				1861.				1862.			
	Corn.	Other grain.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Flour.	Other grain.	Corn.	Wheat.	Flour.	Other grain.	Corn.	Wheat.	Flour.	Other grain.
West terminus of—																
Baltimore and Ohio railroad	Bushels. 804,646	Bushels. 196,466	Barrels. 352,413	Bushels. 126,393	Bushels. 270,000	Bushels. 80,000	Barrels. 690,000	Bushels. 550,000	Bushels. 890,696	Bushels. 1,622,893	Bushels. 1,622,893	Bushels. 1,622,893	Bushels. 1,622,893	Bushels. 1,622,893	Bushels. 1,622,893	Bushels. 1,622,893
Pennsylvania Central railroad	298,519	150,000	426,660	864,160	1,045,028	1,948,256	890,696	1,622,893	1,095,365	112,061	149,654	10,173	149,654	112,061	149,654	10,173
Dunkirk	77,914	14,400	542,765	8,843	736,529	604,561	230,400	2,532,770	2,846,022	30,435,831	24,288,627	3,849,620	24,288,627	30,435,831	24,288,627	3,849,620
Buffalo	3,151,387	1,993,140	1,122,335	1,632,920	2,159,591	27,105,219	21,024,657	2,675,948	2,846,022	30,435,831	24,288,627	3,849,620	24,288,627	30,435,831	24,288,627	3,849,620
Suspension Bridge	.....	73,346	650,000	1,875,000	758,915	9,809,455	5,508,799	2,796,213	2,846,022	30,435,831	24,288,627	3,849,620	24,288,627	30,435,831	24,288,627	3,849,620
Oswego	804,646	1,342,010	121,185	2,043,535	117,087	9,809,455	5,508,799	1,796,213	2,846,022	30,435,831	24,288,627	3,849,620	24,288,627	30,435,831	24,288,627	3,849,620
Ogdensburg	298,519	64,702	28,940	186,597	441,488	677,286	1,119,594	25,666	576,394	689,930	1,120,176	18,865	1,120,176	689,930	1,120,176	18,865
Cape Vincent	20,100	216,435	248,200	48,211	65,407	276,610	124,411	104,591	48,576	316,403	249,369	49,047	249,369	316,403	249,369	49,047
Montreal	71,430	204,652	608,309	915,648	937,324	7,390,255	1,516,767	1,504,507	11,101,475	18,012,773	12,649,136	1519,896	12,649,136	18,012,773	12,649,136	1519,896
Rochester	.....	8,900	5,250	10,725	*2,500	*520,618	.....	*10,990	.....	.....	.....	*6,622	.....	.....	.....	*6,622
Totals eastward.....	4,423,096	4,264,051	4,106,057	7,712,032	6,533,869	46,384,144	29,524,628	10,686,115	8,359,910	50,609,130	32,985,923	10,844,939	32,985,923	50,609,130	32,985,923	10,844,939

* Estimated. † To December 4 only, as per report of Montreal Gazette. The Witness says the total receipts of breadstuffs, in bushels, were 25,237,791 in 1862, and the exports were 16,762,626 bushels.

The percentage of the total carried by each of the several lines is given by the same authority, as follows:

Table showing the per cent. of receipts at the principal receiving points for six years from 1857 to 1862, inclusive of the foregoing eastward movement.

Locality.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Buffalo	44.8	47.1	50.0	47.2	51.5	53.4
Oswego	18.3	19.2	17.1	21.7	15.5	13.3
Montreal	11.8	9.2	8.7	9.2	12.6	12.3
W. Ter. B. & O. R. R.	5.3	6.5	5.7	2.4	3.0	2.9
Ogdensburg	6.9	6.0	5.8	3.5	3.4	3.4
West Ter. Pa. C. R. R.	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.4
Dunkirk	4.4	3.4	5.6	4.2	3.8	4.3
Suspension Bridge	2.3	2.0	0.7	6.5	5.4	5.3
Cape Vincent	1.9	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.7
Rochester		0.5	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The following is a comparison of total quantities of flour and grain moved eastward for seven years, to 1862:

Table showing the variations in the movement eastward from 1856 to 1862.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Other grain.
1856.....	3,865,442	19,505,358	14,282,632	4,592,569
1857.....	3,397,954	16,763,285	8,779,832	2,256,914
1858.....	4,499,613	21,843,850	10,495,554	5,035,097
1859.....	3,760,274	16,865,708	4,423,096	5,264,051
1860.....	4,106,057	32,334,391	18,075,778	7,712,032
1861.....	6,533,869	46,384,144	29,524,628	10,656,116
1862.....	8,359,910	50,699,130	32,985,923	10,844,939

Reducing the flour to bushels of wheat, the following table will show the total eastward movement, in bushels, and the receipts at Buffalo for the years indicated:

	Total eastward movement.	Receipt at Buffalo.	Buffalo per cent. of total movement.
1856.....	57,707,769	26,239,791	45.5
1857.....	44,789,851	20,052,689	44.8
1858.....	59,872,566	28,219,855	47.1
1859.....	44,354,225	22,215,425	50.0
1860.....	78,652,486	37,133,461	47.2
1861.....	119,264,233	61,460,601	51.5
1862.....	136,329,542	72,794,188	53.4

GENERAL TABLES OF THE TONNAGE AND TRANSPORTATION OF THE ERIE CANAL.

Capacity, passages, and aggregate carriage of Erie canal boats eastward.

Years.	Average cargo of boat.	Days' time be- tween Buffalo and Albany.	Toll & freight on a barrel of flour.	Tons delivered at tide-water from the Erie canal.
1841.....	41	9	\$0 71	532,520
1844.....	49	7½	60	799,816
1847.....	67	10½	77	1,431,252
1848.....	71	9	58	1,184,337
1849.....	68	8¾	56	1,266,724
1850.....	76	9	58	1,554,675
1851.....	78	8½	49	1,508,677
1852.....	80	9	53	1,644,699
1853.....	84	9	56	1,851,438
1854.....	94	8½	52	1,702,693
1855.....	92	8½	52	1,420,715
1856.....	100	8½	60	1,587,130
1857.....	100	8½	46	1,117,199
1858.....	126	8½	34	1,496,687
1859.....	143	8½	31	1,451,333
1860.....	140	8½	42	2,276,061
1861.....	157	8½	46	2,449,609
1862.....	167	8½	48	2,917,094

Quantities of flour, distinguishing western and New York reaching tide-water through the Erie canal.

Years.	Barrels from west'n States.	Barrels from New York.	Barrels arri- ving at tide- water.	Price.
1837.....	284,902	747,676	1,032,578	\$9 50
1838.....	552,283	637,036	1,189,319	8 50
1839.....	683,509	425,544	1,109,053	6 50
1840.....	1,066,615	1,080,084	2,146,699	4 84
1841.....	1,232,987	596,657	1,829,644	6 00
1842.....	1,146,292	543,064	1,776,051	5 18
1843.....	1,568,645	670,532	2,239,177	4 56
1844.....	1,727,714	746,939	2,474,653	4 50
1845.....	1,553,740	1,288,416	2,842,156	5 57
1846.....	2,723,474	929,330	3,652,804	5 05
1847.....	3,989,232	791,106	4,780,338	6 84
1848.....	2,983,688	770,114	3,753,802	5 58
1849.....	2,842,821	886,938	3,739,759	5 00
1850.....	3,084,959	905,277	3,990,236	5 00
1851.....	3,495,734	495,467	3,991,201	4 00
1852.....	3,937,366	877,731	4,815,097	4 53
1853.....	3,992,289	957,984	4,950,273	5 77
1854.....	1,586,961	367,252	1,954,213	9 25
1855.....	2,596,780	*	2,375,415	9 75
1856.....	3,209,741	276,034	3,485,775	7 60
1857.....	2,227,092	*	1,988,226	6 53
1858.....	3,778,069	*	3,563,901	5 50
1859.....	2,210,620	*	1,925,402	5 70
1860.....	4,344,387	737,321	5,081,708	5 75
1861.....	6,712,233	745,022	7,457,255	5 50
1862.....	7,516,397	843,685	8,360,082	6 00

* The arrival at tide-water in these years, being less than the quantity from western States, is proof of one of two things—either that none of the surplus product of this State came by the canal in those years, or that, if it did, its place was supplied from the west.

Tonnage of wheat and flour eastward to the Hudson river on the Erie canal, with the points of shipment, and the total value.

Years.	From Buf- falo.	From Black Rock and Tonawanda.	From Os- wego.	From way stations.	Total ton- nage.	Total value.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
1837.....	27,206	-----	7,429	81,856	116,491	\$9,640,156
1838.....	57,977	-----	10,010	65,093	133,080	9,883,586
1839.....	60,082	7,697	15,108	41,796	124,683	7,217,841
1840.....	95,573	12,825	15,075	121,389	244,862	10,362,862
1841.....	106,271	24,843	16,677	53,569	201,360	10,165,355
1842.....	107,522	13,035	14,338	63,336	198,231	9,284,778
1843.....	146,126	12,882	25,858	63,914	248,780	10,283,454
1844.....	145,510	15,669	42,293	74,391	277,863	11,211,677
1845.....	118,614	17,066	44,560	140,223	320,463	15,962,950
1846.....	247,860	16,564	63,905	91,037	419,366	18,836,412
1847.....	380,053	18,489	87,329	65,334	551,205	32,890,938
1848.....	253,325	19,376	90,411	68,529	431,641	21,148,421
1849.....	229,983	22,196	119,201	63,064	434,444	19,308,595
1850.....	205,457	38,071	133,473	84,780	461,781	20,218,188
1851.....	229,526	48,773	146,204	33,121	457,624	16,487,652
1852.....	246,362	65,208	182,434	82,772	576,772	22,564,256
1853.....	219,868	68,401	227,631	97,958	613,858	30,034,571
1854.....	115,468	18,457	72,975	33,755	240,655	18,482,377
1855.....	219,111	15,169	124,004	-----	302,125	23,163,681
1856.....	233,200	4,573	222,542	15,070	475,385	29,098,973
1857.....	209,727	4,097	104,322	-----	263,141	14,043,581
1858.....	332,174	8,051	172,674	-----	454,831	19,632,087
1859.....	208,854	8,970	93,345	-----	250,872	9,970,409
1860.....	438,076	29,915	249,069	-----	710,138	29,027,837
1861.....	744,484	10,571	277,679	21,561	1,054,295	42,200,199
1862.....	881,350	2,174	276,237	17,538	1,177,299	50,160,517

Statement of the tonnage and value of merchandise going to other States by way of Buffalo and Oswego, in each year, from 1836 to 1862, both inclusive.

Years.	Value.	Buffalo.	Oswego.	Total.	Value.
	Per lb.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1836.....	\$0 12½	30,874	8,019	38,893	\$9,723,250
1837.....	12½	22,230	3,061	25,291	6,322,750
1838.....	12½	32,087	2,542	34,629	8,657,250
1839.....	15	29,699	4,498	34,197	10,259,100
1840.....	16	18,863	3,192	22,050	7,057,600
1841.....	18	25,551	5,489	31,040	11,174,400
1842.....	15	20,525	3,538	24,063	7,218,900
1843.....	17½	32,798	4,537	37,335	13,067,250
1844.....	17½	32,767	9,648	42,415	14,485,250
1845.....	17½	37,713	11,905	49,618	17,366,300
1846.....	17½	44,487	18,540	58,330	20,415,506
1847.....	18	57,290	18,843	75,830	27,298,800
1848.....	18	64,428	20,444	84,872	30,553,920
1849.....	18	68,020	20,287	88,315	31,793,400
1850.....	18	79,405	35,091	144,496	41,218,560
1851.....	18	99,918	74,981	174,899	62,963,640
1852.....	18	143,787	76,012	219,799	79,127,640
1853.....	18	163,192	98,560	261,752	94,230,720
1854.....	18	167,550	64,329	231,879	83,476,440
1855.....	18	145,530	74,936	220,466	79,367,760
1856.....	18	114,696	68,817	183,513	66,064,680
1857.....	18	74,733	43,393	118,126	42,525,360
1858.....	18	47,350	29,540	76,890	27,680,400
1859.....	18	72,767	26,109	98,876	35,595,360
1860.....	18	72,030	47,652	119,682	43,085,520
1861.....	18	35,278	17,184	52,462	18,886,320
1862.....	18	52,945	18,094	71,039	25,574,040

Statement of the estimated value of property coming from, and merchandise going to, other States than New York, by way of Buffalo, Black Rock, Tonawanda, and Oswego, from 1836 to 1862, both inclusive.

Years.	Products coming from.	Merchandise going to.	Total.
1836.....	\$5,493,816	\$9,723,250	\$15,217,066
1837.....	4,813,626	6,322,750	11,136,376
1838.....	6,369,645	8,657,250	15,026,895
1839.....	7,258,968	10,259,100	17,518,068
1840.....	7,877,358	7,057,600	14,934,958
1841.....	11,889,273	11,174,400	23,063,673
1842.....	9,215,808	7,218,900	16,434,708
1843.....	11,937,943	13,067,250	25,005,193
1844.....	15,875,558	14,844,250	27,720,808
1845.....	14,162,239	17,366,300	31,520,539
1846.....	20,471,939	20,415,500	40,887,439
1847.....	32,666,324	27,298,800	59,965,124
1848.....	23,245,353	30,553,920	53,799,273
1849.....	26,713,796	31,793,400	58,507,196
1850, Tonawanda included.....	25,539,605	41,272,491	66,812,096
1851.....	27,007,142	63,659,440	90,666,582
1852.....	37,041,380	79,127,640	116,169,020
1853.....	42,367,564	94,230,720	136,589,284
1854.....	39,346,283	83,476,440	122,822,723
1855.....	43,555,243	79,879,680	123,434,923
1856.....	38,043,813	66,064,680	104,108,493
1857.....	26,466,121	42,525,360	68,991,481
1858.....	36,182,405	29,891,063	66,073,468
1859.....	24,428,412	35,595,360	60,023,772
1860.....	42,915,046	45,154,114	98,069,160
1861.....	49,405,375	18,886,320	68,291,695
1862.....	72,131,136	25,574,040	97,705,176

COMMERCE OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

Since the era of gold discovery in the mountain ranges which girdle the whole Pacific coast, the United States, England, and Russia have made nearly equal advances in colonization in that quarter of the world. England is firmly planted in the Australian colonies and British Columbia; Russia has annexed Manchouria and the island of Saghalien, which, with her possessions in America, almost constitute a dominion of the North Pacific ocean; California and Oregon, with the settlements converging to the harbors of San Francisco and Puget's sound, have become an important section of the United States; and France probably finds a motive for Mexican intervention in the circumstance that her power in the New Pacific World is limited to the Society Islands and the recent successful crusade in Cochin China.

A review of these results of Pacific colonization will be the best illustration of existing and prospective commerce.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES OF ENGLAND.

The statistics of the Australian colony of Victoria and of the State of California present many analogies.

At the commencement of the golden era in Victoria, 1851, the wool-created colony of Victoria contained 77,345 people who owned 6,032,783 sheep, 378,806 head of cattle, and 21,219 horses, and the wool-created city of Melbourne had a population of 25,000 souls. In eleven years the population of Victoria, under the gold impulse, has increased to 550,000; the average exports and imports are, respectively, £12,000,000, and the population of the city and suburbs of Melbourne has increased to 138,000.

In 1849 California had a population not exceeding 75,000; its industry and production were pastoral, the chief export being the hides of cattle; and San Francisco was an insignificant seaport. In 1864 the population of California and its colony, the Territory of Nevada, cannot be less than 500,000, and the average exports and imports are, respectively, \$55,000,000 per annum.

The average annual exports of treasure from Victoria and California since 1854 have closely approximated, being nearly \$40,000,000 annually. In both countries the aggregates have decreased with the diversion of labor to agriculture and manufactures. In Victoria, the culminating point was in 1856, when the export of gold was 2,985,696 ounces, of the value of £12,000,000; and the least export has been during 1863, viz., 1,634,377 ounces, of the value of £6,537,508. In California, the greatest annual export was, in 1853, \$57,331,034, while, for the last two years, California alone has not exported more than \$35,000,000 per annum.

The entire gold product of Australia and New Zealand stood, in 1862, as follows:

Victoria.....	1,711,508 ounces.
New South Wales.....	584,519 ounces.
New Zealand.....	445,902 ounces.

2,741,929 ounces.

Or nearly as much as Victoria alone produced in 1856. So with California. When credited with the production of Nevada, Oregon and British Columbia, which the course of trade brings to California for exportation to different parts

of the world, the aggregate retains and even exceeds the amount recorded in 1853; but California, like Victoria, has found more productive industries than gold mining.

Both countries now produce an immense number of consumable articles which they used formerly to import and pay for with gold. A summary of these new sources of value in Victoria is compiled from the London Statistical Journal, for December, 1863. In 1856, the year of the greatest production of gold, the colony had only 115,135 acres in cultivation; in 1862, 540,000 acres. The crop of wheat has increased from 1,148,011 bushels in 1856, to 4,152,000 bushels in 1862, with a saving of 60 per cent. in price. Oats increased from 614,679 to 2,633,692 bushels, with a gain in reduction of price of £400,000. The same comparison extends to all agricultural productions—the local supply now effecting a saving of gold export in lesser articles of £5,000,000.

Great changes may be anticipated from the success of the vine and tobacco cultivation. In 1843 four acres were planted by a Swiss vigneron, near Geelong. In 1862 there were 1,464 acres planted with 3,818,335 vines. (one-half only in bearing condition,) from which 16,972 cwt. of grapes were sold, and 47,568 gallons of wine manufactured. In 1862, 220 acres were planted to tobacco, yielding 2,552 cwt.

The successful manufactures of Victoria are machinery for mines, carriages, refined sugar, spirits, woollens, ale, furniture, soap, candles, biscuits, brick and tiles, cement and lime, leather, hats and caps, iron rolling mills, jewelry, paper bags and pasteboard boxes for tradesmen.

The bank circulation for 1862 was £1,605,253.

In railroad construction Victoria is in advance of California. At the close of 1863 the colony had 351 miles of railroad in operation, constructed by the government, and yielding a revenue of £433,615, against £297,949 in 1862, when the total mileage in operation was only 220 miles. Mr. H. S. Chapman, of Melbourne, one year ago, (in January, 1863,) wrote as follows on this interesting subject (see London Statistical Journal for 1863, p. 439:) "In the early part of 1862, the railway from Geelong to Ballarat was opened, but the double line not being completed, the department was not in a condition to carry goods to any extent. In October the Melbourne and Murray River line was opened to Sandhurst. The distance of the two is, in round numbers, 200 miles. There are also short railways having their termini at, and radiating from, Melbourne, constructed by four distinct companies. These connect the surrounding suburbs with the city, and are of great convenience to the inhabitants; but it is only one of these (that which connects Hudson's Bay with the metropolis) which is of great importance. The total extent of railways in operation is 221 miles, [351 in January, 1864.] The government has in its hands the means of completing the northern line to Echuca, on the banks of the Murray, where the Camtaspe empties itself into that river. The embouchure of the Goulbourne is only a little to the eastward. This line measures a trifle over fifty miles. These government lines have been constructed with borrowed money, as everybody knows, £7,000,000 raised in England, £1,000,000 raised in Victoria. There was a premium of £385,000, and they would have been constructed for some hundreds of thousands less than the original estimates had not the government obtained the sanction of the legislature to purchase the Geelong line of a private company, which, with the repairs to that line, will require about £300,000, or perhaps £400,000 in addition. This the government have authority to raise in the colony. Upon these loans the annual charge is half a million. It is not easy as yet to ascertain what the net revenue from the government lines will be. They are scarcely yet in a condition to do all the work they will ultimately be capable of, and undoubtedly the revenue will be greatly increased when the line is open to Echuca. The revenue at present is £45,000 per month, and is increasing. This will give £540,000 for the year. The working expenses

are roughly estimated at one-half, but I am informed they will not exceed, and will probably be kept below, £250,000. In round numbers we may call the net revenue £300,000 for the year 1863, [it was £433,615.] to go towards the payment of the interest which is charged on the consolidated revenue. This net revenue is $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the capital. I do not think there can be any reasonable doubt that in two or three years the net revenue will be worked up to the interest, or 6 per cent. I am not, however, upon conjecture or speculation, but upon the facts as I find them: and the fact with which I am now to deal is a deficiency of £200,000, which the people of the colony now have to meet by taxation. Not that we should care to be taxed less if that were not the case, but we should have £200,000 more to expend on other improvements. Is that £200,000 a loss to the community? I answer it is not. It is in the nature of a guarantee premium, to secure the great economical gain to the country from the cheapness of transport generated by these railways. There is no country in the world which has illustrated, and still illustrates, this so perfectly as Victoria. Our existence has been of such short duration, and our progress so rapid, that everything may be said to have passed before the eyes of everybody. We can all recollect our roads in the condition in which General Wade is said to have found them in the north of England. In 1852-'53 we saw these roads "before they were made"—1854-'58 was the era of macadamization—1859-'62 that of railways. The revolution from the second to the third period was not so marked as from the first to the second. More than £100 per ton has been paid for the carriage of goods to Bendigo; £40 and £50 was not uncommon. As MacAdam moved, Melbourne cartage got down to £18, then to £12, and latterly to £5 and £6 per ton. We now think that enormous. The government charge is 50s. to Sandhurst, and 42s. to Ballarat, and in proportion for shorter distances, and the public are actually agitating for reduced rates. At present I have not data to make an exact calculation of the gain, but I can make one which will certainly be on the safe side. At present, as I have said, the goods traffic is in its infancy; but if we take the twelve months at no more than the first two months, the number of tons conveyed will be, on the Sandhurst line, 128,073; on the Ballarat line, 72,840; on both, 200,913. Deducting one-third for short distances, it is equal to 134,000 tons carried the whole way. In 1860 the winter rate of cartage to Bendigo was £6 10s., the summer rate £5 10s.; mean rate £6 per ton, and even then the carriers had the benefit of twenty miles of railway. In 1861 the winter rate was £5, the summer rate £4 5s.; mean, £4 12s. 6d. This makes an average saving of £2 6s. 6d. per ton, or a total of £311,550 gain, against the revenue deficiency of £200,000. In this calculation nothing is allowed for the superior condition of the goods when delivered, nothing for time, nothing for the absence of depreciation, which used to be considerable; nothing for passengers and their convenience; and nothing for the revenue of the Echuca line, when completed, for the £200,000 is charged on the whole. Taking all these into account, I do not doubt that the economical advantage distributed over the whole country is at least *half a million*, secured at a guarantee or insurance charge of £200,000; and as the charge is not subject to increase, but may be reduced as the traffic extends, the advantage must be deemed progressive. The Echuca line will add a fourth to the length of the lines, and ought, consequently, to add one-fourth to the net revenue; that will reduce the deficiency to £125,000; but it will also add one-fourth to the sum of economical advantages. Englishmen, who only know the change from our four-horse coaches, so splendidly appointed and worked, to the railway, can form no conception of the revolution which we have experienced. It is a change from misery to comfort—a sudden jump from the eighteenth to the middle of the nineteenth century."

This extract is given without paraphrase, on account of its suggestiveness in regard to the indispensable internal improvements of mining districts. California has recently opened fifty miles of railroad eastward of San Francisco.

The leading statistics of the Australian group of English colonies are as follows :

Colonies, &c.	Area, square miles.	Population according to latest return.	Revenue raised in the colony in 1860.	COMMERCE IN 1860.	
				Value of imports.	Value of exports.
New South Wales.....	323,437	365,635	£ 1,309,000	£ 7,519,000	£ 5,072,000
Victoria.....	86,831	548,944	3,039,000	15,094,000	12,963,000
Queensland.....	678,000	56,000	179,000	742,000	710,000
South Australia.....	383,328	126,830	439,000	1,640,000	1,784,000
Western Australia.....	978,000	15,691	61,000	169,000	89,000
Tasmania.....	26,215	90,211	268,000	1,006,000	1,025,000
New Zealand.....	106,259	155,070	465,000	1,548,000	589,000
	2,582,070	1,358,381	5,760,000	27,718,000	22,232,000

The revenue of Victoria since 1860 has been nearly £3,000,000. In 1863 it was reduced to £2,722,299, but will reach the former point in 1864. The sources of the revenue for the year ending with December, 1863, are thus presented by the Melbourne Argus of January 25, 1864 :

I.—Customs:	Rate of impost.	Revenue for 1863.
Spirits.....	10s. per gallon.	£494,045
Wine.....	3s. per gallon.	44,073
Beer.....	6d. per gallon.	53,537
Tobacco, manufactured.....	2s. per pound. }	120,320
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	1s. per pound. }	
Cigars.....	5s. per pound.	10,118
Tea.....	6d. per pound.	92,780
Sugar.....	6s. per cwt.	118,736
Coffee.....	2d. per pound.	11,918
Opium.....	10s. per pound.	23,644
Rice.....	2s. per cwt.	15,560
Dried fruits.....	10s. per cwt.	16,633
Hops.....	2d. per pound.	5,525
Malt.....	6d. per bushel.	8,445
Sheepwash tobacco.....	3d. per pound.	5,218
Registration fees, ("unit of entry").....	2d. per package.	28,026
Total from customs.....		1,048,586
II.—Excise :		
Spirits distilled in Victoria.....		£6,181
Publicans' licenses.....		54,625
Spirit merchants' licenses.....		14,123
Auctioneers' licenses.....		4,350
Brewers.....		978
All other licenses.....		9,144
Total from excise.....		89,403
III.—Income from public works :		
Railways.....		£433,615
Electric telegraph.....		24,222
Total from public works.....		457,837

IV.—Territorial :	
Sales and leases of lands, miners' rights, &c.....	£750,603
Export duty on gold, 1s. 6d. per oz.....	121,508
Total territorial.....	872,111
V.—Post office.....	
VI.—Ports and harbors :	£117,664
Tonnage, pilotage, &c.....	£20,453
VII.—Miscellaneous :	
Fees, fines, and forfeitures, &c.....	£116,240
Grand total.....	£2,722,299

The expenditure of Victoria covers the whole field of what in the United States is divided into national and state expenditure. Taxation of the entire population of the United States in equal measure would produce a revenue of \$800,000,000.

Hittell, in his *Resources of California*, (1862,) estimates that the inhabitants of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, the western part of New Mexico, (now organized as Arizona,) the northwestern part of Mexico, British Columbia, Vancouver's island, and the Hawaiian islands, are an aggregate population of 1,700,000, and destined to an identity of commercial interests.

San Francisco and California hold the same relation to this Pacific population which Melbourne and Victoria bear to the 1,400,000 inhabitants of the Australian group of English colonies. Omitting further comparative statements, it is now proposed to exhibit the present nature and relations of the Pacific trade which concentrates at the city of San Francisco. This will be done chiefly by compilations from the *San Francisco Mercantile Gazette*, showing the transactions and situation of 1863.

THE TRADE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The following table shows the destination and value of exports from San Francisco, exclusive of the precious metals, during the past three years :

To—	1861.	1862.	1863.
New York.....	\$1,605,034	\$2,245,633	\$2,736,435
Boston.....	98,345	1,192,489	1,505,690
Great Britain.....	2,838,004	1,355,217	1,697,822
Australia.....	1,056,401	332,335	487,685
British Columbia.....	1,177,152	2,195,903	1,746,801
Mexico.....	1,094,930	1,014,639	1,819,652
Peru.....	163,264	271,251	216,206
China.....	711,841	722,229	1,246,254
Hawaiian islands.....	288,877	293,370	357,369
Japan.....	15,577	21,598	43,901
Other countries.....	838,647	920,630	920,584
	9,888,072	10,565,294	12,877,399

This table includes the productions of Oregon, British Columbia, and northern Mexico, as well as of California.

The Gazette adds the following comparative statement of the value of different articles of California produce exported during the past three years :

Articles.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Barley.....	\$361,452	\$131,282	\$65,044
Beans.....	10,214	40,599	11,608
Bones.....	1,984	5,400	171
Bran.....	1,131	3,061	1,871
Bread.....	64,892	69,805	65,290
Copper ore.....	135,240	370,200	719,300
Fish.....	21,828	21,868	11,285
Flour.....	858,425	688,234	767,270
Glue.....	7,320	1,240	930
Hay.....	4,683	10,998	11,914
Hides.....	444,995	947,253	924,567
Horns.....	2,350	2,484	1,807
Leather.....	3,605	11,040	3,773
Lime.....	357	968	2,463
Lumber.....	69,931	149,560	123,084
Mustard seed.....	1,857	2,417	11,230
Oats.....	156,879	72,045	130,602
Potatoes.....	23,016	12,936	21,828
Quicksilver.....	1,079,850	1,138,961	1,073,078
Skins.....	36,652	25,011	56,338
Silver ores.....	211,345	34,740	118,109
Tallow.....	35,658	37,740	80,170
Wheat.....	2,702,434	1,372,572	1,754,116
Wine.....	8,000	25,836	80,141
Wool.....	519,577	1,009,194	1,119,098
Sundries of manufacture.....	27,145	23,843	45,565
Sundries of agriculture.....	4,936	2,496	7,637
	6,795,758	6,211,788	7,208,289

The destinations of these California products were classified as follows :

To—	1861.	1862.	1863.
New York and Boston.....	\$1,283,381	\$2,465,831	\$2,879,897
Great Britain.....	2,744,537	1,296,889	1,620,812
Australia.....	1,078,118	287,975	398,018
China.....	566,860	589,907	1,010,931
Mexico.....	453,953	539,927	560,312
Peru.....	158,774	216,276	162,094
Hawaiian Islands.....	42,527	47,135	66,930
British Columbia.....	71,315	373,611	260,746
Other islands.....	396,283	394,237	249,449
Total.....	6,795,758	6,211,788	7,208,289

Including exports of treasure, the entire exports of California productions during three years, may be classified as follows :

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Products of the mine.....	\$42,103,193	\$44,105,662	\$47,982,398
Products of agriculture	3,265,471	1,645,350	2,013,975
Products of the herd.....	1,041,217	2,027,082	2,182,155
Products of the forest.....	69,931	149,560	134,086
Products of the sea.....	21,828	21,868	11,285
Products of manufacture	962,876	798,191	873,854
Products of the vine.....	8,000	25,836	81,456
Total.....	47,472,217	48,773,549	53,280,209

The following table shows the value and destination of treasure shipments from San Francisco during the years 1854 to 1863 :

Years.	To eastern ports.	To England.	To China.	To Panama.	To other countries.	Total.
1854.....	\$46,533,166	\$3,781,080	\$965,887	\$204,592	\$560,908	\$52,045,633
1855.....	38,730,564	5,182,156	889,675	230,207	128,129	45,161,731
1856.....	39,895,294	8,666,289	1,308,852	258,268	573,732	50,697,434
1857.....	35,531,778	9,347,743	2,993,264	410,929	692,978	48,976,697
1858.....	35,891,236	9,265,739	1,916,007	299,265	175,779	47,548,026
1859.....	40,146,437	3,910,930	3,100,756	279,949	202,390	47,640,462
1860.....	35,719,296	2,672,936	3,374,680	300,819	258,185	42,325,916
1861.....	32,628,011	4,061,779	3,541,279	349,769	95,920	40,676,758
1862.....	26,194,035	12,950,140	2,660,754	434,508	322,324	42,561,761
1863.....	10,389,330	28,467,256	4,206,370	2,503,296	505,667	46,071,920
Total.....	341,659,147	88,306,054	24,957,524	5,267,602	3,516,010	463,706,338

The imports, answering to these exports, are, in some measure, indicated by the following statement of the tonnage which arrived at San Francisco during the year 1863 :

From—	No. of vessels.	Tons.
Domestic Atlantic ports.....	102	114,963
Domestic Pacific ports.....	1,414	253,017
Great Britain.....	30	22,827
Panama, New Granada.....	39	84,871
France.....	13	5,628
Hamburg.....	11	4,115
Australia.....	28	13,962
China.....	44	32,888
Japan.....	3	893
Manilla.....	7	5,752
Calcutta.....	3	1,335
Java.....	3	981
Malaga.....	1	295
Rio Janeiro.....	4	1,034
Chili.....	4	1,751
Peru.....	11	2,977
Mexican ports.....	66	20,845

STATEMENT—Continued.

From—	No. of vessels.	Tons.
West Indies	2	800
British Columbia	44	46,605
Hawaiian Islands	18	6,520
Society Islands	13	2,176
Central America	13	3,771
Russian Possessions, northwest coast.	9	3,146
Russian Possessions, Asia.	4	737
Whaling Voyages	13	4,504
Total arrivals	1,899	641,393

Recapitulation for the year 1863.

	No. of vessels.	Tons.
American vessels arrived from domestic ports	1,516	367,980
American vessels arrived from foreign ports	238	214,655
American vessels arrived from whaling voyages	12	4,304
Foreign vessels arrived from whaling voyages	1	200
Foreign vessels arrived from foreign ports	132	54,254
Total	1,899	641,393

By a return from the Register's office of the Treasury Department, the total value of foreign imports at San Francisco for the year ending June 30, 1863, was as follows: In American vessels, \$7,348,969; in foreign vessels, \$3,333,173; total, \$10,682,142. To which add for the third quarter of 1863, in American vessels, \$1,937,441; in foreign vessels, \$750,956; making an aggregate for the period of fifteen months ending September 30, 1863, of \$13,370,539. During the same period of fifteen months the value of foreign imports to Oregon are stated on the same authority at \$79,764. There is no return from Puget's Sound district, though estimated to import at least \$100,000 yearly. These custom-house returns indicate an annual importation on the Pacific coast of \$10,826,957.

The present tendencies of the Pacific trade in regard to different countries are worthy of observation.

To New York and Boston the leading articles of export are hides, wool, and even copper:

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Copper ore .....sks.		11,155	72,938	109,470
Hides .....No.	200,116	177,998	315,751	308,189
Wool .....bales.	11,767	14,791	21,911	16,078

The exportation of wheat, which in 1860 was 203,528 bags, fell to 19,288 in 1861, and is not reported for the last two years.

To Great Britain the exports from California chiefly consist of wheat and flour, as follows:

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Flour.....barrels.	36, 375	70, 945	8, 582	12, 200
Wheat.....bags.	458, 495	1, 022, 664	590, 485	844, 022

To the Sandwich Islands and Mexico, lumber is the leading export, amounting in 1863 to 772,794 feet for the Sandwich Islands, and 1,152,380 feet for Mexico.

The export of lumber to Peru reached 1,936,156 feet in 1862, and 890,009 feet in 1863.

China is also a considerable market for the lumber of the Pacific coast, receiving 2,659,190 feet in 1862, and 2,709,733 feet in 1863. The San Francisco Mercantile Gazette of January 12 remarks: "The shipments of California products to China during the year just ended have been very much greater than ever before. Flour, wheat, lumber, bacon, butter, cheese, lard, wine, vegetables, &c., have all been sent forward in quantities that indicate a rapidly expanding market. The people of that country who have lived among us these many years, much to the disgust of certain political classes, and in spite of the most determined efforts to drive them away, have done us a great service in teaching their countrymen at home the use and value of our products, and in overcoming their ancient prejudices against 'barbarian' diet. The trade requires judicious management, and is in good hands. We regard its present aspect as perhaps the most important feature in our outward commerce which the past year has developed. Its progress may be comparatively slow for some time to come, and may yet undergo many vicissitudes; but once fairly inaugurated, as indeed it now seems to be, the wants of a population almost illimitable give assurance of a market for any surplus we may have to spare at prices reasonably remunerative."

To Australia and New Zealand the leading export is lumber; the former demand for breadstuffs being much below the exportation of 1861.

The East Indies send to California coffee, sugar, rice, hemp, spices, &c., but take little in return except gold and silver.

The exports of California produce to British Columbia, New Granada, Chili, Society Islands, Manilla, Japan, France, Cape of Good Hope, Central America, and Russian possessions, are reported by the San Francisco Gazette as follows:

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Barley.....bags.	99, 243	92, 814	39, 034	27, 303
Beans.....bags.	291	4, 883	8, 980	3, 074
Bran.....tons.		25		
Bran.....bags.	5, 806	1, 098	5, 762	3, 709
Buckwheat.....bags.		36	75	
Bread.....bbls.	205	58	28	50
Bread.....cwt.	1, 753	1, 513	1, 044	2, 327
Bread.....packages.			289	96
Brooms.....dozen.		362	518	
Flour.....bbls.	33, 577	21, 480	59, 170	57, 634
Furs.....packages.				
Hay.....bales.	7, 318	3, 002	5, 524	6, 103
Hide cuttings.....packages.		10		
Horns.....No.		5, 400		
Leather.....packages.	61	68	77	87
Lumber—boards.....feet.	1, 740, 575	1, 531, 505	2, 897, 752	940, 899
boards.....bundles and packages.	1, 426	3, 542	704	366
shingles.....No.	490, 000	216, 000	450, 000	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Lumber—shingles.....bundles.	411	-----	400	-----
pickets.....No.	2,000	5,000	-----	-----
pickets.....bundles.	-----	400	-----	-----
laths.....No.	-----	-----	1,000	-----
Lime.....bbls.	220	-----	30	310
Oats.....bags.	3,198	2,504	7,785	6,483
Potatoes.....bags.	6,351	4,935	4,514	6,222
Quicksilver.....flasks.	1,497	2,392	2,240	702
Salmon.....bbls.	236	73	235	37
Salmon.....cwts.	-----	17	6	60
Tallow.....packages.	1,484	327	423	251
Wheat.....bags.	37,357	4,184	5,118	27,297
Wool.....bales.	-----	3	546	-----

The table of treasure shipments indicates a great change of destination since 1861. Then the shipments to our Atlantic cities reached \$32,628,011, while during 1863 they amounted to only \$10,389,330. The treasure shipments to England increased from \$4,061,779 in 1861 to \$28,467,256 in 1863.

The attention to wool-growing on the Pacific coast during the last five or six years has resulted in a very rapid increase of the crop in California. In 1857 the whole product of the State was only 1,000,000 pounds; now it is estimated at 7,600,000 pounds. The shipments of wool from San Francisco have been as follows for the last four years:

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
To New York.....	11,767	13,244	13,127	9,862
To Boston.....	-----	1,547	8,784	6,216
To England.....	315	1,193	78	319
To other countries.....	-----	3	626	-----
Total.....	12,082	15,987	22,615	16,398

The export of the important article of quicksilver for the past six years is shown by the following table:

To—	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
New York and Boston.....	3,559	250	400	600	2,265	95
Great Britain.....	-----	-----	-----	2,500	1,500	1,062
Mexico.....	12,901	103	3,886	12,061	14,778	11,590
China.....	4,132	1,068	2,715	13,788	8,725	8,889
Peru.....	2,000	571	750	2,804	3,439	3,376
Chili.....	1,364	930	1,040	2,059	1,746	500
Central America.....	-----	-----	-----	110	40	40
Japan.....	-----	-----	-----	50	25	-----
Australia.....	-----	325	100	1,050	800	300
Panama.....	-----	133	135	57	424	120
Victoria, V. I.....	186	19	327	116	5	42
Total flasks.....	24,142	3,399	9,348	35,995	33,749	26,014

The manufactures of California are unexpectedly prosperous, and materially reduce importations. Cordage, cement, blankets, white and colored flannels, cloths and cassimeres, gunpowder, leather, malt liquors, tar, rosin, turpentine, paper, soap, wine, are now manufactured with a degree of success which will probably control the home market.

The California supply of coal, chiefly from the Mount Diablo mines, is on the increase, reaching 37,000 tons in 1863; but the demand is so great as to warrant shipments from Vancouver island, Bellingham Bay, and Chili, and even from England and Australia. The monthly consumption from the Diablo mines during the last three months of 1863 was fully 6,000 tons per month.

The product of gold and silver on the Pacific coast is estimated at \$55,000,000 for 1863, of which fully \$7,000,000 was received from British Columbia. The total coinage at the San Francisco mint during the year 1863 was \$20,251,417 97.

It is contended by the commercial journals of San Francisco that the currency of California, which is mostly coin, is more abundant in proportion to population and wealth than that of the Atlantic States. The Mercantile Gazette of February 12, 1864, represents the amount in circulation on the Pacific coast as \$25,000,000; that the population of California with adjoining State (of Oregon) and Territories is 600,000, which gives forty-one dollars and sixty-six cents *per capita*. The total value of real and personal property on the Pacific coast is estimated by the Gazette to be \$340,000,000, of which \$25,000,000 is about seven per cent. The currency of the loyal States east of the mountains, notwithstanding its expansion to meet the exigencies of the nation, is below those ratios to population and property. The population of the loyal States and of the insurrectionary districts which are held by the army (in June, 1864) is 24,000,000. If the currency was at the California standard—\$41 *per capita*—its aggregate would be \$984,000,000, and a proportion of 7 per cent. upon the total valuation of property would give an equal aggregate.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Except Australia, British Columbia, and the islands adjacent to its coast, would be the only important colonial occupation of the Pacific coast by Great Britain—Mauritius, Hong Kong, and Labuan having their chief significance in the convenience of the mercantile marine. The station of England on the northwest coast of North America will prove of great value in the future struggle for commercial, if not political, ascendancy in the Orient.

The island of Vancouver, with its excellent harborage in Puget's sound, is in the latitude, and is not unlike the climate, of Ireland. The coldest weather of the year is in December; but little snow falls, disappearing usually in a few days. The frosts which precede and follow penetrate the soil but a few inches, and the lakes are covered with ice sufficiently strong to bear the skater only during a few weeks. The climate is mild and equable, but warmer in summer than in England. Cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs are seldom housed. Probably not more than half the surface of the island is adapted to agriculture, but the soil is of excellent quality, and all other conditions favorable. Wheat, oats, barley, hay, and vegetables are produced, and the almost evergreen turf is well suited to grazing. The section of country now in course of agricultural settlement is within sixty miles of Victoria, the leading town of the island, and is known as the district of Cowichan. The conditions on which land may be taken there, as elsewhere in Vancouver's island, are easy. A single man may pre-empt one hundred and fifty acres; a married man, with his wife in the colony, two hundred acres; and for each child under ten years of age, ten acres additional. The government price for the land is one dollar an acre. If unsurveyed land be pre-empted, the settler has to pay for it when surveyed. If

surveyed, he has three years in which to pay the purchase money. Another condition makes it incumbent on the pre-emptor to occupy and improve his claim. When two dollars an acre is expended in improvements the government will make a title; but not so unless the settler has resided on his claim two years.

Vancouver's island is the naval station of England in the North Pacific. The harbor of Esquimalt, three miles from Victoria, and near the Straits of San Juan, is a magnificent haven, fit to shelter a whole navy in safety. The forests of the island are an inexhaustible resource for ship-building, while the coal mines at Nanaimo, sixty miles from Victoria, on the sheltered navigation of the Gulf of Georgia, are of the best possible quality—bituminous and extensive. The seams now worked at Nanaimo are, respectively, three feet ten inches, five feet, and two feet five inches, and have been traced to the northwest extremity of the island, where Johnson's straits furnish excellent land-locked harbors. Up to 1858 the Hudson Bay Company had, in nine years, taken 63,000 tons; but, during 1863, 22,000 tons have been exported to San Francisco alone, where it found a remunerative sale, though the price at the pit-mouth is six dollars per ton. Behind Nanaimo a remarkable natural cleft known as Albeoni canal leads into Barclay sound, where a London firm have established saw-mills, which, during nine months of 1863, cut and exported 15,000,000 superficial feet of the finest planking from the Douglas and other pines. These details of the coal and lumber trade indicate the great advantages of Vancouver for the construction, repair, and coaling of vessels.

Northward of Puget's sound the coast of British Columbia is so broken with fiords or inlets, and sheltered by islands, as to present the greatest possible advantages for fisheries and a coasting trade. The salmon, herring, and other fisheries of this region will equal those of Norway.

British Columbia, in respect to capacity for agriculture, may be compared with Scotland, while its mineral resources are destined to a development fully equal to the gold product of the colony of Victoria.

The progress of the colony of British Columbia, during the first four years of its organization, will be illustrated by a statement of revenue which is raised almost entirely by customs duties levied at New Westminster, or the mouth of Frazer river, and by a mining license of twenty shillings per year for each man. During the first year of the existence of British Columbia as a colony—that is, to the 31st of December, 1859—the customs duties amounted to £18,464, the receipts from other sources being quite trifling. In the succeeding year, 1860, the customs receipts reached £30,416, and those from other sources, such as land sales, port and harbor duties, licenses, &c., nearly £23,000 more. In 1861 the receipts from customs were £41,177; from other sources, £38,192. In 1862 the customs receipts were estimated by Governor Douglas at £58,980; other sources, £47,050. One-third of the gross revenue is devoted to the construction of roads and bridges, which are objects of first necessity in a rugged mining country. By the improvement of the roads from the mouth of the Frazer river to stations three hundred miles distant, the cost of transport has been reduced to about twenty shillings a ton, which is 300 per cent. less than in 1860.

The land system of British Columbia is identical with that of Vancouver's island, the price of land being 4s. 2d. per acre on easy terms of payment.

The mineral wealth of British Columbia, especially the interior district called Cariboo, which parts the waters of the Columbia, Frazer, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, and Peace rivers to every point of the compass, has lately been attested by papers read at the London Geographical Society, and is confirmed by the returns of treasure exports at New Westminster and Victoria.

Allen Francis, esq., United States consul at Victoria, Vancouver's island, states that the export of gold from that port during the year 1863, as obtained from reliable sources, amounted to \$2,935,170 16, and he computes that an

equal amount has been taken away in private hands, or about \$6,000,000 as the total export.

Mr. Francis communicates the following statistical tables:

Table of imports to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, for the years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
From San Francisco.....	\$1,288,359	\$2,345,066	\$1,880,117
From Washington Territory and Puget's sound...	228,350	224,793	242,781
From Oregon.....	216,603	75,370	108,603
Total	1,733,212	2,645,229	2,230,501
From England.....	516,041	694,278	1,432,521
From Sandwich Islands.....	54,382	112,108	113,486
From British Columbia.....	31,454	32,424	65,870
From China.....		22,268	45,434
From Melbourne.....		32,170	
From Valparaiso		17,000	
Total	601,877	910,248	1,657,311

Statement of exports from the port of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, during the six months ending December 31, 1863.

To what place.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
San Francisco.....	\$20,673	\$25,015	\$16,650	\$28,112	\$23,217	\$25,456	\$139,123
Port Angelos	5,970	6,804	6,187	8,863	3,988	10,412	42,024
Astoria	945	1,727	637	4,208	2,586	361	10,464
New York.....		349					349
Total.....	27,588	33,895	23,474	40,983	29,791	36,229	191,960

Statement of the export of gold from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, from 1858 to 1863, inclusive.

1858. Wells, Fargo & Co.....	\$337,765 17
1859. Wells, Fargo & Co.....	823,488 41
1860. Wells, Fargo & Co.....	1,298,466 00
1861. Wells, Fargo & Co.....	1,340,395 72
1862. Wells, Fargo & Co.....	1,573,096 16
1863. Wells, Fargo & Co.....	1,373,443 39
McDonald & Co. from 1858 to 31st December, 1861...	1,207,656 00
1862. Not included in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s statement.....	335,379 00
1863. Bank of British North America.....	585,617 85
1863. Bank of British Columbia.....	824,876 92
Hudson Bay Company and others from 1858 to 1863, inclusive, approximate.....	500,000 00
	<u>10,200,184 64</u>

Shipment of gold by express and on freight during the year	
1863	\$2,935,170 16
Same for the year 1862	\$2,167,183 18

Statement of the tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, from 1st July to 31st December, 1863.

Nationality.	Tonnage entered.	No. crew.	Tonnage cleared.	No. crew.
American	47,075	2,412	46,057	2,344
Foreign	43,800	1,516	47,048	1,741

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

In 1858, before the English and French fleet had reached the Pei Ho, the Russians appropriated the best results of the campaign. In May of that year General Mouravieff concluded a convention at Algoor with the Chinese authorities, which enlarged Siberia almost to the absorption of Manchooria—securing to Russia a region abounding with the elements of commerce. Along the Amoor river, fed by numerous navigable tributaries and capacious enough to admit steam vessels two thousand miles from its mouth, the Russo-Chinese treaty fixed the dividing line of the two empires, only varying from its channel by a line running to the tide-waters of the Pacific at a point which gives to Russia the best harbors on the sea of Japan. The territory thus acquired can hardly be estimated under three hundred thousand square miles, rich in the products of the forest and in mineral wealth. In securing Manchooria, or the best half of the native land of the tribes, whose dynasty is dominant in China, Russia has virtually pushed her frontier to the wall of China.

In the wilderness of Central Asia, west and northwest of China proper, Russia is constantly making territorial acquisitions. Even Khiva, Kokand and Khorassan are dependencies of the Czar. Indeed, the desert of Gobi on the east, and the Himalayan range and the frontiers of Afghanistan and Persia on the south, are natural boundaries within which Russian influence is paramount. Mongolia, Thibet, Turkestan, are at this moment less members of the Chinese than of the Russian Empire. This portion of Asia, known historically as the birthplace and scene of empire of Genghis Khan, has a considerable capacity for commerce. Stretching from the Suliman range to Siberia, from the Caspian to the sea of Okhotsk, it certainly contains a considerable population, possibly a large one, which wants clothes, weapons, iron instruments—most of the appliances and some of the luxuries of civilization—and can give in exchange hides, horns, goats' wool, camels' hair, tallow, silk, borax, gems, metals, drugs, and all that wealth which is sure to be discovered in very wide tracts of earth. "Englishmen think of the provinces of Central and Northern Asia," observes the London Economist, "as if they were covered with desert, but they comprise every kind of climate, and contain every variety of mineral, while over half their extent fat grapes grow in the open air, and every traveller records the luxurious quality of their fruits."

Upon the question of practical communications with Central Asia, the same authority reaches conclusions which demonstrate the value of the Amoor river and its tributaries. "The true route towards these countries," continues the writer in the Economist, "is through Russia and China, for it is the only one on which we have much help from water communication. By following the

Yangtsee and Hoangho to the utmost limit of navigation, we bring ourselves to points from whence the Chinese merchants have traded with the people east of the Himalayas—points from which traffic in wheeled carriages may begin. In northern Asia, the true access is by the Amoor, a river which, if travellers may be trusted, is navigable for more than two thousand miles, and cleaves into the very heart of that secluded region. The western division, which we call Central Asia, as if Thibet were not more central, is cloven by the Jihon, which flows from Bokhara to the Caspian, and the navigation of which has never been fairly tried. * * * The notion of opening the Amoor has been repeatedly entertained at St. Petersburg, and if all sovereign rights were fully reserved, and the advantages of such a course to the revenue made quite clear, the government might be disposed to go gradually much further. To enfranchise the great eastern Asiatic rivers by agreement with St. Petersburg and Pekin should be the line to which our efforts ought to be directed."

Proceeding upon such a commercial policy in 1858, Lord Elgin, who was fully conscious of the advantages gained in the Russian treaty of May, obtained from the Chinese government concessions of free travel through the empire and of a port of Shingking, at a point easily attainable from Shanghai and open to the importation of foreign manufactures. These concessions have been extended to American traders.

Russia has followed the initiative of 1858 with extraordinary vigor. The telegraph already connects St. Petersburg with Irkoutsk, a distance of 5,000 miles, and will be extended to the Pacific coast during 1865. The colonization of the valley of the Amoor has been undertaken, and already eighty steam vessels are employed in the trade with the Russian possessions of the North Pacific, while the government of St. Petersburg extends all possible encouragement to the enterprise projected by English and American capitalists to unite the telegraph lines of the United States and British America with the Russo-Siberian line now advancing to a junction across the Behring straits and through Russian America.

COMMERCE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Hawaiian islands should not be omitted from the consideration of the great commercial changes which the contact of European and Asiatic civilization is destined to produce. In 1863 the external commerce of the islands had reached an aggregate of \$2,201,345, and its progress is indicated by the following table :

Years.	Domestic produce exported.	For'n merchandise exported.	Total exports.	Total imports.
1846.....	\$301,625	\$62,325	\$363,750	\$598,382
1856.....	466,278	204,546	670,824	1,156,423
1860.....	480,526	326,932	807,459	1,223,749
1861.....	476,872	182,902	659,774	761,109
1862.....	586,542	251,882	838,424	998,239
1863.....	744,413	281,439	1,025,852	1,175,493

The official returns of 1863 are classified as follows by the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser:

	Paying duty.	Bonded.
Imports from United States, Pacific side.....	\$304, 502	\$36, 617
“ “ “ “ Atlantic side.....	122, 770	40, 827
“ “ Bremen.....	194, 429	62, 851
“ “ Great Britain.....	63, 400	9, 227
“ “ Vancouver's island.....	32, 210	2, 277
“ “ Sea.....	6, 291	179, 454
“ “ Islands of Pacific.....	6, 457	5, 468
“ “ Sitka, (Russian America).....		4, 586
	<u>730, 061</u>	<u>341, 308</u>

Of articles exported, 3,512 pounds of cotton were sent to the United States, and the exports of sugar increased from 3,000,000 pounds in 1862 to 5,292,000 pounds in 1863.

THE GOLD PRODUCT OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

The extension of English and American settlement since 1850, expressed by the foregoing statistics of Australia, California, and British Columbia, is the result of gold discovery. The London Economist estimates the production of gold from the islands and coast of the Pacific during the fifteen years 1849-'63 at £350,000,000 sterling, or equal to 58 per cent. upon the total computed stock of £600,000,000 sterling of gold existing in various forms in Europe and America in 1848, and conjectures that the following numerical distribution of these £350,000,000 has taken place:

Employed and absorbed in Great Britain.....	£60, 000, 000	
“ “ France.....	110, 000, 000	
“ “ United States.....	50, 000, 000	
	<u>£220, 000, 000</u>	
“ “ Australia.....	30, 000, 000	
“ “ California.....	20, 000, 000	
“ “ Turkey and East....	40, 000, 000	
“ “ Brazil, Egypt, Spain, Portugal, &c.....	40, 000, 000	
	<u>130, 000, 000</u>	
		<u>350, 000, 000</u>

The cheapening of the price of quicksilver, and the large discoveries of silver in Nevada and Arizona, have increased the annual supplies of that metal, but only to a small extent compared with gold.

Upon the question, now elaborately discussed, of the effect of this gold production upon its exchangeable value, the London Economist of February 20, 1864, calls attention to the evidence afforded by comparing the average annual rates from 1841 to 1863 of the foreign exchange between England, using a gold standard, and Paris, Hamburg, and Amsterdam, using a silver standard, and according to this statement the fall in the value of gold as compared with silver (the best available test at present) in no case exceeds $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The result of this comparison adds, if possible, to the force and significance of the following language by an eminent English writer:*

* Tooke, History of Prices, vi, 235, published in 1857.

"Set at work and sustained by the production year by year of large quantities of new gold, there is at work a vast and increasing number of causes all conducing to augment the real wealth and resources of the world—all conducing to stimulate and foster trade, enterprise, discovery, and production—and therefore all conducing with greater and greater force to neutralize, by extensions of the surface to be covered, and by multiplying indefinitely the number and magnitude of the dealings to be carried on, the *a priori* tendency of an increase of metallic money to raise prices by mere force of enlarged volume. Already the boundaries within which capital and enterprise can be applied, with the assurance and knowledge alone compatible with durable success, have been extended over limits which ten or even five years ago would have been regarded as unattainable. There have come into play influences by which it seems to be the special purpose to contribute, by the aid of the gold discoveries and by the aid of the concurrent advance of knowledge, to the removal or mitigation of many chronic evils against which past generations have striven almost in vain."

It has been estimated that the populations of China and India, when the benefit of a strong and stable government is assured, will develop a commerce fully equal to the proportions now witnessed in France. The beginning of such a state of things, attested by the movement thither of the precious metals, is a fruitful topic of discussion, and will be briefly considered.

THE DRAIN OF SILVER TO THE EAST.

The absorption of silver in Asia has never been so great as since the gold discoveries of California and Australia. With the increase of bullion Europe ceased to regard with apprehension the oriental demand for silver in exchange for silks, teas, indigo, and other staples of eastern production. When it was known that the Pacific gold stream was yearly increasing in volume, and could readily fill any vacuum which the shipment of silver to India and China might produce, a great expansion of trade to Asia followed. The precious metals came to be regarded as merchandise, and it was deemed wholly unessential whether payment was made for eastern products in the coin or the manufactures of Europe.

The following table of the imports of Indian products into England in a series of years indicates the nature of this increase of trade:*

Imports from British India—value.

Articles.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Cotton.....	£ 2, 241, 979	£ 3, 530, 410	£ 5, 416, 883	£ 2, 898, 779
Hemp, jute, and other articles.....	504, 264	638, 300	610, 913	685, 948
Indigo.....	1, 518, 097	2, 190, 131	1, 791, 644	1, 997, 511
Seeds.....	1, 968, 501	2, 545, 372	1, 326, 336	1, 774, 558
Silk.....	559, 319	565, 405	188, 697	509, 561
Sugar.....	1, 043, 480	1, 871, 279	1, 928, 006	1, 059, 291
Tea.....	25, 661	82, 903	147, 989	91, 152
Wool.....	490, 977	576, 944	673, 493	490, 521
	8, 352, 268	12, 000, 544	12, 083, 961	9, 507, 321

* See an article in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, August, 1863, on "Silver: its Production, Coinage, and Value."

Imports from British India—value—Continued.

Articles.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Cotton.....	£ 3,901,109	£ 3,339,076	£ 9,334,115	£ 21,933,774
Hemp, jute, and other articles.....	837,167	671,176	729,172	906,834
Indigo.....	1,619,604	2,220,119	2,605,634	1,784,554
Seeds.....	2,344,898	2,075,274	1,971,449	1,751,003
Silk.....	296,263	60,895	136,505	438,572
Sugar.....	1,101,716	939,026	821,458	368,493
Tea.....	132,255	230,064	165,964	161,768
Wool.....	462,100	699,861	614,999	742,807
	10,695,108	10,235,491	16,379,286	28,087,805

The steady rise in value to an aggregate of \$60,000,000 in 1857, producing a drain of silver, was one of the causes of the revulsion in that year. Since then the purchases of Indian produce, mostly cotton, have risen to \$90,000,000 in 1862, while in 1863 England imported cotton from India to the enormous value of \$200,000,000.

The quantity of silver annually exported from England and the Mediterranean to Asia has been as follows, per English official reports :

Year.	England.	Mediterranean.	Total.
1851.....	\$8,362,500	.....	\$8,362,500
1852.....	12,116,210	.....	12,116,210
1853.....	23,550,000	\$4,240,000	27,790,000
1854.....	15,555,000	7,255,000	22,821,000
1855.....	32,075,000	7,620,000	39,695,000
1856.....	60,590,000	9,950,000	70,540,000
1857.....	86,477,170	10,180,291	96,657,461
1858.....	25,444,250	16,150,000	31,594,250
1859.....	33,298,120	7,340,280	40,638,400
1860.....	40,620,182	8,120,204	48,740,386
1861.....	36,399,175	7,980,000	44,379,175
1862.....	53,551,045	9,150,000	61,701,045
1863, six months.....	21,256,514	11,737,271	32,993,781
	450,306,162	88,723,046	539,029,208

France, although the richest country of the world in the precious metals, has since 1848 parted with \$165,947,253 of silver, and taken in exchange gold. This is the case with England, Russia, and the United States, who no longer hesitate to encourage and extend their trade with the non-importing population of Asia, although at the hazard of a drain of silver coin. The trade of California with China is more reciprocal, owing, it is supposed, to the new demands for American provisions and manufactures, which the Chinese immigrants, attracted by the mines to our Pacific coast, carry back with them to China. But in India, notwithstanding a century of British occupation, the apathy of the natives—their aversion to any exchange except for silver—seems unbroken. To this condition of the market ethre has been added, during the last ten years, an investment of £50,000,000 of English capital in the railroads of Hindostan, which has greatly contributed to the influx of silver.*

* See the Bankers' Magazine, Journal of the Money Market, and Commercial Digest, January, 1864, London, p. 19.

From the time of imperial Rome bullion has flowed from west to east, and Pliny complained that India was the "sink" of the precious metals. Gibbon has also observed that this continuous drain was "a complaint worthy of the gravity of the senate;" and Humboldt, estimating the produce of the South American mines in the beginning of this century at \$43,000,000, states that \$25,000,000 were sent to Asia. The tendency to hoard the precious metals partakes of the proverbial immobility of the Asiatic character. Silver is less used in India for purposes of luxury and ornament than in Europe; and it is probable that silver, and perhaps gold, will continue to be the leading article of import until the whole Asiatic world, with its population of six hundred millions of souls, shall be in possession of the same money supply relatively which is found in European or American states. This proportion between population and its industry on the one hand, and the medium of commerce recognized by the world, once established, then, and perhaps not before, will the oriental torpidity be succeeded by new and more advanced modes of traffic. The population of Great Britain is computed at 30,000,000, with an amount of gold and silver in circulation assumed to be £80,000,000; and this amount is found essential, notwithstanding the great extension of paper substitutes for coin. The circulating medium of India in 1857 was about £80,000,000, but the population of India is 180,000,000, or sixfold that of Great Britain. India can, therefore, absorb £400,000,000 in addition to the amount she is now supposed to hold before she will exceed the monetary level of Great Britain.

France affords a more impressive illustration of the inevitable absorption of the precious metals by Asia before the monetary equilibrium will be adjusted between the Orient and the Occident. The population of France is, in round numbers, 36,000,000; its specie supply 6,600,000,000 francs, or about £264,000,000. The population of India will therefore require £1,320,000,000 to reach a circulation of coin proportionate to that of France.

But this is not all. It is estimated that there are 600,000,000 Asiatics, fully equal as to industrial capacity to the people of India; many of them—the Japanese and Chinese especially—superior to the Hindostanese. Before the orientals reach the monetary level of England, they must be in possession of £1,600,000,000, while to attain an equality with France no less than an aggregate of £4,400,000,000 must be permanently absorbed by the 600,000,000 Asiatics, who are soon to be brought into close commercial relation with christendom.

The capital and industry of Europe and America were never so active as now. How immeasurable, under the impulse of machinery, is the energy and the amount of production. Fully proportionate is the exigency of distribution and the development of commerce; and as money is the grand instrument both of production and distribution, it must be permitted to diffuse itself proportionately. Until every land is saturated to the full standard of Europe and the United States, there will be no excess of supply from the mines of all the continents. The golden age is here, but we stand only on its threshold.

OVERLAND TRADE AND COMMUNICATIONS

BETWEEN THE

PACIFIC COAST AND THE MISSISSIPPI STATES.

Having considered the external commerce of the United States, mostly concentrated on the Atlantic seaboard, and the volume of internal trade between the Mississippi States and the cities and communities east of the Alleghanies, the grand result of nearly three centuries of American civilization, and having also anticipated, from less than twenty years of similar colonization on the Pacific coast, a still more remarkable phenomenon of social and material progress, it remains to consider the situation and prospects of those interior American States which are destined to connect the two great oceans by a railway across the American continent, itself the precursor of other communications of the kind.

The California division of the Union Pacific railroad consists of three sections, under the control of three companies: First, the San Francisco and San José Railroad Company, which has a section of fifty miles between these two places; secondly, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, which has a section of one hundred and fifteen miles from San José to Sacramento; thirdly, the Central Pacific Railroad Company, which has the section from Sacramento to the eastern boundary, in Truckee valley, a distance of one hundred miles. The first section, from San Francisco to San José, is completed and in operation. The further distance to Sacramento is rapidly advancing to completion. With the aid of the California legislature there is a probability that the railway will be pushed to the eastern boundary of the State sooner than the lines west of the Missouri river will be constructed for an equal mileage.

When recently the people of Nevada Territory were represented in a convention to frame a State constitution, there was no dissent from the proposition that the credit of the State to the amount of \$3,000,000 might be applied to aid the construction of a Pacific railway, all other loans of credit for internal improvements being prohibited. This provision will doubtless be inserted in the constitution soon to be presented. Utah, Colorado, and Kansas will also co-operate with efficiency.

But the surest guarantee will be the resources, present and prospective, of the organizations named, which will now be considered in geographical sequence.

NEVADA.

The population of Nevada Territory by the census of 1860 was 6,857. At the close of 1863 it had reached 60,000, of which nearly 20,000 was concentrated at Virginia City, the centre of the most productive silver district. Within four years \$5,000,000 have been expended in erecting quartz mills and reduction works; another \$5,000,000 have been laid out in opening the mines, and three times as much in various kinds of improvement. In wagon roads alone, leading into and through the Territory, \$500,000 have been spent, an investment that has paid from forty to eighty per cent. per annum. The tolls collected on these roads during the year 1863 reached at least the sum of \$200,000. The money paid on freights coming into the Territory from the Pacific coast amounted to fully \$3,000,000. About 3,000 teams of various kinds are employed in this business, besides numerous pack trains.

From the time of imperial Rome bullion has flowed. Pliny complained that India was the "sink" of the world; he has also observed that this continuous drain was "the gravity of the senate;" and Humboldt, estimating the American mines in the beginning of this century at \$25,000,000 were sent to Asia. The tendency to partake of the proverbial immobility of the Asia used in India for purposes of luxury and ornament is probable that silver, and perhaps gold, will continue to be imported until the whole Asiatic world, with its population of souls, shall be in possession of the same money found in European or American states. This money and its industry on the one hand, and the medium of exchange in the world, once established, then, and perhaps not before, will be succeeded by new and more advanced modes of exchange. Great Britain is computed at 30,000,000, with a money in circulation assumed to be £80,000,000; and notwithstanding the great extension of paper money, the circulating medium of India in 1857 was about £100,000,000. India is 180,000,000, or sixfold that of Great Britain, and absorb £400,000,000 in addition to the amount now in circulation before she will exceed the monetary level of Great Britain.

France affords a more impressive illustration of the drain of precious metals by Asia before the monetary level of the Orient and the Occident. The population of France is 36,000,000; its specie supply 6,600,000,000 francs. The population of India will therefore require a monetary circulation of coin proportionate to that of France.

But this is not all. It is estimated that the industrial capacity of the people of India is equal as to industrial capacity to the people of Europe and Chinese especially—superior to the people of Europe. It is estimated that the population of India will reach the monetary level of England at £1,600,000,000, while to attain an equivalent of £4,400,000,000 must be permitted to the Asiatics, who are soon to be brought into the monetary system.

The capital and industry of Europe are now. How immeasurable, under the present system, the amount of production. Fully produced, and the development of commerce; and the development of production and distribution, it must be. Until every land is saturated with the products of the United States, there will be no excess of production. The golden age is here, but it is not yet reached.

rock in 24 hours. The average of 10 years will yield at the rate of the Territory, or a total of 3,000,000 per annum. In 1864, the estimate of the population of the Territory was 540,322.

The total number of persons in the Territory was 233,501, of which the population by washing, crushing, and other means, the colony of Victoria has under the cost of £35,000 per mile; the cost of co-operation imposed by the presence of the first epoch of gold and sobriety. Heavy and expensive over a period of several years. Attractive home-are founded almost in a day. Nevada—perhaps are already described in the *San Francisco Review*, describing the 10,000 or 30,000 inhabitants, and supplied with water, public institutions." The added to the analogy of com-

here in Utah Territory,
the and domestic manufac-
direction to the labor of the
society organized on surer
for all the products of Utah
ish an advantageous home
at Salt Lake the overland
ased from year to year until
who are pushing eastward and
and Montana. The consump-
t, sustains the prices of provis-
ge population and accumulate

Utah was 40,273, an increase of
 tion of property was \$986,083 in
 se of 467.50 per cent. If these
 de, the population of Utah will be
 57,966 in 1870.

tieth of the surface, with the aid of
over other and more extensive districts
industry. The native grasses, especially
fattening cattle like grain, and giving
of cows. This concentration of nutri-
and to the same cause may be attributed
ty of their fleeces.*

been discovered in the Wahsatch mountain-
 tion from the Mormons than the indica-
 is at hand when the precious metals will
 ada.

It is variously stated—by Peter A. Dey, esq., Railroad Company, at 75,000; by Fitzhugh's Monthly Magazine, at 80,000; and by Hon. J. Calhoun to Congress, at 100,000. They are producing, cotton, silk, paper, leather, iron, lead, copper and machinery for manufactures.

in the San Francisco *Bulletin* relates to the subject:

ASIN.—These are generally found abundant on the elevations of 500 to 5,000 feet above the foot plains and level deserts of the Lake ranges. Hay is made from wild rye and barley, with which heretofore to our hay-makers, and mostly undescribed in the species of wheat has been met with, and also several varieties introduced by passing emigrants, since 1846. Brush and shrub pines, two yards high, and covered with acorns and nuts, are common in the mountains, and are an excellent food for stock animals, being also necessary articles of commerce, dwarf oak acorns being particularly nutritious. An American hunter, who has tramped up and down Arizona and Nevada in 1862-'63, lately stated in the *Bulletin* that the grasses of the eastern slope, or the other passes, are mixed, but when a little advanced in the season, the grass is more like the consistence of warm water, and is much less in quantity, being its short grass is freely and greedily eaten.

- 030 -0- 030 -0- 030
 , ORTO ,e, ORTO ,e, ORTO ,
 1 1 1 1 1 1
 OLJO 'e' OLJO 'e' OLJO 'e'
 030 -0- 030 -0- 030 -0-
 ORTO ,e, ORTO ,e, ORTO ,e, (,
 1 1 1 1 1 1
 OLJO 'e' OLJO 'e' OLJO 'e' OL

The argentiferous lodes of Nevada, first known as the Washoe silver mines, are not confined to the neighborhood of the first discoveries, although none have elsewhere been met with carrying so large a body of rich ores as the original Comstock, at Virginia City. Some claiming to be equally rich, but comparatively small, have been found at other points. The localities of the other principal mines of Nevada, naming them in the order of their discovery, are the Esmeralda mines, a little over one hundred miles south-southeast of Virginia City; the Humboldt, one hundred and sixty miles northeast; the Silver Mountain, sixty miles south; the Peavine District, thirty miles north; and the Reese River Country, one hundred and seventy miles east-northeast, embracing, like the other sections named, many districts, and flanked by two of more than ordinary promise—the Cortez, seventy miles north, and the San Antonio, one hundred miles south of Austin, now the principal town in the Reese River region. Besides these, there are many isolated districts in various parts of the country, all advancing claims to great mineral wealth.

Extensive districts of California, along the course of the Sierra Nevada, are argentiferous. On both the California and Arizona sides of the Colorado river silver lodes of manifest value are met with. In Utah Territory silver-bearing ledges, not unlike those found in the vicinity of Reese river, are numerous, and similar discoveries in the Boise country and other portions of Idaho have been made; but Nevada as yet sustains her pre-eminence as the silver-bearing region of the United States.

There are now more than a hundred quartz mills in operation in the Territory of Nevada. These carry from five to forty stamps each, and have been erected at a cost ranging from \$10,000 to \$100,000, three or four at least having exceeded the latter sum. The Gould and Curry mill, with its surrounding improvements, has already involved an expenditure of \$1,200,000. About three-fourths of these mills are driven by steam, and the balance by water. Of the entire number in the Territory, seven-eighths are in the vicinity of Virginia City, the most remote being not over fifteen miles distant.

It is calculated that every stamper will crush a ton of rock in 24 hours. Supposing 100 mills to be in constant operation, carrying an average of 10 stamps each, 1,000 tons of ore are crushed daily. This ore will yield at the rate of \$50 per ton, giving a daily product of \$50,000 for the Territory, or a total, allowing 300 working days for the year, of \$15,000,000 per annum. With proper allowance for the increased production of 1864, the estimate of \$20,000,000 for the current year will not seem an exaggeration.

The colony of Victoria, in Australia, had a population in 1861 of 540,322, about equal to that of California and Nevada. The total number of persons residing within the mining districts of Victoria is given as 233,501, of which 90,364 are returned as directly employed “in the extraction by washing, crushing or other mode, of gold.” Upon this basis the colony of Victoria has undertaken and constructed 351 miles of railway at a cost of £35,000 per mile; while society in the gold-fields, under the necessity of co-operation imposed by quartz mining, has been transformed from the violence of the first epoch of gold discovery to a remarkable condition of order and sobriety. Heavy and expensive machinery employed on works which extend over a period of several years have obliged the miner to adopt a settled mode of life. Attractive homesteads are everywhere seen, and flourishing cities are founded almost in a day. The same results are soon to be observed in Nevada—perhaps are already visible. Virginia City (in the language of the Edinburgh Review, describing the populous towns of Victoria) “contains as many as 20,000 or 30,000 inhabitants, with streets well metalled and paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water, with churches, three daily newspapers, and other public institutions.” The construction of 300 miles of railway will soon be added to the analogy of comparative progress.

UTAH.

The settlements of Great Salt Lake City, and elsewhere in Utah Territory, have directed their industry exclusively to agriculture and domestic manufactures. Their ecclesiastical rulers, by giving such a direction to the labor of the people, have shown great sagacity, for not only is society organized on surer foundations than in mining districts, but the demand for all the products of Utah has been so constant and remunerative as to furnish an advantageous home market. Simultaneously with the first settlement at Salt Lake the overland emigration to California commenced, and has increased from year to year until in 1863 it meets a return column of adventurers who are pushing eastward and northward to the gold-fields of Colorado, Idaho, and Montana. The consumption by the crowds in transit, both east and west, sustains the prices of provisions and manufactures at rates which encourage population and accumulate wealth.

By the census of 1860 the population of Utah was 40,273, an increase of 253.89 per cent. since 1850. The total valuation of property was \$986,083 in 1850, and \$5,596,118 in 1860, or an increase of 467.50 per cent. If these proportions continue during the present decade, the population of Utah will be 142,525, and the valuation of property \$31,757,966 in 1870.

Most of Utah is barren; perhaps one-fiftieth of the surface, with the aid of irrigation, is available for agriculture; but over other and more extensive districts grazing and wool-growing will reward industry. The native grasses, especially the bunch grass, are heavily seeded, fattening cattle like grain, and giving great consistence and richness to the milk of cows. This concentration of nutriment is a result of the arid climate, and to the same cause may be attributed the health of sheep, and the fine quality of their fleeces.*

Iron and copper mines, which have been discovered in the Wahsatch mountains of Utah, have received more attention from the Mormons than the indications of gold and silver, but the time is at hand when the precious metals will be mined as successfully as in Nevada.

The present population of Utah is variously stated—by Peter A. Dey, esq., engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at 75,000; by Fitzhugh Ludlow, esq., in the *Atlantic Monthly Magazine*, at 80,000; and by Hon. J. F. Kinney, delegate from Utah to Congress, at 100,000. They are producing, besides fruits and cereals, wool, cotton, silk, paper, leather, iron, lead, copper and salt, having introduced machinery for manufactures.

* The following paragraph from the *San Francisco Bulletin* relates to the subject:

THE PASTURES OF THE GREAT BASIN.—These are generally found abundant on the elevations and rounded hills from 500 to 5,000 feet above the foot plains and level deserts coming west from the Salt Lake ranges. Hay is made from wild rye and barley, with many other grasses unknown heretofore to our hay-makers, and mostly undescribed in science. In several parts a species of wheat has been met with, and also several varieties of clover have long been used by passing emigrants, since 1846. Brush and shrub pines, and oaks not over one or two yards high, and covered with acorns and nuts, are common in many districts, and make excellent food for stock animals, being also necessary articles of the Papute cuisine; the dwarf oak acorns being particularly nutritious. An American gambusino, who had tramped up and down Arizona and Nevada in 1862-'63, lately stated to a correspondent of the *Bulletin* that the grasses of the eastern slope, or the other pastures with which they are mixed, have the property, when a little advanced in the season, of making the milk of domestic cows much thicker and more like the consistence of warm cream, and very rich in making cheese. It is many times more sustentative than that of the coast, and much more sweet and toothsome, though less in quantity, these being its usual peculiarities at all seasons. A variety of stiff, short grass is found in these places, not over a foot high, which is full of fine seeds and is greedily eaten by cattle and horses, and keeps them in excellent condition.

The late F. W. Lander, in a communication to the Secretary of the Interior, dated February 13, 1858, speaks of the inhabitants of Utah in the following terms: "Having been much exposed in the passes of the central mountains during two protracted explorations, with very small parties of men, and especially the last season, when the Mormons were expecting attacks from the government military forces, I wish, in this connexion, to place on record my own opinion and that of my party in favor of the masses of the Utah population. Often reduced to great straits for provisions and supplies, I was uniformly relieved, and in several instances most kindly and hospitably entertained by that distant class of our fellow-citizens. It cannot be denied that among this peculiar people exists as much thorough push, practical energy and determined movement, as are found in the republic. Both in founding the colonies of Salt Lake and throwing open that arid, desolate section to settlement, they have overcome some of the most remarkable obstacles of nature. In fact, the initiative steps taken by this singular people first gave great impetus to our own overland emigration, by imparting knowledge of the resources of travel, and by furnishing supplies." Again, in a subsequent communication, Colonel Lander remarks: "The existence of this Mormon population, and the supplies they are enabled to furnish, is a most important matter in making estimates for any public work to be carried on in that section of country. They are very excellent laborers, many of them Cornish miners, who understand all sorts of ledge work, masonry, &c. The majority of the lower classes are trained in the use of implements of excavation, from the amount of picking and digging which is required in the building of the great irrigating ditches, and in the erection of the earth and rock fences by which the farms of the country are separated. They will prove of remarkable service should the proposed line of the Pacific railroad pass anywhere in the vicinity of their settlements. Ex-Governor Young told me that he would engage to find laborers and mechanics to build that portion of a Pacific railroad which should extend across the Territory of Utah."

COLORADO.

Colorado Territory, with a white population of 34,231 in 1860, and an estimated area of 100,000 square miles, or 66,880,000 acres, has nearly doubled in population during the first three years of the current decade. The population in January, 1864, may be fairly stated at 60,000. The production of gold in 1862 was \$10,000,000, which will probably reach \$15,000,000 during 1864.

A message of honorable John Evans, governor of Colorado, to the Territorial legislature, delivered February 3, 1864, indicates quite distinctly the future situation of the State in regard to agriculture, grazing, and mining. He estimates that not over one-half of the supplies of provisions for the Territory are yet produced from the soil, and anticipates that this relation between supply and demand will be maintained for years to come. He admits that "the arable lands of Colorado, except for purposes of grazing, are limited exactly by the quantity of water that may be found applicable to purposes of irrigation," while claiming that lands are very productive when irrigated. The governor presents the following comparison between the returns of agriculture in Colorado and Illinois:

Colorado.—1 man's labor—10 acres corn, 15 acres wheat.

10 acres corn, 40 bushels per acre—400 bushels, at \$3.....	\$1,200 00
15 acres wheat, 30 bushels per acre—450 bushels, at \$3	1,350 00
Corn fodder from 10 acres, at \$10 per acre.....	100 00
Wheat straw from 15 acres—20 tons, at \$10.....	200 00
Total.....	<u>2,850 00</u>

Illinois.—1 man's labor—30 acres corn, 15 acres wheat.

30 acres corn, 60 bushels per acre—1,800 bushels, at 30 cents..	\$360 00
15 acres wheat, 15 bushels per acre—225 bushels, at 75 cents..	168 75
Straw and fodder, estimated.....	100 00

Total.....	628 75
------------	--------

Profits in Colorado over those in Illinois on the annual labor of one man.....	\$2,221 25
--	------------

Even more significant than these extraordinary prices of corn and wheat in Colorado is the suggestion by Governor Evans, that one claim of each quartz lode discovered hereafter shall be reserved, by act of Congress, for the purpose of creating a school fund, "as the usual grant of school-lands by the general government *will be comparatively valueless for such a purpose in Colorado.*"

Governor Evans alludes to the progress of quartz mining in the following terms :

"The improvement in the modes of saving gold from the ores of our mines that have been made during the past year have given a new impulse to mining operations. By these new processes, ores that paid \$25 per ton by the old process are readily made to yield \$100 per ton, while many varieties produce much more largely, and this without greatly increasing the expenses."

The improvements here alluded to are chemical as well as mechanical, and are thus described by a writer in the New York Commercial Advertiser :

"The gold in the quartz is associated with iron pyrites ; it is held very tenaciously, as if combined itself with the sulphur always present. The old plan, after drawing off the sulphur, was to pulverize very fine and then apply quicksilver, which united with all the gold free, forming a part, which, exposed to heat, lost the quicksilver in vapor, leaving the gold pure. By this process much gold was lost because it adhered to the pyrites and passed off in the tailings. A new process of roasting at a certain heat drives off the sulphur without adding to the cohesion of the pyrites or causing the gold to volatilize. This process increases the product threefold. In other cases, where the ores are finely pulverized, the gold becomes so fine as to float in the air, thus escaping the quicksilver. This difficulty has been met by heating the quicksilver into vapor enclosed in a cylinder, into which the dust penetrates. The vapor thus fixes the floating particles of gold, and the yield has been raised in the proportion of two to five."

On the western slope of the Snowy mountains, in Colorado, extensive silver mines have been discovered. Iron, lead, quicksilver, and coal have also been found in the Territory, and have already attracted capital. With the ratio of increase since 1860, the population of Colorado will be 200,000 in 1870.

The discoveries and development of the Gregory district is the sole basis, hitherto, for the settlement of Colorado. This district extends from Gold Hill to Empire City, about thirty miles along the base of the Snowy range, and is, on the average, about ten miles in width—an area of three hundred square miles of gold-producing mountains, in which a hundred quartz mills are now in operation.

Governor Evans, in his message of July 17, 1862, thus describes the mines and the manner of mining in the Gregory district :

"The veins of quartz are found within an average distance of one hundred feet of each other. They are by the mining laws divided into claims of one hundred feet in extent, making surface enough on quartz lodes in this region alone for over eight hundred thousand claims. These veins are from six inches

to nine feet in thickness, and vary even more in their quality—from those that will not pay at all, to those that produce the richest ore that has been found in any part of the world.”

He estimates that ore yielding \$12 per ton pays all expenses, and that the average result of quartz mining in Colorado is \$36 per ton.

Intelligent observers express the conviction that the range of the gold-bearing quartz is not limited to the Gregory district, but is as extensive as the Snowy range itself; and that recent discoveries in the vicinity of the South Park, and along Clear and Boulder creeks and their branches, are but the precursors of developments in the mountain chain that separates the three parks that will, in a very few years, yield a greater amount of treasure than is now furnished by California, building up important points north as well as south of the present centre.

Professor James T. Hodge, geologist of the Union Pacific railroad, reports the existence of iron and coal near Fort Laramie and the Cheyenne Pass—localities north of Colorado. The Black Hills and Medicine Bow mountains contain these minerals, while the Laramie plains, in the vicinity, will be available for agricultural settlement. In the vicinity of Denver City, Colorado, Professor Hodge visited coal-beds which present a thickness of five feet ten inches pure coal, with no mixture of slate, and thus describes its appearance and quality:

“The coal is of a brilliant jet black, and is easily mined in large lumps, which appear to be firm and sound, but are said to crumble after exposure for a few weeks to the air. It contains but little bitumen, burning with little smoke, no unpleasant odor, and a yellow flame. It does not melt or coke, and, however high the draught, produces no clinker. The ashes of most of the beds are usually white and bulky. A welding heat in a forge is obtained with difficulty. Sulphur is observed in it, in small quantity, in the form of exceedingly thin disks of iron pyrites disseminated through the seams. Particles of mineral rosin are much more abundant, scattered through the coal of the size of pin-heads.”

Another coal-bed, worked for the supply of the Denver market, is in the hills along South Boulder creek, only two and a half miles from the base of the Rocky mountains. This locality also affords an abundance of iron ores, and has been selected for the establishment of the first blast furnace erected in the Territory, which went into operation in March, 1864. “The principal coal-bed is opened a few rods southeast from the furnace, and has been worked one hundred feet down a slope of about ten degrees from the horizontal toward the east. The bed is twelve feet thick, almost uniform in quality, with no intermixture of slate, and presents a beautiful appearance in the brilliant lustre of the coal. A little sulphur (pyrites) may here be detected in the seams.” Two other beds are described, one of them affording coal of a firmer quality than the others.

These specimens of coal were submitted to Professor John Torrey, who, after analysis, describes them as belonging to the class of lignites—not technically a bituminous coal, neither cannel nor an anthracite. “Still, in common parlance, it will be regarded as coal. In calorific power the Rocky mountain coal may be placed between dry wood and bituminous coal, and therefore it is a most valuable fuel. It may be used for the smelting of iron and other ores. For locomotives it could be employed to advantage, with some modification of the fireplace. The ash is so small in quantity, and so light, that most of it would be carried off by the blast of the furnace. The coal burns freely in a small stove, making a hot and clear fire, and leaving no clinkers. The specimens, that were examined had a tendency to break up and crumble after being soaked with water and allowed to dry; hence the necessity of protection from moisture.”

The iron ore found at the eastern base of the mountains, near Denver City,

is characterized by Professor Torrey as "lemonite, a compact variety derived from carbonate of iron, and commonly known by the name of brown hematite or brown iron ore." "It is found," continues Professor Hodge, "in irregular deposits, scattered over the summits, ends, and slopes of many of the ridges which border South Boulder creek and Rock creek. These deposits extend to a depth of only one to three feet, and, as they evidently do not form a part of the strata in the hills, it is impossible to make any estimate of the quantity of ore they will afford. One can judge, only from seeing numbers of acres thus covered, that supplies may be obtained for one or more blast furnaces for several years; but extended observations would be necessary before positively asserting that large works could be supported from this source. The ore is found in pieces of all sizes up to masses of half a ton weight, and large quantities of it are so fine that it would have to be collected for the furnace by screening. There is scarcely any intermixture of foreign stony materials in these deposits. The quality of the ore is generally pretty good, though the larger masses are not so fine-grained and pure as the smaller ore. I should judge that an average of three tons would be required to make a ton of iron. The ore is in excellent condition for the blast furnace, its long exposure at the surface having prepared it for smelting almost as thoroughly as if it had been roasted. Its unusual mode of occurrence, unconnected with the strata in the hills, was for some time a source of perplexity; and it seemed necessary to explain it correctly in order to judge better of the probability of the ore being found in large quantities in other places on the range of these formations. On examining the country up to the base of the mountains I discovered what I believe is the true explanation. At the distance of two and a half miles from the mines the marginal ridge, already noticed, rises suddenly with a very steep face and dip of its strata. The surface at its foot is covered with large rounded boulders from the granite rocks of the mountains. Some, also, are of the red sandstones and conglomerates of the outer ridge. They decrease in size and numbers towards the east, indicating the movement in that direction of vast bodies of water or ice. These, together with the evidences of denudation I had observed further north, evidently not referable to the diluvial or drift formation, appeared to me as more strongly marked evidences of glacial action than I had ever before seen. The extension of this over the hills near the furnace must have excavated the soft beds, of which they are in great part composed; and the light clayey materials of the strata containing the iron ores being swept away by currents of water, these, by their weight, were left behind, and are now found spread over the surface of the hills. By long exposure they have been oxidized and converted from the clay iron stone, or 'blue case iron' as it is here called, into the shelly hematite. Such a derivation of the ore, if correct, must itself make the quantity in any locality always uncertain. Found as it is, it is collected and delivered at the furnace at a cost of \$3 per ton, making about \$9 to the ton of iron."

"The furnace, owned by Messrs. Langford, Lee, and Marshall, is a very small stack, of daily capacity of only four or five tons of pig iron. It is twenty feet square at base, twenty-two feet high, and seven feet diameter at the boshes. The hearth is five feet high and eighteen inches diameter. It is intended to work the furnace with cold-blast, and the consumption of charcoal will probably be from two hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels to the ton of iron. The cost of charcoal at the furnace is ten cents per bushel, making the cost of fuel from \$25 to \$30 per ton, while that of ore, as above stated, may be rated at \$9. The cost of the limestone for flux will probably not exceed fifty cents, and the remaining items of labor, repairs, &c., may be estimated at about \$7. The total cost will probably be about \$45 per ton of pig metal. In large establishments the expenses should be less, especially if the raw mineral coal could be substi-

tuted, wholly or in part, for the charcoal. The quantity of fuel, too, would be diminished by the use of the hot-blast."

The prospects of agriculture are thus considered by Professor Hodge: "The agricultural resources of the prairies are somewhat limited by the extreme dryness of the climate. Rain seldom falls, and were it not for the never-failing supplies of water in the numerous streams running from the snowy central range of the Rocky mountains, the country would be an uninhabitable desert. Yet the soil is in great part fertile, warm, and mellow, and abounds in gypsum and salts of soda, which appear upon the surface in the form of an incrustation resembling frost. This is particularly abundant about the edges of dried-up ponds. The alkaline salts affect the waters of many of the wells, rendering them nauseous to the taste and unwholesome, and mixed with the dust of the roads, this is said to be, in the summer season, very injurious to the eyes of travellers. It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the want of rain, no great trouble is experienced over the plains for the want of water at the ranches and stations along the roads. I crossed the Platte river at Fort Kearney in October, over its dry, sandy bed, and yet the wells along the valley contained abundant water, and, in general, they were not twenty feet deep, their bottoms not reaching to the level of the stream. It is difficult to explain from whence these supplies are derived. The dryness of the soil renders irrigation necessary for its successful cultivation, and this is already practiced to a considerable extent in Colorado, after the system of the Mexicans, which consists in the excavation of *acequias* or ditches, often several miles in length, by which the water of the streams, taken out at an upper level, is carried at this elevation past the farming lands, over which it is let out, as occasion requires, by tapping the *acequias* at any desired points. The cultivation is thus limited to lands lying below the level of the *acequias*, and such lands are met with of considerable extent along most of the streams, spreading out to great width, even before these have fairly emerged from the mountains. Very productive and extensive farms thus situated are seen running up among the basaltic hills, or Clear creek, and similar improvements extend all along this stream to its mouth, below Denver. The streams north of it, so far as and including the *Cache á Poudre*, afford the same advantage for cultivation of the soil, and along most of them the lands are occupied in continuous lines of farms. In the newness of the country, which has been occupied only two or three years, the crops are limited to a few of the most necessary articles. Flour being supplied to the Territory from the States and New Mexico, the cultivation of wheat is not so important as of the more bulky articles, which will not pay for transportation from such distances. Some wheat, however, is raised, and the crop is a successful one. But attention is chiefly directed to procuring the large supplies of hay, corn, oats, and vegetables, required by the numerous gold-mining population in the mountains. The hay being made from the wild prairie grass, its supply is limited only by the amount of labor employed in cutting and stacking it; still, owing to an overstock of it the previous year, the quantity put up in 1863 has proved too small for the demands of the country, increased as they are by the extraordinary accumulations of snow, which, covering the plains, cut off the herds of cattle and horses, with which the country is abundantly stocked, from their accustomed support by grazing during the winter. This, together with the obstructed condition of the roads, caused the price of hay in December last to rise to \$105 per ton at the gold mines. Corn, which is a good crop, and may be raised to any extent along the streams, was worth at the same time nine or ten cents per pound. Potatoes are produced in abundance, as also onions, cabbages, and many other vegetables; but in this unpropitious season the prices of all these range high. Onions are raised with scarcely any of the labor attending their cultivation in the States, yet they were from ten to twelve cents a pound. They grow so luxuriantly that a single one often weighs more than a

pound. Such prices cannot be sustained in a favorable season, and particularly when the country is supplied with a more numerous agricultural population.

"It is an important question whether the cultivation of these prairies is always to be limited to those portions capable of being irrigated only by the system now in use. The mountains, it appears, are abundantly provided with water, derived chiefly from the melting of the snows in the great central range. A large part of this, without doubt, penetrates under the stratified rocks, which on both sides dip away from the mountains. These waters probably flow in underground channels far from the mountains, and if tapped by artesian wells sunk down to them, they might reasonably be expected to rise to the surface in never-failing springs. The stratification of the country is certainly remarkably encouraging to such an enterprise; and another inducement to its prosecution would be the discovery of the mineral beds, whatever they may be, beneath the surface. This would be a certain and most economical method of determining the existence or non-existence of beds of coal in localities where it might be especially desirable to obtain this fuel. Artesian wells must at some time be exceedingly useful at Laramie plains, which are not so well watered as the country east of the mountains. These plains, hitherto entirely uncultivated, afford, in places, good pasturage, and a considerable amount of prairie-grass hay, for the use of the overland stage line and of emigrants."

The Laramie plains and the mountain valleys of the Black hills and the Medicine Bow chain are mentioned by Professor Hodge as repositories of iron and coal, and having the constituents of agriculture with the aid of irrigation. These statements were anticipated by Lieutenant (now General) G. K. Warren in his report, as topographical engineer, upon Nebraska Territory, published in 1858-59, (Executive Documents, volume 2, part 2, p. 643,) from which an extract is given:

"In the mountain formations which border the great plains on the west are to be found beautiful flowing streams and small, rich valleys, covered over with fine grass for hay, and susceptible of cultivation by means of irrigation. Fine timber for fuel and lumber, limestone and good stone for building purposes, are here abundant. Gold has been found in places in valuable quantities, and, without doubt, the more common and useful minerals will be discovered when more minute examinations are made. I think it exceedingly desirable that something should be done to encourage settlements in the neighborhood of Fort Laramie. The wealth of that country is not properly valued, and the Indian title not being extinguished, there is no opportunity to settle it. Those who live there now support themselves by trade with the Indians, which being already overdone, it is to their interest to keep others away. If the Indian title were extinguished and the protection of a territorial government extended there so as to be effectual, there would soon spring up a settlement that would rival that of Great Salt lake. The Laramie river is a beautiful stream, with a fine, fertile valley, and there are such everywhere along the base of the mountains. Pine timber of the finest quality in abundance grows there, easy of access, from which the finest lumber can be made. Building-stone of good quality abound. The establishment of the military post and the constant passing of emigrants have driven away the game, so that the Indians do not set a high value on the land, and it could be easily procured from them.

"The people now on the extreme frontiers of Nebraska and Kansas are near the western limit of the fertile portions of the prairie lands, and a desert space separates them from the fertile and desirable region in the western mountains. They are, as it were, on the shore of a sea, up to which population and agriculture may advance, and no further. But this gives them much of the value of places along the Atlantic frontier in view of the future settlements to be formed in the mountains, between which and the present frontier a most valuable trade would exist. The western frontier has always been looking to

the east for a market, but as soon as the wave of emigration has passed over the desert portion of the plains to which the discoverers of gold have already given an impetus that will propel it to the fertile valleys of the Rocky mountains, then will the present frontier of Kansas and Nebraska become the starting point for all the products of the Mississippi valley which the population of the mountains will require. We see the effects of it in the benefits which the western frontier of Missouri has received from the Santa Fe trade, and still more plainly in the impetus given to Leavenworth by the operations of the army of Utah in the interior region. This flow of products has, in the last instance, been only in one direction, but when those mountains become settled, as they eventually must, then there will be a reciprocal trade materially beneficial to both.

"These settlements in the mountains cannot be agricultural to the same extent as those in the Mississippi valley, but must depend greatly upon the raising of stock. The remarkable freedom here from sickness is one of the attractive features of the region, and will, in this respect, go far to reconcile the settler from the Mississippi valley for his loss in the smaller amount of products that can be taken from the soil."

The late General F. W. Lander, while employed in the exploration of the Rocky mountains, (1858,) thus indicated the prospects of grazing in the northern valleys of the mountains, (Executive Documents, 1st session 35th Congress, volume 9, No. 70 :) "From the arable grounds of the Salt Lake valley, through the numerous valleys and timbered regions of the Wahsatch mountains toward the head of Wind river, to the Beaver Head and to the St. Mary's valley of the north, occur available and peculiarly favorable locations for settlements. There are the numerous herding grounds of the Indians and mountaineers, and here are recruited and fattened, in the open air and during winter, the worn-down cattle, mules, and horses bought up by traders from the later overland emigration. The half-breed horses raised by the mountaineers from a cross between the larger animals of the settlements and the Indian pony, reared in the open air and without forage, are some of the finest animals I have ever seen. Durham short-horned cattle, a delicate breed, and not usually thought adapted to exposure, are raised here and wintered without shelter upon the natural grass of the mountains. Hay is never cut by the mountaineers, yet this celebrated stock, fattened upon the bunch-grass, grows larger than any I have seen in the States. John Grant, a well-known trader, who has raised a large stock of Durham milch cows and steers and American horses, winters yearly in the great valleys of the mountains with no shelter but the common Indian lodge of dressed elk or buffalo skin."

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

The census of 1860 returned the population of the interior districts, which are connected with the overland trade west of the Missouri river, as follows :

New Mexico.....	83,009
Colorado.....	34,277
Utah.....	40,273
	157,559

In 1860 a special correspondent of the New York Herald furnished the following statement :

Table showing the amount of freight forwarded across the plains from the various ports on the Missouri river during the year 1860, with the required outfit.

Where from.	Pounds.	Men.	Horses.	Mules.	Oxen.	Wagons.
Kansas City.....	16,439,134	7,084	464	6,149	27,920	3,033
Leavenworth.....	5,656,082	1,216	.....	206	10,925	1,003
Atchison.....	6,097,943	1,591	.....	472	13,640	1,280
St. Joseph.....	1,672,000	490	.....	520	3,980	418
Nebraska City.....	5,496,000	896	.....	113	11,118	916
Omaha City.....	713,000	324	377	114	340	272
Grand total.....	36,074,159	11,601	841	7,574	67,950	6,922

In 1863 a population of 60,000 in Nevada employs for the transportation of machinery, merchandise, provisions, &c., from the Pacific coast, a number of men, animals, and wagons fully half as great as the foregoing exhibit of overland transportation west of Kansas and Nebraska. That this table is inadequate to express the traffic of 1864 may also be inferred from the consideration of the present population of the mountain Territories, viz :

New Mexico, (no increase).....	83,009
Colorado.....	60,000
Utah.....	80,000
Montana.....	12,000
	235,009

It is not an excessive estimate that the present transportation is 50,000,000 pounds, employing 10,000 trains, and at a cost of \$5,000,000 annually. In consequence of the war and other causes, a considerable diversion of the traffic across the plains has taken place in favor of the northern points of departure from the Missouri river; Kansas city by no means leading in the degree indicated in 1860. Whether the traffic will resume its former proportions, depends altogether upon the railway construction of the next twelve months.

Kansas and Nebraska, for an average distance of one hundred and fifty miles west of the Missouri river, are as well adapted to agriculture as the States of Missouri and Iowa, but beyond that limit agriculture is dependent upon irrigation. Hence, as shown by Lieutenant Warren, a steady and remunerative market for breadstuffs and other agricultural products is at the door of the farmer in Kansas and Nebraska, which will divert all his surplus from the Atlantic coast. The foregoing review of the Territories east of the Sierra Nevada of California suggests a permanent deficiency of agricultural production, while their mineral resources will concentrate a large population. Grazing and wool-growing are future interests, which, with domestic manufactures, will diversify industry and occupy labor at no distant stage of progress; but for the next decade of years, manufactures, and even meats, will be largely imported across the Sierra Nevada from the west, and across the plains from the Missouri river.

The spring of 1864 witnesses an exodus of population from the western borders of Missouri and Iowa to the mining districts of Colorado and Montana, which far exceeds that of 1860. Peter A. Dey, esq., engineer of the Union Pacific railroad, writing from Omaha, under date of May 17, 1864, says: "Four thousand wagons and six thousand tons of freight have crossed the Missouri

river at Omaha since April first. There is now a daily movement of two hundred teams, three hundred tons freight, and one thousand persons. The teams are equally divided into those drawn by four horses, and those drawn by five yoke of cattle. No emigration has ever been known to bear any comparison to this. The line of teams waiting ferriage reaches nearly to Council Bluffs, or three miles in length. This rush will undoubtedly continue to the middle of June. The ferry-boat runs night and day. This does not include government transportation."

The statistics of the spring emigration of 1864, on the basis of this statement, are 75,000 men, 22,500 tons of freight, 30,000 horses and mules, and 75,000 cattle. It is probable that similar aggregates represent the emigration from other points on the Missouri river, and in that case 150,000 will be added to the population of the mountains from the Mississippi States during 1864.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

That the overland trade on the average latitude of 40 degrees north has already reached proportions which assure the prosperity of the Central Pacific railway from the way business alone, as soon as constructed, is a probability which can be made to appear from the general railroad statistics of the country.

Take the proportion of mileage to population. In 1860 the population of the States, not including the Territories, was 31,148,047, and the number of miles of railroads in operation was 30,592. The population on the 1st of January, 1861, is estimated at 31,615,267; while on that date official reports show that there were 31,168 miles of railroad constructed in the United States, at an aggregate cost of \$1,777,993,818, or \$37,794 97 per mile. Thus, the proportion of one mile of railroad to every thousand of population seems to be established as a practical law of railroad progress by the American people. This ratio is exceeded in many of the States. For instances: Ohio, in 1860, had a population of 2,339,511, and 2,900 miles of railroad in operation; Illinois, 1,711,951 of population to 2,867 miles of railroad; Massachusetts, 1,231,066 population to 1,272 miles of railroad; while the most advanced southern States were, Virginia, 1,596,318 of population to 1,771 miles of railroad; Tennessee, 1,109,801 to 1,197; Georgia, 1,057,286 to 1,404.

If the Union Pacific railroad, assured by the extent of overland traffic, and aided by the land grant and credit of the general government, should organize measures for the completion of a central trunk line through California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and Kansas, by the year 1870, the census of that year would doubtless return populations exceeding the ratio of one thousand per mile. During the decennial period of 1850-'60, the population of those Territories increased five-fold. Connect by railroad the agricultural districts of the Pacific coast and the Mississippi valley with the varied consumption and commerce of the interior mining regions, and the ensuing six years, or the period occupied in effecting that connexion, would probably witness an advance of population three-fold the aggregates which appear in 1864, viz:

	1850.	1860.	1864.	1870.
California	92, 597	365, 439	500, 000	1, 500, 000
Nevada .....	.....	6, 857	60, 000	180, 000
Utah	11, 380	40, 273	80, 000	240, 000
Colorado .....	.....	34, 271	60, 000	180, 000
Kansas .....	.....	107, 206	120, 000	360, 000
	<u>103, 957</u>	<u>554, 052</u>	<u>820, 000</u>	<u>2, 460, 000</u>

A comparison of the statistics of the English colony of Victoria and the State of California has already been presented, and is instructive. Victoria, in April, 1861, had a total population of 540,322, almost equally divided between the mining districts and the remainder of the colony. Including the Washoe district, now Nevada, California had a population in 1861, nearly equal to Victoria, and which was divided in the same proportion. San Francisco and Melbourne are cities of equal commercial importance. The California revenue for State purposes is \$1,462,690; for national treasury, \$7,128,399; total \$8,591,089, or about \$17 per capita. The provincial revenue of Victoria was, in 1862, \$15,123,465; in 1863, \$13,968,510, or an average per capita of \$29. California has only 75 miles of railroad in operation, while Victoria has 351 miles, constructed at an expense of £35,000 per mile, from which the Victoria government received an income in 1863 of £433,615.* The first section of the California Central railroad, which was opened in January from San Francisco to San José, a distance of $49\frac{3}{10}$ miles, was constructed at a cost of \$40,000 per mile. If we suppose the next 600 miles across the Sierra Nevada, and the State of Nevada, to cost \$80,000 per mile, the expenditure will not exceed the cost of the Victoria railroads, which connect the city of Melbourne with the Ballaret and Bendigo gold fields, and with the wool-growing districts of the river Murray.

There is abundant evidence that the mountain valleys are favorable to stock-raising, and that animals and their products will largely contribute to the return business of the Pacific railroad, in addition to the movements of Asiatic merchandise, and of the precious metals. As far north as the sources of the Columbia, the Missouri, and the Saskatchewan rivers, cattle and horses require no winter shelter, but are found in the spring in the best health and condition. For many years the emigrant trains will take to the mountains a multitude of domestic animals. The climate and natural grasses are favorable to their increase, and if the cattle of Texas have been profitably transported to the New York market, it is possible that the Mississippi and Atlantic States may yet receive a considerable portion of their consumption of meats from the Rocky mountains. Wool and dry hides are a considerable export from New Mexico and Colorado; and the San Francisco Mercantile Gazette of March 2, 1864, reports the departure of 1,500 head of beef cattle to the gold mines of Montana, or the sources of the Missouri, which cost but \$6 per head in California. They can be produced in every Rocky mountain district at as low a figure.

The construction of a continental telegraph from the Missouri river to San Francisco, three years since, was regarded as premature; but its successful operation has justified the enterprise. So will it be with the Union Pacific railroad. California alone is better able to carry its construction to the Missouri river than New York was competent, by the resources and credit of the State in 1824, to undertake the Erie canal. As its sections advance westward and eastward, a population will attend fully able to sustain the investment by dividends; nor is it improbable that the perforation of the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada by tunnels will prove the most successful and gigantic traverse of gold and silver lodes ever yet developed in the annals of quartz mining.

A SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE.

A route from the Lower Mississippi States to the Gulf of California and San Diego on the Pacific coast, which should be a trunk for communications with Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans, is a measure which only awaits the re-

* The returns for the first quarter of 1864, as reported in the London Times, make it certain that the net profits of the Australian railways will henceforth discharge an interest of six per cent. on the entire cost of construction.

storation of the federal authority in all the gulf States, to be favorably considered by the country.

There are two events which will direct attention to the latitude of 35° as a scene of rapid settlement and overland communication. The first is the agricultural advantages of the Neosho district, or the country due west of Arkansas, which was conceded by treaties to the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw and Seminole Indians; and in the second place, the new discoveries of mineral wealth in the central and northern districts of Arizona Territory. Neosho, on the east, will soon equal Kansas; while the San Francisco mountains of Arizona, situated geographically south of Nevada, will doubtless be the scene of similar excitement and development as have attended the settlement of the Washoe silver district. It is proposed to compile the latest intelligence of the agricultural region of the east, and the mineral district of the west, under the average latitude of 35° .

It was observed in a report presented by the territorial committee of the United States Senate, in 1854, that the country occupied by the Cherokee Indians is as rich and beautiful, as well watered and healthy, as the finest portions of Iowa and Wisconsin, and as lovely in its prairie scenery, as the choicest parts of Texas. It consists of 13,000,000 acres, mostly lying within latitudes 36° and 37° . One Indian agent represents the staple productions of the people to be corn, wheat and oats; that the country is well adapted to apples, peaches, plums, and similar fruits; that stone-coal, iron, and salt-springs are abundant and profitable; and that the country is admirably adapted for grazing cattle, of which the Indians have extensive stocks. In consequence of the climate, only a portion of the country, resembling the northern part of Alabama, is suited for the cultivation of cotton; tobacco and hemp flourish as in Kentucky.

The Creeks occupy 13,140,000 acres, except a small tract assigned to the Seminoles, on the deep fork of the Arkansas, in latitude 97° . The Creek country lies immediately west of Fort Gibson, extending from the Canadian river to the 36th parallel of latitude. It is noticed by James Logan, who was an Indian agent in 1847, as "a country of abundant extent, well timbered and watered, of fertile soil, and of comparative healthfulness, offering every facility for the raising of stock." The scene of Washington Irving's "Tour of the Prairies" is comprised in the Creek district.

The Choctaw country, of which the western half has been assigned to the Chickasaws and some smaller bands of Indians, extends from the Red river to the Canadian, and from the western boundary of Arkansas to the 100th meridian of longitude. Between longitude 94 and 97 degrees, or the Choctaw territory, as reduced in 1854, cotton has been grown near Red river, but corn and wheat are the prominent crops. An Indian agent wrote in 1851: "The soil produces the finest of wheat, weighing sixty-five to seventy pounds to the bushel; as a grazing community it is likewise unsurpassed, the extensive prairies, clothed with luxuriant grass, being capable of sustaining innumerable flocks and herds throughout the year." In 1854, Mr. A. J. Smith, Chickasaw agent, described some medicinal or "oil" springs on the Washita river, as very efficacious. Coal, copper and salt are found in ample quantities.

In the "Exploration of the Red River of Louisiana in 1852," by Captain (now Brigadier General) R. B. Marcy, the Chickasaw district, between longitude 97° and 100° , is described as about one hundred and eighty miles in length, and fifty in width, containing 9,000 square miles of valuable and productive lands, or 1,000 square miles more than the State of Massachusetts. Various portions of this country are more specifically described. Captain Marcy speaks of "charming landscapes; of soil remarkable for fertility; vegetation in old Indian cornfields twelve feet high; of beautiful springs and streams; of natural meadows covered with luxuriant grasses; broad and level bottom lands, covered with dense crops of wild rice, and of excellent timber, large and abundant." He

adds: "Indeed, I have never visited any country that, in my opinion, possessed greater natural local advantages for agriculture than this."

There is no reason for doubt that the valleys of the Red River of the South, the Arkansas and the Canadian, for a distance of four hundred miles west of the State of Arkansas, are fertile, well watered and timbered, and supplied with coal and iron—comparing favorably with Kentucky and Tennessee in these respects. The colonization of this district will no longer be postponed, but will follow the termination of the war, and a reasonable adjustment of the interests of its Indian occupants.

Ten degrees of longitude west of the Neosho district, in the northern portions of the Territory of Arizona, recent discoveries of gold have occurred, which are attracting population and capital from San Francisco and southern California. This gold district is near the line of the 34th parallel of latitude, and west of the 110th degree of longitude, and is approached from the Gulf of California by steamboat navigation on the Colorado. The San Francisco mountains on the route of Captain A. W. Whipple's Pacific railroad survey are its central landmark. The Colorado river is navigable for a distance of 500 miles to latitude $36^{\circ} 06'$, or to the mouth of the Rio Virgen, by a class of stern-wheel steamers, described as follows by Lieut. J. C. Ives, topographical engineer: "100 feet long, 22 feet beam, built full, and with a perfectly flat bottom, having a large boiler and powerful high-pressure engine, and drawing, when light, but twelve inches." The miners of Northern Arizona will be supplied from the Pacific coast by this navigation.*

The silver mines of southern Arizona, in the valley of the Gila, have been well known for several years. They are not less rich, and will be as productive as those of Nevada.

With peace restored, Indian hostility suppressed, and individual title to mineral lands assured, Neosho, (as the country west of Arkansas has been called,) western Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, may be expected to follow the central cordon of States in the increase of population and wealth; and if so, and whenever so, a great central highway of commercial communication will be opened. When that period of development shall arrive, the Union Pacific railroad, like the Union Pacific telegraph, will have vindicated all the intervention by the national government in its behalf, and a great impulse will be given to the construction of a more southern line.

When, in 1853, the initiative of Pacific railroad exploration was presented to the United States Senate, resulting in a congressional appropriation of \$150,000 for the purpose, attention was directed to three routes—the northern, the central, and the southern. Legislation has followed in behalf of one—the central—not so much from any demonstration of greater feasibility, but because the mineral discoveries of the interior, followed by population, suggested the selection. The same causes are now active on the two other routes. Discoveries, not only of gold and silver, but of coal, iron, lead, and salt, diversify the map of the Rocky mountain region everywhere within our boundaries; and an emigration from the Pacific coast meets the Atlantic column even upon the great plains, which are drained by the Missouri, the Platte, and the Rio Grande.

The necessity of more than one route between the Mississippi States and the Pacific coast will appear from an enumeration of the railroad lines which are indispensable to the commerce between the Atlantic and interior States. These

* A San Francisco paper says, under date of March 2, 1864: "The discovery of valuable ledges of gold and silver ore is now reported in such numbers, of such richness, and so well authenticated, that if any doubt has existed in regard to the vast mineral wealth of Arizona, it must soon be dissipated. One of the great drawbacks to the prospects of that region for mining enterprises has been the scarcity of fuel; but late advices announce the discovery of coal near La Paz, on the Colorado."

are seven well-defined thoroughfares: (1) From Portland, by the Grand Trunk, to Detroit, and thence, with a traverse of the State and Lake of Michigan, to Milwaukee and La Crosse; (2) by the New York Central, the Great Western, of Canada, and the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, to Prairie du Chien; (3) by the New York and Erie, the lines of Ohio and Indiana south of the great lakes, and the Illinois Central, to Galena; (4) the Pennsylvania Central, and its western connexions, to Rock Island; (5) the Baltimore and Ohio, by way of Cincinnati, to St. Louis; (6) from Richmond, through the Cumberland valley, to Memphis; and (7) from Charleston and Savannah, traversing the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, to Vicksburg and New Orleans. All these highways are thronged and prosperous, and, with the wonderful impulse to colonization and commerce induced by mining investments, a period of twenty-five years will probably witness the completion of four great continental communications within the limits of the north temperate zone, and upon the following lines:

1. Through the southern tier of States, on or near the parallel of 35° , which is central to the region of cotton, the sugar cane, and the vine, and which will be supported by the populations of Louisiana, Arkansas, Neosho, (or the Territory occupied by the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians,) Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora, and southern California. This may be called the Gulf route, from its relation to the Gulfs of Mexico and California.

2. The central, which is now in course of construction, on the average latitude of 40° . With its present prestige and aid from the federal government, soon to be increased by the intervention of State governments in its behalf, the speedy construction of this road may be anticipated. If in operation at the present moment, the road would be financially successful. All the resources of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and, in a great degree, of Missouri and California, are pledged to such a result.

3. The lake route, hitherto designated in congressional debates as the Northern Pacific route, connecting the western coast of the great lakes, and the navigable channel of the Columbia river, by the most direct and feasible communication with which the Territories and future States of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, as well as the States of Minnesota and Oregon, are identified.

4. The international route, or an extension of the Canadian railway system across the Peninsula of Michigan, and through Wisconsin and Minnesota, to the English colony of Selkirk in latitude 50° , and thence, through the valleys of the Saskatchewan and upper Frazer rivers, to the Pacific coast in latitude 54° .

The prediction is hazarded that the year 1890 will witness the consummation of the 8,000 miles of interior railroad above indicated. A more accurate statement would be, that whenever, along either of these routes, a population shall be assembled of two millions of souls, then will follow, by an irresistible social law, the construction and support of two thousand miles of railroad. The probability of that aggregate of population by the year 1870 has been considered on the central line. The situation of the more southern communication has been also referred to, and some space will now be given to the probabilities that, by the year 1890, the great lakes will be connected by railroad with the Columbia river and Puget's sound, while 1880 is likely to witness the completion of the international railroad upon the average latitude of 52° north.

THE NORTHERN OR LAKE ROUTE.

The latitude of 45° north, extended west of Minnesota, is not only central to the lake coast and the railroads of northern Illinois and Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, but in its traverse of the Great Plains and the Rocky mountains it is most accessible from the mining districts now developed, or soon to be occupied, in the Territories of Dakota, Montana and Idaho. Other conditions being favor-

able, the future emigrant route will follow the parallel of 45° or 46° , and when population warrants, that will be the general direction of the northern or lake railroad route.

Explorations by officers of the general government, and publications of their reports, have made the general features of this route quite familiar. Fully nine-tenths of the area between the 100th meridian of longitude and the Cascade range of Oregon will never be available for agriculture, although districts far more extensive will support herds and flocks. The climate, owing to the reduced altitude, is not more severe than in the corresponding districts of Colorado and Utah. The Great Plains are characterized geologically by a development of the cretaceous formation, which is observed over large Asiatic areas, and concurring with aridity, constitutes the American desert. Population would have been slowly attracted to those localities, except for the discovery of gold. The "northern mines," as they are termed, upon the sources of the Columbia and Missouri, were discovered not more than two years since, and now have a population of 30,000, of which 12,000 are east of the mountains. In addition to the Salmon river mines of Idaho, and the Missouri and Yellowstone mines of Montana, under the average longitude of 108° , it is now well ascertained that the Black hills of Dakota Territory, situated on the 44th parallel of latitude, and between the 103d and 105th meridians of longitude, are rich in gold and silver, as well as coal, iron, copper, and pine forests. With the pacification of the Sioux nation, and the establishment of emigrant roads, Dakota will be the scene of great mining excitement, as the gold field of the Black hills is within two hundred miles of the steamboat navigation of the Missouri river, at the intersection of its channel with the forty-fifth parallel of latitude. Admitting the general sterility of the Great Plains, and the physical difficulties of the mountains, yet the great productiveness of the northern mines warrants the opinion that the Territories of Idaho, Montana and Dakota will advance in population in a ratio fully equal to that observed in Nevada and Colorado since their first settlement. The discoveries at Washoe and Pike's Peak date from 1859. Five years is the whole period of the settlement and progress of Nevada and Colorado, and within that period each Territory has reached a permanent population of 60,000. Both have been subject to the mutations of a mining population, but each has increased at the rate of twelve thousand souls per annum. So with the Salmon river district, twenty months of productive gold-mining having assembled 20,000 people, while east Idaho, or Montana, at the expiration of twelve months from the first discovery of gold on the Jefferson fork of the Missouri, had a population of 12,000. If such a rate of accretion is accepted, the result in the year 1890 will be indicated as follows:

	1863.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Idaho.....	20, 000	104, 000	224, 000	344, 000
Montana.....	12, 000	96, 000	216, 000	336, 000
Dakota.....	10, 000	94, 000	214, 000	334, 000
	42, 000	294, 000	654, 000	1, 009, 000

An estimate of the increase of population in Oregon and Washington is annexed. Oregon in 1850 had a population of 13,294, which was increased in 1860 to 52,465, or a ratio of increase of 294.65. Assuming a ratio of increase from 1860 to 1870 of 200 per cent.; for the decade closing with 1880, of 100 per cent., and of 50 per cent. from 1880 to 1890, the population of Oregon during and at the expiration of twenty-seven years will be as follows:

1860.....	52,465
1870.....	157,395
1880.....	314,490
1890.....	472,185

The population of Washington is estimated on the hypothesis that the ratio of increase during the first decade will be 300 per cent., (or about the same as that of Oregon from 1850 to 1860;) then 200 per cent. for ten years closing with 1880, and 100 per cent. for the decade of 1890, as follows:

1860 (by census).....	11,168
1870 (assumed).....	44,672
1880 ".....	134,016
1890.....	268,032

The ratio of increase registered as to Michigan and Wisconsin, from 1830 to 1860, far exceeds these estimates.

	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Michigan.....	31,639	211,560	397,654	749,113
Wisconsin.....		30,945	305,391	775,881

An American railroad from the west border of Minnesota to the Columbia river may be anticipated by the year 1890, on the following basis of population, ascertained as above:

Dakota.....	334,000
Montana.....	336,000
Idaho.....	344,000
Oregon.....	472,185
Washington.....	268,032
	1,754,217

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

Public sentiment in Canada and England has long demanded measures for the colonization of Central British America, as that fertile belt of territory is now called, which extends from Canada and Lake Superior to the Rocky mountains. It includes the valleys of the Red River of the North and the Saskatchewan river, which belong to the hydrographical system of Hudson's bay, and are covered by the charter of the Hudson Bay Company.

Selkirk settlement, on the Red River of the North, was founded in 1812, and has a population of 10,000—an industrious, moral, and well-ordered community. Fort Garry, in this settlement, is the North American headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company. The posts of this company, more than fifty in number, occupy very commanding situations over the immense area, bounded by Hudson's bay and Lake Superior on the east, the Rocky mountains on the west, and the Arctic ocean on the north. The fur trade of this immense territory concentrates its annual product on the Red River of the North, at Fort Garry, from which point, by the annual voyages of brigades of batteaux, merchandise and supplies are distributed to the most distant post. Prior to 1858, the imports and exports of the Hudson Bay Company were principally transported by the difficult and dangerous route of Hudson's bay and Nelson's river, or over the numerous obstacles intervening from Lake Superior to Red river, on the British side of the international line. In 1858, however, materials were transported

from the navigable waters of the Mississippi river to construct a steamer on the Red river, and in 1862 two such vessels navigated that stream. The trade previously existing between St. Paul and Selkirk has been greatly increased in consequence. The imports of Central British America for the use of the Hudson Bay Company and the Selkirk settlers amount to \$500,000 annually, while the average annual exports, almost exclusively furs, amount to \$1,000,000.

It is now well known that, northwest of Minnesota, the country reaching from the Selkirk settlement to the Rocky mountains, and from latitude 49° to 53° on the longitude of 94° , and to latitude 53° on the Pacific coast, is as favorable to grain and animal production as any of the northern States; that the mean temperature for spring, summer and autumn observed on the 42d and 43d parallels, in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin, has been accurately traced through Fort Snelling and the valley of the Saskatchewan to latitude 55° on the Pacific coast, and that from the northwest boundary of Minnesota this whole district of British America is threaded in all directions by the navigable water-lines which converge to Lake Winnipeg.

These facts, however favorable to agricultural settlement, would have failed to revolutionize the policy of the Hudson Bay Company, except for the violent excitement of gold discovery. The year 1858 directed a column of adventurers to the channel and sources of Frazer river: the organization of British Columbia followed, and it was soon ascertained that the richest and most extensive gold fields of northwest British America—the Cariboo mines—are so far within the Rocky mountains, so far up to the utmost sources of Frazer river, as to be practicably more accessible from Selkirk than from the coast of Puget's sound. At length, in 1862, the tributaries of the Saskatchewan and Peace rivers, on the eastern flank of the Rocky mountains, were discovered to be auriferous; while eastward stretched, towards Canada and Lake Superior, not less than 100,000,000 acres of fertile lands destined to cereal cultivation, whenever reached by emigration. English and Canadian exploration also established, in favor of this district, that its average elevation above the sea was far less than in American territory; that the Rocky mountains were diminished in width, while the passes were not difficult; that the supply of rain was more abundant, and the carboniferous and silurian formations were of greater extent than further south; and, owing to the greater influence of the Pacific winds through the mountain gorges and the reduced altitude, that the climate was no material obstacle to civilized occupation.

The Hudson Bay Company, in 1863, was reorganized to meet the exigencies of imperial and provincial policy in Central British America, "in accordance (to quote the circular of the new directory) with the industrial spirit of the age, and the rapid advancement which colonization has made in the countries adjacent to the Hudson's Bay territories."

While the present most effective organization of the fur trade will be continued and even extended, the company now proposes to avail itself of all possible agencies for the rapid colonization of the Saskatchewan basin and the gold districts at the sources of the Columbia, Frazer, Saskatchewan and Peace rivers. A telegraph line from St. Paul to Pembina, and thence through Selkirk and the Rocky mountains to the Pacific coast, is first announced as the special enterprise of 1864. Then a connexion of the Selkirk settlement by railroad with St. Paul, and by a direct emigrant road with Fort William, on the British coast of Lake Superior, will receive effective aid, concurrently with the prosecution of American and Canadian enterprises. Steamboat navigation is to be extended upon Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan river. The systems of land survey and gratuitous allotments of land to colonists which prevail in the United States are proposed, the company reserving alternate blocks or sections to support future railroad construction, since, at the earliest practicable moment, a railroad will be undertaken traversing the colonies of Central British America

and British Columbia. It is in the power of the modernized Hudson Bay Company, and it is its well-defined purpose, to connect Lake Superior and the Pacific coast by a cordon of settlements, and to carry forward the construction of two thousand miles of railroad simultaneously with the advent of population, and as the sure means to encourage the settlement of Northwest British America, or the interval which separates the lake coast of Canada from the coast of the North Pacific ocean.

This international railroad (as it may properly be called, until the development of British America warrants a direct communication with Canada) will be the favorite object of English capitalists on this continent, as the Union Pacific railroad will combine in its behalf the energies of the government and citizens of the United States. These two enterprises will therefore precede the construction of railroads on the gulf and lake routes, but only by a decade of years. All four routes will be demanded by the wants of 8,000,000 of people, which the next twenty-five years will witness permanently seated on the average latitudes of 35° , 40° , 45° and 50° , between longitude 95° and the Pacific ocean.

STATISTICAL MAP.

To illustrate the communications, present and future, between the Atlantic, Mississippi, Interior and Pacific States, a map is annexed, which has been prepared for publication in this connexion, and which also indicates the boundaries of the Territories at the close of the congressional session of 1863-'4. The statements of population are from the census of 1860, except the estimates for later dates. The map has been extended beyond the northern frontier of the United States, that the arable districts of British America, as shown by their respective northern boundary lines, may be studied with reference to the railway and commercial movements on the continent.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

The whole basin of Lake Superior indicates the presence of iron and copper. The mountains which divide the waters of Lake Michigan to the southeast, of the Mississippi river and its tributaries to the southwest and west, of the Rainy Lake river to the northwest, and of Hudson's bay to the north and northeast—the outer rim of the Superior basin—are found, wherever explored, to contain iron ore. The mines at Marquette, Michigan, have been successfully worked, in consequence of the construction of a railroad from the harbor of Marquette to the Iron mountain, eighteen miles distant; but iron deposits in the same mineral range are situated at no greater distance south of Bayfield and Superior, in Wisconsin, and thence have been traced around the north shore of the lake, in Minnesota and in Canada.

Nearer the lake coast, and apparently a lower formation, are the copper districts. The only locality on the southern shore which has attracted attention is a district extending from Keweenaw Point to the Montreal river, 100 miles in length by four to twenty miles in width. On the north shore of the lake, in Minnesota, near the western extremity of the lake, and in Canada for a distance of 200 miles northwest from the Sault St. Marie, are well-defined copper regions which are now attracting the attention of capitalists, and will probably prove as productive as the Keweenaw, Portage Lake, Ontonagon, and Carp Lake districts, as the subdivisions of the Michigan copper-bearing territory are termed.

During the year 1863 discoveries were made in the vicinity of Marquette, which suggest that Michigan is destined to become, at an early day, a great silver-yielding State.* The newly-discovered district is known as the granite range, lying between the schistose or iron range and Lake Superior, and is from ten to twenty miles in breadth and about fifty miles in length. Lodes of argentiferous galena have been found in this region, yielding from ten to thirty pounds of silver to the ton of metal. Assays made on some of the ores have discovered gold in them to the value of \$60 to \$240. If these statements are confirmed, the silver district of Lake Superior will exceed in value either of the ranges now yielding copper and iron.

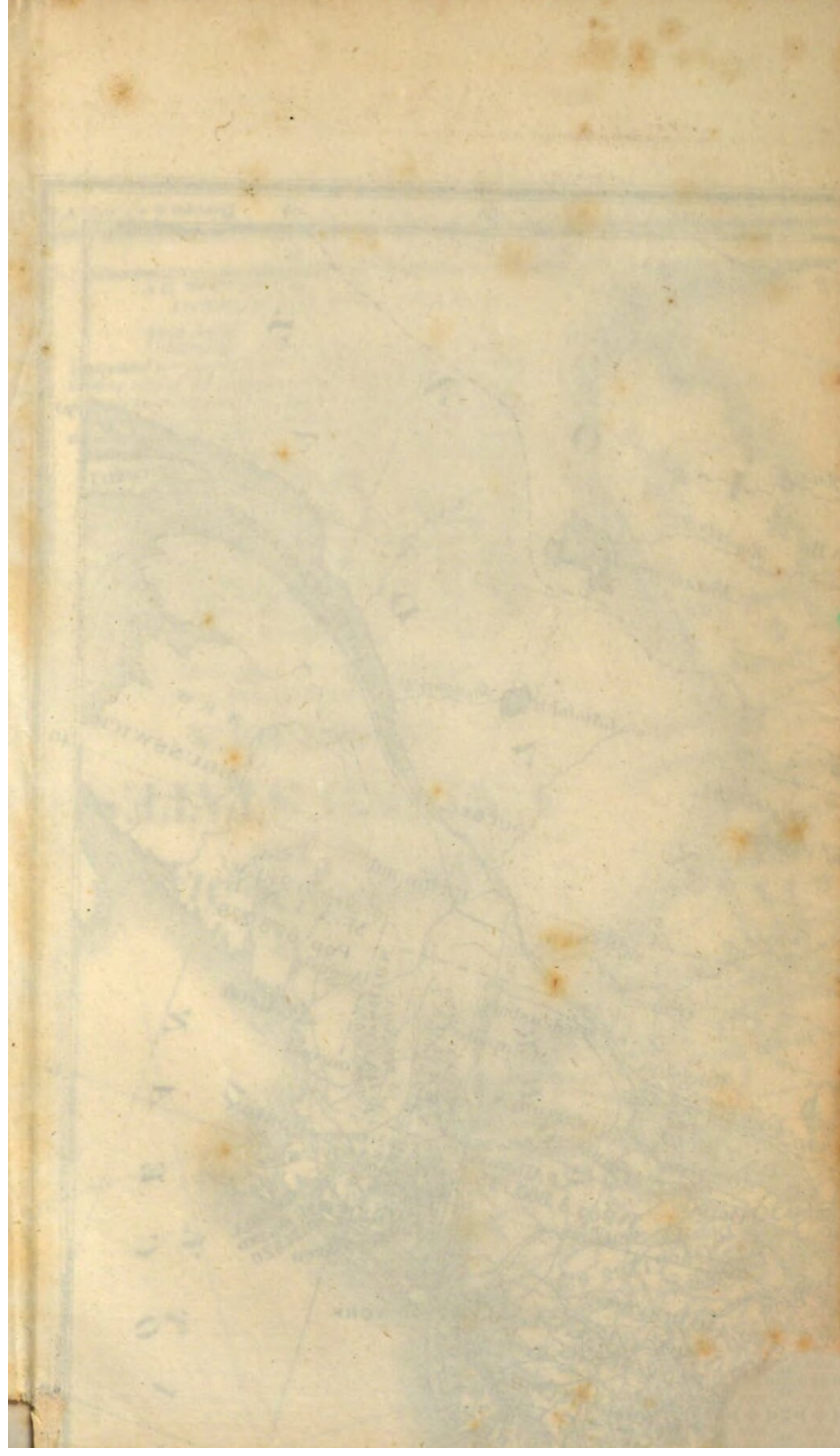
Under the impulse of the present demand for iron and copper, the Minnesota district, extending from Fond-du-Lac to the Grand Portage at the mouth of Pigeon river, has been thoroughly explored with satisfactory results; while Canada has taken effective measures for the encouragement of mining enterprises on the remainder of the northern shore. Title to mineral lands on Lake Superior can now be acquired from Canada at one dollar per acre, subject to a tax of one dollar per ton of ore. This order will have the effect to transfer English capital to the Nepigon, Pic and Michipicoton districts of Lake Superior, as it is now admitted that the copper mines of Great Britain have lately failed of their former productiveness. A correspondent of the London Mining Journal states that "the very rich mines of Cornwall and Devon are limited in the

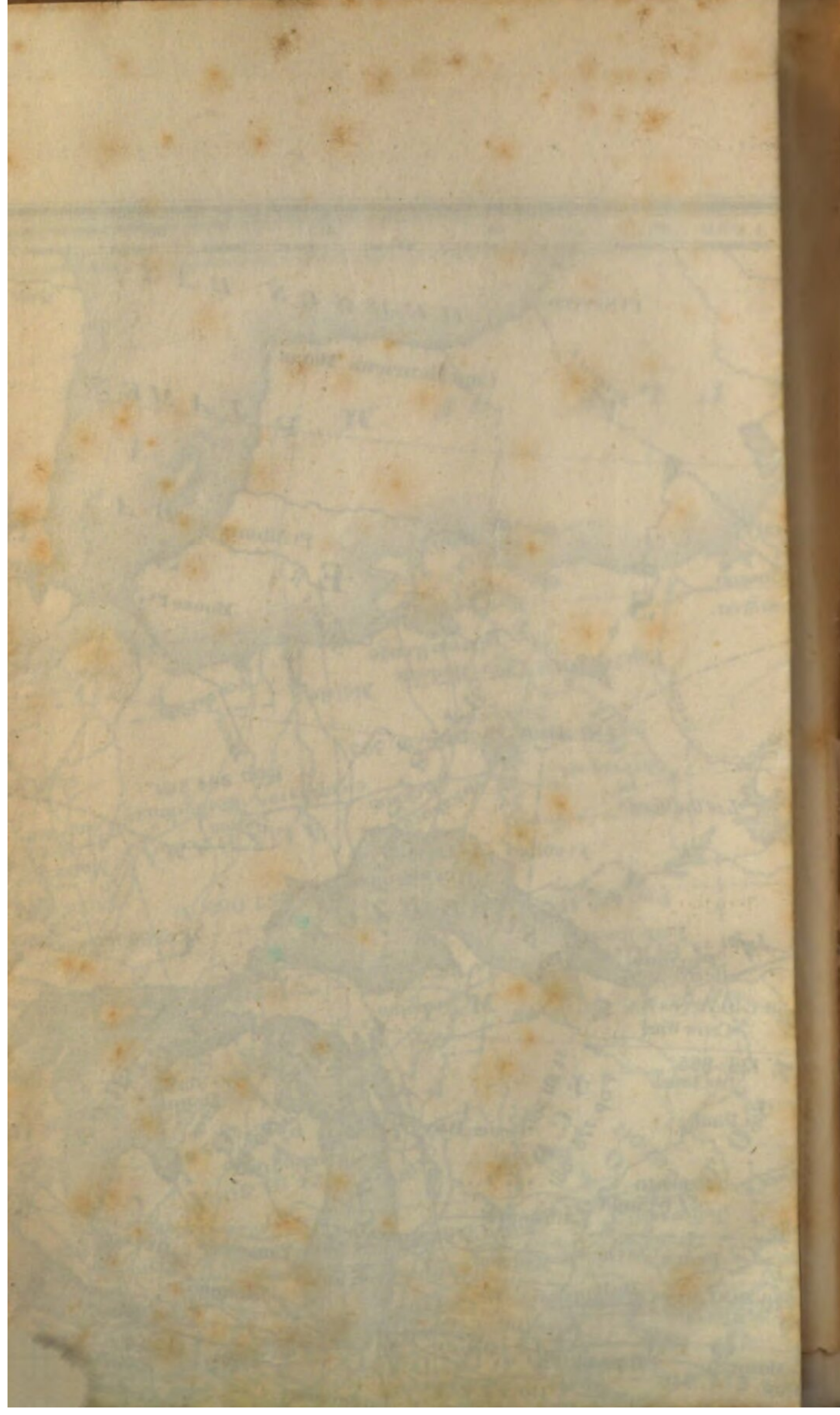
present day, and that some thirty or forty of the greatest and richest mines in those countries are exhausted, at least for copper." There were, in March, 1864, more than fifty bills before the Canadian Parliament to incorporate companies for mining gold, silver, lead, antimony, iron, and copper.

Similar and greater activity prevails in all the American districts of Lake Superior. The total amount of capital invested in the fee-simple and development of the copper mines now worked in Michigan, not including the value of the metal produced, is estimated at \$6,000,000, while their stocks are worth over, \$15,000,000. The aggregate amount of copper produced in 1863 was not less than 9,000 tons of stamp work, barrel and mass, or about 7,500 tons of ingot, worth at its present value over \$6,000,000; but as the largest portion was probably sold at an average of 35 cents per pound, the aggregate receipts of sales will not be much over \$5,000,000. The products of the Marquette iron mines for 1863 are reported as 185,000 gross tons of ore, and 13,732 gross tons of pig iron. In 1855 the product of the same mines was only 1,447 tons of iron ore, with no production of pig iron; in 1858, 31,035 tons of iron ore and 1,627 tons of pig iron.

The exports, of all values, for 1863, from Lake Superior, will amount to \$10,000,000, imports \$12,000,000, consisting, in addition to provisions and merchandise for the mining villages, of shipments of machinery and other materials for permanent improvements.

* In the same vicinity, the Huron mountains are reported to be gold-bearing, and at the latest date (June 13, 1864) there is a probability that the discoveries and production of gold in this district of the Lake Superior basin will fully equal the facts in regard to silver.





present day and that some thirty or forty of the greatest and richest mines in these countries are exhausted, at least for copper. There were in 1861 more than fifty hills before the Canadian Parliament to incorporate companies for mining gold, silver, lead, antimony, iron and copper. Similar and general notices prevail in all the American districts of Lake Superior. The total amount of capital invested in the 100 stamps and devices in the copper mines now worked in Michigan, not including the value of the metal produced, is estimated at \$6,000,000, while their stocks are worth over \$10,000,000. The aggregate amount of copper produced in 1860 was not less than 8,000 tons of stamp work, bar and mass, or about 7,000 tons of ingot, worth at its present value over \$6,000,000; but as the large portion was probably sold at an average of 35 cents per pound, the aggregate receipts of sales will not be much over \$2,000,000. The products of the Lake Superior iron mines for 1861 are reported as 155,000 gross tons of ore, and 13,772 gross tons of pig iron. In 1855 the product of the same mines was only 1,417 tons of iron ore, with no production of pig iron; in 1858, 31,035 tons of iron ore and 1,887 tons of pig iron. The exports of all values for 1861 from Lake Superior will amount to \$10,000,000, imports \$12,000,000, consisting in addition to provisions and machinery for the mining villages, of equipments of machinery and other articles for personal improvements.

In the same vicinity, the Huron mountains are reported to be gold-bearing, and as late as June 18, 1861 there is a probability that the discovery and production of gold in this district of the Lake Superior basin will fully equal the fact in regard to silver.

MESSAGE

OF

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 6th of June, information in regard to the African slave trade.

JULY 2, 1864.—Read, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 6th ultimo, requesting information upon the subject of the African slave trade, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the papers by which it was accompanied.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *July 2*, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 2, 1864.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 6th ultimo, requesting the President, "if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate any information that may have been recently received in regard to the condition of the African slave trade and measures for its suppression in the island of Cuba," has the honor to lay before the President a copy of the documents specified in the accompanying list.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States*.

List.

Mr. Shufeldt to Mr. Seward, July 5, 1861.

Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward, September 6, 1861.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage, September 17, 1861.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Savage, September 30, 1861.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Eggleston, November 12, 1861.

Mr. Murray to Mr. Seward, November 11, 1861.

Mr. Shufeldt to Mr. Seward, November 21, 1861.

- Mr. Shufeldt to Mr. Seward, January 14, 1862.
 Mr. Seward to Mr. Shufeldt, January 23, 1862.
 Mr. Russell to Mr. Seward, February 1, 1862.
 Mr. Shufeldt to Mr. Seward, February 22, 1862.
 Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Shufeldt, March 7, 1862.
 Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Putnam, March 7, 1862.
 Mr. Russell to Mr. Seward, October 15, 1862.
 Mr. Russell to Mr. Seward, November 21, 1862.
 Mr. Seward to Mr. Welles, November 24, 1862.
 Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Russell, November 24, 1862.
 Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Russell, November 28, 1862.
 Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Russell, December 9, 1862.
 Mr. Shufeldt to Mr. Seward, December 11, 1862.
 Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Shufeldt, December 27, 1862.
 Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Jordan, December 27, 1862.
 Mr. Seward to Mr. Welles, December 29, 1862.
 Mr. Welles to Mr. Seward, January 3, 1863.
 Mr. Russell to Mr. Seward, May 1, 1863.
 Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Russell, May 18, 1863.
 Mr. Russell to Mr. Seward, July 25, 1863.
 Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward, November 20, 1863.
 Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage, November 28, 1863.
 Mr. Seward to Mr. Welles, November 28, 1863.
 Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward, December 5, 1863.
 Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage, February 5, 1864.
 Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward, March 5, 1864.
 Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage, March 11, 1864.
 Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward, May 14, 1864.
 Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage, May 27, 1864.
 Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Murray, May 27, 1864.
 Mr. Riddle to Mr. Seward, May 31, 1864.
 Mr. Russell to Mr. Seward, June 13, 1864.
 Mr. Wallace to Mr. Seward, June 20, 1864.
 Messrs. C. V. Dyer & T. R. Hibbard to Mr. Seward, February 21, 1864.
 Mr. F. W. Seward to Messrs. Dyer & Hibbard, April 12, 1864.
 Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Adams, April 12, 1864.
 Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward, May 12, 1864.
 Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, May 30, 1864.

NOTE.—Further information connected with the subject of this report may be found in Ex. Doc. No. 7, House of Representatives, 36th Congress, 2d session, containing a report from the Secretary of State in reference to the African slave trade; in the published diplomatic correspondence for 1862, pp. 64, 82, 141, 158, 164, 181, 185, 285, 289, 473, 509; in that for 1863, pp. 276, 413, 444; in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 48, 38th Congress, 1st session, relative to the delivery of a person charged with crime against Spain to the officers of that government; in a report of the Secretary of State to the Senate, dated June 18, 1864, in continuation of that subject; and in a letter of this department to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, dated June 24, 1864, upon the subject of the extradition of criminals, a copy of which was communicated, on the same date, to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate.

Mr. Shufeldt to Mr. Seward.

No. 45.]

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, July 5, 1861.

SIR: I have to inform you that the American bark *Reindeer*, of New York, Captain W. H. Cunningham, cleared from this consulate on the 27th ultimo for Falmouth, England, with sugar, but, as I afterwards ascertained, she cleared from the custom-house for San Antonio, Cape de Verdes and a market.

I have good reason to believe that this vessel has gone to the coast of Africa for negroes, and I respectfully suggest that the United States district attorney for the southern district of New York be informed of the fact, in order that he may take such steps in that city as will fix the responsibility of this act, if possible, upon the owner of the vessel who resides there.

The American brig *Storm King*, formerly of Baltimore, has recently landed 650 Africans near Sagua la Grande, and was subsequently destroyed at sea. Part of her crew were arrested in Cardenas and brought to this city, where they are now in jail. I have examined the captain, and am satisfied of the justice of their arrest, (though they claim to be shipwrecked seamen.) In this opinion the consul at Cardenas fully concurs, and I, therefore, shall take no steps to interfere with the course of the law of the island.

Owing to the absence of cruisers about the island, several cargoes have recently been landed, one of them within ten miles of Havana; and, as our men-of-war are now otherwise employed, I can submit no other means of preventing this abuse of the American flag than that of being empowered to refuse a clearance to any American vessel to any part of the coast of Africa from this or any port on the island of Cuba. There is no direct legal trade between these two countries, and vessels going from here to there can have no other object than to engage, either directly or indirectly, in the slave trade.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

R. W. SHUFELDT,
Consul General.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward.

No. 55.]

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
At Havana, September 6, 1861.

On the 3d instant the master (George C. Briggs) of the bark *Culloma*, of New York, applied to me for his ship's papers and a clearance. I had secret information that she was bound to the coast of Africa, to be engaged in the slave trade. On examining the Havana custom-house clearance and other papers thereto annexed, I found the permits for the cargo were all for Falmouth and a market, and yet the vessel was at the last moment cleared for St. Thomas; and the master furthermore informed me that he did not intend to go in her as master, and would turn the command over to his mate. I concluded to refuse a clearance, except upon the condition that he and the shipper of the cargo should consent to receive on board an officer and men of an American man-of-war, to take her to Key West, where the legal authorities of the United States would decide whether she could proceed on her voyage. They declined this propo-

sition, and the shipper, Don Manuel Martinez, who looked to me like a slave-trader, let out that her port of destination was San Thomé, a Portuguese settlement on the coast of Africa. I then again refused to clear the vessel. The next day the master, who had a power of attorney from the owners to sell her, executed a bill of sale, and the ship has been put under Mexican colors. I believe the sale was a *bona fide* one, for the master was glad, by my refusing to clear her, the charterer made up his mind to purchase the ship; so her register is cancelled.

May I take the liberty of asking the department if the instructions given by it on the 5th of May, 1860, to this consulate general, are to be considered as still in force. I beg leave also to refer to Mr. Helm's despatch of May 30, 1860, (No. 32,) and its enclosures.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SAVAGE,

Vice-Consul General.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State of the United States, Washington.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, September 17, 1861.

SIR: Your despatch (No. 55) has been received. Until otherwise instructed, you are to regard the instructions of the department of the 5th of May, 1860, as in force.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,

Assistant Secretary.

THOMAS SAVAGE, Esq.,

United States Vice-Consul General, Havana.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Savage.

[Extract.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, September 30, 1861.

SIR: Your despatch of September 17 (No. 61) has been received.

* * * * *

Instructions will be given to the marshal at New York to bring to punishment, if possible, the owners of the Tocoa.

Your vigilance and diligence are highly appreciated.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THOMAS SAVAGE, Esq.,

United States Vice-Consul General, Havana.

Mr. Murray to Mr. Seward.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN DIST. OF NEW YORK.

New York, November 11, 1861.

SIR: I have reliable information that persons heretofore known to be engaged in fitting out vessels from the port of New York, to be employed in the slave trade, are now fitting out and loading vessels in this port with legitimate cargoes for Cadiz, where the notorious Mrs. James Watson (who was driven from this city three months since by three different charges of fitting out slavers) now resides, and is, I am reliably informed, there engaged in fitting these vessels out when they arrive there. Last week the bark Clarissa, the bark Virginia Ann, and the notorious brig Falmouth this week, sailed for Cadiz.

Having information in which I can place entire confidence, I respectfully ask that instructions be sent to our consul at Cadiz, directing him to refuse a clearance for these vessels; also that the same instructions be communicated to the consuls at all Mediterranean ports. The Falmouth was brought home here from the Congo river with a complete slave deck and all the necessary outfit for that unlawful traffic, about three months since, and bonded in the United States district court; hence I had to discharge her from custody.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Eggleston.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, November 12, 1861.

SIR: The department has received information from the marshal of the United States at New York, that persons heretofore known to be engaged in fitting out vessels from that port, to be employed in the slave trade, are now engaged in loading vessels with legitimate cargoes for Cadiz, where Mrs. James Watson, against whom charges have been preferred of fitting out slavers from New York, is said to be residing.

Within a few days past, the barks Clarissa and Virginia Ann, and the notorious brig Falmouth, have sailed for Cadiz. The last named vessel was brought to New York from the Congo river with a complete slave deck and all the necessary outfit for that unlawful traffic.

Should either of these vessels touch at any port where you have consular jurisdiction, you are instructed to issue no paper by which either of the said vessels can obtain a clearance from the port; and you are further instructed to transmit their registers and other papers, should they be deposited with you, to the Secretary of the Treasury.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

EBENEZER EGGLESTON, Esq.,
United States Consul, Cadiz.

Same to A. S. York, United States consul at Zante.
 Same to H. J. Sprague, United States consul at Gibraltar.
 Same to G. W. Van Horne, United States consul at Marseilles.
 Same to J. Morand, United States consul at Denia.
 Same to S. Ladica, United States consul at Port Mahon.
 Same to J. A. Little, United States consul at Barcelona.
 Same to A. M. Hancock, United States consul at Malaga.
 Same to P. Morand, United States consul at Valencia.
 Same to M. Barcena, United States consul at Vigo.
 Same to W. L. Giro, United States consul at Alicante.
 Same to C. A. Munro, United States consul at Lisbon.
 Same to T. K. King, United States consul at Oporto.
 Same to J. Bing, United States consul at Smyrna.
 Same to G. G. Baker, United States consul at Athens.
 Same to C. W. Goddard, United States consul general at Constantinople.

Mr. Shufeldt to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL IN CUBA,
Havana, November 21, 1861.

SIR: * * * * *

Long experience has convinced me of the fallacy of the generally received notion that negro labor is indispensable to the proper development of tropical resources. The Panama railroad, through the most deadly region, was accomplished by white labor, after negro labor from Jamaica had been imported and failed. All of the railroads on the island of Cuba are built by Irishmen, who endure more exposure than the slaves on the plantations, and with less mortality. I also remember well when it was thought that a white man could not work upon the levee of New Orleans; now it is a rare thing to see a negro employed there. These are but few of the instances which have occurred to convince me that the absolute necessity of slave labor in a tropical country, as urged by political economists and the advocates of the institution, for the proper cultivation of the soil, is only the cold selfishness of the slave owner, and the heartless dread he has that, some future day, he may be compelled to work there himself, and thus no longer enjoy, in lazy repose, the fruits of other men's toil.

This fallacy should be exploded. Many honest men have been deceived by it into the support of the institution of slavery. * * *

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect,

R. W. SHUFELDT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Shufeldt to Mr. Seward.

No. 5.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Havana, January 14, 1862.

SIR: I have to inform you, that about the 1st instant there were landed in the vicinity of Trinidad, on the south side of this island, 600 negroes, from Africa. In this transaction Mr. Zulueta, a merchant of Trinidad, was impli-

eated, and is now here under arrest; Mr. Mariano Borrell, uncle of the wife of Captain-General Serrano, is also supposed to be connected with this affair.

Another cargo, consisting of 150 Caffres, from east coast of Africa, was landed in the vicinity of Cardenas a few days since. These negroes were so unruly that *forty* of them were *shot* in their transportation inland.

In the absence of cruisers on the coast of Cuba, nothing prevents a flourishing condition of this trade—except the low price of negroes—worth at present about \$600, in place of \$1,000 each one year ago.

I am, sir, with respect,

R. W. SHUFELDT,
Consul General.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Shufeldt.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 23, 1862.

SIR: Your despatch of January 14 (No. 5) has been received.

The President has thus learned, with deep pain, the success of the slave-traders in introducing slaves into Cuba. That regret is only diminished by the fact that American citizens and vessels are no longer found among these enemies of mankind.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

R. W. SHUFELDT, Esq.,
United States Consul General, Havana.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Seward.

No. 3.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
At Trinidad de Cuba, February 1, 1862.

SIR: I received a communication from the consul general at Havana, of date the 24th ultimo, calling my attention to a rumor, that he said was rife in that city, that a cargo of African negroes had recently been landed on this coast, and, as he understood, not distant from this port.

My reply to that despatch, which I substantially repeat to you, was that a rumor of the same kind was prevalent here, and that the governor of this city, the alcalde mayor, and the commandant of marines, were implicated as *particeps criminis*; but that further than that, I had not been able to gather information. Nor could I learn, after much careful inquiry, of the sale of a single negro thus kidnapped.

I was fully aware that it was my duty, no less than my inclination, to communicate to you all useful facts that I might gather on that subject as the surest means of suppressing or crippling this most inhuman traffic, but I did not think it comported with my duty to occupy your valuable time with despatches on mere rumor.

But my attention being thus brought to this most important subject, it is proper to add my conviction that the traffic is most distressingly engaged in on this side of the island, exposing, as it does, a front exceeding 700 miles, with a mean width of little above 50 miles.

But there are so many keys or secret places for landing, and so many of the wealthiest and most influential citizens engaged in it, that it occurs to me as an

almost utter impossibility successfully to detect it and suppress it without a man-of-war being kept constantly cruising in those seas.

This is the very first rumor of the landing of contrabands on this part of the island since I assumed the duties of consul at Trinidad, and I have from the first and throughout been constantly on the alert.

If you will suggest to me your further pleasure or wish, other than is contained in our general instructions, as a course of policy for me to pursue hazardous as the effect to me personally cannot fail to be, I will not shrink from an endeavor to perform it.

I am, most truly, with considerations of the highest regard, your obedient servant,

WM. H. RUSSELL,
United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Shufeldt to Mr. Seward.

No. 24.]

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA AT HAVANA,
February 22, 1862.

SIR: There is strong reason to suspect that the bark Ocilla, which cleared yesterday ostensibly for Havre and went to sea this morning, will really proceed to the coast of Africa to engage in the slave trade.

Under the instructions of the department of May 5, 1860, reiterated on the 17th September, 1861, I had no authority to detain the vessel or her papers.

The Ocilla is owned in Mystic, (Connecticut,) her tonnage 367 $\frac{5}{9}$ $\frac{2}{5}$, commanded by Sidney Ashby, and owned by said master and others. The first mate, George B. Ashby, is a brother of the master.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. W. SHUFELDT,
Consul General.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

It is possible that the Ocilla may go to Havre, discharge a portion of her cargo there, and then proceed to Africa. It would therefore be advisable that the department should call the attention of our consul at Havre in time to the vessel.

R. W. S.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Shufeldt.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 7, 1862.

SIR: Your despatch No. 24 has been received, and a copy immediately transmitted to the United States consul at Havre, with an instruction upon the subject.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

R. W. SHUFELDT, Esq.,
United States Consul General, Havana.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Putnam.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 7, 1862.

SIR: I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch (No. 24,) received from the United States consul general at Havana, respecting the bark Ocilla, which cleared on the 21st ultimo from that port ostensibly for Havre.

There is reason to believe that this vessel is bound for the coast of Africa for the purpose of engaging in the slave trade.

In the event of her arrival at Havre you are requested to be on the alert and ascertain, if possible, if such be her destination.

Should you find, on investigation, that the facts are such as to justify it, you will retain possession of the ship's papers until a bond be given in a sufficient penalty, by responsible parties, that the vessel shall not engage in the slave trade.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

J. O. PUTNAM, Esq.,
United States Consul, Havre.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Seward.

U. S. CONSULATE AT TRINIDAD DE CUBA,

October 15, 1862.

SIR: My attention has been repeatedly directed by *circulars* to the urgent necessity, or expectation of the government, that I would exercise my utmost vigilance in detecting, and, as far as in my power lies, bring to punishment, all who are engaged in the infamous traffic of African slaves.

This duty would be the most pleasing of my official acts if I had means to perform it; but situated as I am, a single unprotected individual, amidst the very people who carry it on, and constrained to transact most of my official business with the Spanish officials, who, if not engaged in it, for large bribes connive at it, what can I do to arrest it?

If it were known to those unfeeling monsters engaged in it, and who, it is supposed, derive from it enormous profits, my life would not be worth a brass pin if I was considered a spy or an informer.

I do not consider it prudent to send this communication by Havana for fear of espionage upon the mail, and I therefore send it in a sail vessel bound direct to New York.

I have reliable information that a large cargo of kidnapped Africans has been recently landed in this vicinity, and that others are shortly expected; but the character of the coast is such, dotted all along with keys or small islets, they can land them and have them off into the interior without my having the slightest knowledge of the fact until the deed is done.

A vigilant war steamer permitted to cruise on this coast, with such information as I might from time to time be enabled to give, would, I think, do much towards suppressing the traffic. But can one be spared at this time? I fear not.

What, then, shall I do? I am willing to incur any personal risk if you think it will conduce to any valuable end; but if you do not, it will only impair my general usefulness by giving publicity to these suggestions.

I will, of course, communicate this late and expected arrivals to the consul general at Havana, and signify my readiness to co-operate with him in any measure for its suppression.

I am, most truly, with considerations of my high regard, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL,
United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

U. S. CONSULATE AT TRINIDAD DE CUBA,
November 21, 1862.

SIR : * * * * *

On this side of the island we have not been troubled with confederate cruisers for more than a year, but we occasionally hear, after the deed is done, of the landing of a cargo of kidnapped Africans, but they are immediately run into the interior, and so speedily disposed of to the different planters that it is impossible to obtain accurate information, either as to the precise point of landing, the numbers, or the planters to whom they are sold.

The Spanish officials located here are openly charged that, influenced by enormous bribes, they connive at this most nefarious traffic; and but very recently the governor of this place was removed from office for the alleged cause of having taken a bribe to conceal the landing of some four or five hundred of those unfortunate people.

Now, sir, without power in the slightest degree to interfere officially in the suppression of this barbarous commerce, what must I do? The necessity of the government to keep engaged our vessels-of-war elsewhere prevent you from sending one to guard this coast, and without some such aid little can be done to prevent it.

But if you can by any suggestion render more effective my vigilance, or my earnest desire to aid in the philanthropic effort of all good men, to wipe out the stain on Christians for its long continuance, I will cheerfully encounter any labor or risk to perform what I acknowledge to be my duty.

* * * * *

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL,
United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington City.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Welles.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 24, 1862.

SIR : I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, a communication, dated the 15th of October, received from the United States consul at Trinidad de Cuba, in which he refers to the arrival in the island of slaves from

Africa, and makes some suggestions with a view to the suppression of the traffic. I will thank you to return the despatch.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Russell.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, November 24, 1862.

SIR : Your despatch dated October 15 has been received, and your course approved.

An extract has been sent to the minister of the United States at London, and the information which you have communicated has been made known to the Secretary of the Navy.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

W. H. RUSSELL, Esq.,

Consul of the United States, Trinidad de Cuba.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Russell.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, November 28, 1862.

SIR : Your despatch dated October 15 having been received and referred to the Navy Department, the Secretary states, in reply, that "the information which you have given has been communicated to Rear-Admiral Charles Wilkes, commanding the West India squadron."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

W. H. RUSSELL, Esq.,

Consul of the United States, Trinidad de Cuba.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Russell.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 9, 1862.

SIR : Your despatch, not numbered, dated November 21, has been received.

The department has no instructions to give you on the subject of the slave trade, to which you call its attention. Under the existing circumstances, your course will be simply to report to the department such facts in regard to it as come to your knowledge.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

W. H. RUSSELL, Esq.,

Consul of the United States, Trinidad de Cuba.

Mr. Shufeldt to Mr. Seward.

No. 117.]

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, December 11, 1862.

SIR : In my despatch No. 24, of 22d of February, 1862, I called your attention to the bark *Ocilla*, of Mystic, Connecticut, which cleared at this port for Havre, and suspected of being intended for the slave trade. My suspicions, I have good reason to believe, have been fully realized. She landed a cargo of African negroes, a few days since, near Bahia Honda, in this island, and her crew found their way to Havana. I have endeavored to find the men, as yet without success. Having understood that one of them was willing to furnish me a statement of the facts, and that he was lying ill at Dr. Belot's hospital, I sent my clerk, Mr. Woolcott, immediately to see him, when it was ascertained that he died on the 6th instant, at 2 p. m. This man's name was John Powers. He reported himself at the hospital as a seaman shipped at Havre upon the American ship *Ocilla*, and that his place of residence was Philadelphia, where he had his wife and child.

Sidney Ashby, who was a part owner, and a master of the *Ocilla* at the time she left this port, is now here, and in command of a small schooner called *Princeton*, of Key West, which is for sale. He says that he sold the *Ocilla* at Havre; does not remember the name of the purchaser, and that both he and the mate, his brother George B. Ashby, left her at that port. Mark Chauncey, of Philadelphia, was the master on the voyage to Africa. This man has been engaged in the trade before, and served out a sentence in the prisons in this city, and in the Isle of Pines, when General Concha was governor general of Cuba. A Spanish captain brought the ship to Cuba. Chauncey was left ill on the coast of Africa.

This confirmation of my original suspicions in regard to this vessel induces me to suggest to you again the propriety of some action (legislation, if necessary) which would at least have a tendency to embarrass the traffic under the American flag.

It occurs to me that our consuls in Cuba should be empowered to refuse a clearance to any vessel which they have good reason to believe to be bound to the coast of Africa. No legitimate commerce would suffer from such proceeding, as the only trade which exists, or can exist, between this island and the coast of Africa is more or less connected with the slave trade.

I also take occasion to repeat that the inhuman traffic was never more prosperous than at the present time. Over two thousand negroes have been landed on the north side of Cuba within a month.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. W. SHUFELDT,
Consul General.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Shufeldt.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 27, 1862.

SIR : Your despatch No. 117 has been received. The attention of the Solicitor of the Treasury and of the Secretary of the Navy has been called to the

subject of your despatch, with a view to the proper remedy to prevent the abuse of our flag in the slave trade.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

R. W. SHUFELDT, Esq.,
Consul of the United States, Havana.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Jordan.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 27, 1862.

SIR: I transmit herewith an extract from a despatch (No. 117) from the United States consul general at Havana upon the subject of the slave trade in connexion with the bark Ocilla, in order that instructions may be given to the district attorney for the arrest of the individuals named therein should they again be found within the jurisdiction of the United States. Perhaps the information which is given by Mr. Shufeldt may lead to the discovery of their accomplices in the United States.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

EDWARD JORDAN, Esq.,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Welles.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 29, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, a despatch (No. 117) received from the United States consul general at Havana, suggesting further legislation to prevent the abuse of our national flag in the slave trade.

It not unfrequently happens that our consuls, especially at Havana, report the arrival of an American vessel which they have good reason to believe is about to sail to the coast of Africa to purchase slaves. But there is no statute which requires an American consul in a foreign port to retain in his possession, and to that extent thwart these expeditions, the papers of vessels which he may so suspect. As the power is not given by law, the want of it cannot be supplied by departmental regulations. It may be deemed expedient, therefore, to suggest to Congress the propriety of additional legislation upon the subject. The naked right to detain the papers of vessels would be of little avail without the presence or aid of some naval force to carry such detention into practical effect. If the commander and crew of a vessel are bent on a piratical voyage, measures much stronger than this will be required to restrain them. But with the aid of a national force at hand, such vessel might, if the power be given by Congress, be seized by one of our war steamers and sent to the United States for such further proceedings as the law might authorize and require, so that the voyage might not only be frustrated, but the vessel condemned, and the crew and the officers punished as criminals.

In this view of the case, I beg leave to submit for your consideration, the

expediency of the Navy department uniting with this department in recommending to Congress such further legislation as may prevent the evil and abuse to which I have invited your considerate attention.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Welles to Mr. Seward.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 3, 1863.

SIR: In the note dated the 29th ultimo, which I had the honor to receive from you, covering a despatch from the United States consul general at Havana, in reference to the prosperous condition of the slave trade with the island of Cuba, you submit for my consideration the expediency of this department uniting with the State Department in recommending such further legislation as may tend to prevent the abuse referred to.

The additional legislation which your communication suggests as necessary, or that would probably accomplish the object, is authority from Congress for the detention by a consul of the papers of a suspected vessel, and to carry such detention into practical effect, by the use of any national force that may be at hand in seizing the suspected vessel, and sending her to the United States for such further proceedings as the law might authorize and require, so that the voyage might not only be frustrated, but the crew and officers punished as criminals.

Would any legislation on the part of our government permit an armed public ship to seize a vessel in a foreign port without the consent of the authorities of that port? And is it probable that any government would permit a capture to be made within its jurisdiction?

I apprehend we should involve ourselves in difficulty were we to attempt to authorize seizures in foreign ports by any law of Congress.

The proposition is new to me, and these suggestions are made on the instant. It will give me pleasure to co-operate with you in any rightful measure for suppressing the infernal traffic.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Seward.

No. 14.] UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT TRINIDAD DE CUBA,
May 1, 1863.

SIR: It is my unpleasant duty to be compelled to report to you another arrival in this vicinity of a vessel with kidnapped Africans.

The facts, as I gather them from the most reliable sources, are substantially these: That a cargo of about 500 slaves was landed about a week since on some one of the keys, or sequestered spots that abound on this coast, and were hurriedly forced into the interior and deposited on a sugar estate.

It is currently spoken of through town that the governor has consented to take a bribe of \$50,000 to permit the negroes to be landed and disposed of without his official interference to the contrary; but the commandant of a regiment of soldiers stationed here, having by some means obtained information of the arrival of the contrabands, assumed the responsibility, proceeded to the place of their concealment, and succeeded in arresting the whole number, and brought them into town. About one-half of the number, say 250, have been already sent to Havana, and the residue soon to follow, to be placed at the disposal of the captain general.

It is understood that the governor, by the prompt movement of his subordinate, will fail to get a dollar of his bribe, whilst it is very certain that he will be speedily removed from office.

But still this nefarious, horrid traffic in human flesh and blood is carried on by the connivance of the officials of the island, whilst I, painfully cognizant of the facts, have not the slightest means to check, expose, or prevent it. All that I can do is to report to you the facts as they come within my knowledge, and respectfully wait your further instructions or pleasure in the premises.

I am truly, with considerations of very high regard, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL,

United States Consul.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington City.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Russell.

No. 27.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, May 18, 1864.

SIR: Your despatch (No. 14) has been received and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The just sentiments which you express in regard to the slave traffic meet with the approval of this department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,

Assistant Secretary.

W. H. RUSSELL, Esq.,

United States Consul, Trinidad de Cuba.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Seward.

No. 21.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT TRINIDAD DE CUBA,

July 25, 1863.

SIR: In my despatch No. 14, and of date the 1st of May, 1863, I informed you that there had been landed near this city a cargo of kidnapped Africans, but that by a kind of providential interference they had been captured by the Spanish authorities of this place, after having reached a sugar estate in the interior, and had been sent to Havana to be disposed of by the captain general in conformity to the subsisting treaties of the civilized nations of the earth on that subject. But information has lately reached me to the effect that the courts or judicial tribunals of Havana have decided that as the negroes were landed and upon his estate, that the proprietor thereof was, to all intents and purposes,

their legal owner, and that no law or authority existed to question his right, or to inquire how or by what means he became possessed of said slaves, and that by virtue of said decision that those poor unfortunate beings would be returned to slavery.

I have been so much shocked by this anomalous decision—intended, as I think must strike every one, to evade the efforts of the most civilized nations of the globe to suppress this nefarious traffic in human flesh and blood—that I have felt it my duty to submit those facts to you for your calm reflection, and for any future orders that you may be inclined to give me on the subject.

* * * * *

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL,
United States Consul.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington City.

Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward.

No. 107.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Havana, November 20, 1863.

SIR: Over one thousand African negroes were brought to this city a few days since. It is reported that they were landed from a steamship (whose name and nationality are unknown) in the neighborhood of Cardenas, or Sagua. Very prominent and wealthy persons are said to be implicated in this business.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SAVAGE,
Vice-Consul General.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

The steamer was not captured. It is believed that she went to Nassau after landing the negroes.

T. S.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage.

No. 53.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 28, 1863.

SIR: Your despatches, from No. 106 to No. 107, have been received. The proclamation accompanying your No. 106 has been promulgated. Your No. 107 has been transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy; a copy has also been communicated to Lord Lyons.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

T. SAVAGE, Esq.,
Vice-Consul General of the United States, Havana.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Welles.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, November 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch (No. 107) received from the United States vice-consul general at Havana in relation to the landing of a large number of negroes from Africa.

I will thank you to return the despatch.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

HON. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

No. 110.] CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Havana, December 5, 1863.

SIR: I have reliable information that 2,400 African negroes were landed on or about last Tuesday, in the place called Ensenada de Cochinos, jurisdiction of Cienfuegos, from two steamers which sailed from Cadiz, Spain. Don Julian Zulueta, a prominent planter, member of the Havana city council, and a well-known slave trader, is believed to be the owner of the expedition. A Mr. Apodaca, who purchased about 100 of the negroes, is now confined in one of the forts here, and the negroes have been seized.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. SAVAGE,

Vice-Consul General.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage.

No. 67.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 5, 1864.

SIR: Your despatches, from Nos. 116 to 118, both inclusive, have been received. Referring to your despatch No. 110, relating to the landing of certain negroes from Africa, I have now to transmit herewith a copy of a note from Lord Lyons, from which you will perceive that the government of Great Britain desires further information in regard to the name of the vessel and the parties implicated in her proceedings. You will have the goodness, therefore, to endeavor to obtain such further information as you can, and communicate it to this department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD

Assistant Secretary

THOMAS SAVAGE, Esq.,
United States Vice-Consul General, Havana.

Mr. Savage to Mr. F. W. Seward.

No. 127.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,

Havana, March 5, 1864.

SIR: In reply to your despatch of the 5th ultimo, accompanying a copy of a note from Lord Lyons of the preceding date, I have to state that, notwithstanding the most diligent inquiries among my friends, I have been unable to ascertain the name of the steamer that brought the large lot of African negroes (upwards of a thousand) captured by the Spanish authorities. These negroes were landed in the district of Colon, on the south side of this island. The steamer had been originally English, came from England to Cadiz, where she was put under Spanish colors, fitted out for the slave trade, and cleared ostensibly for a lawful voyage to Fernando Po, a Spanish island on the coast of Africa.

The negroes were captured on shore by the lieutenant governor of the district, and I am confidentially informed that the steamer proceeded again to Africa for another load of the same kind, the necessary stores having been placed on board immediately on the discharge of her cargo. It is said that Don Julian Zulueta, Don Salvador Sania, Marquis of Marianao, the Brigadier Garcia Munoz, and other prominent persons, amongst whom General Concha is mentioned, were interested in that expedition.

Several slave expeditions have been landed for the same parties, but two besides the above have been captured, one of about six hundred negroes and the other of about two hundred, most of the cargo of the latter having been landed, and the vessel conveying them has the appearance of being English built. Don José Carreras, a partner of Mr. S. Sania, has been for some time past in confinement, charged with being implicated in these violations of law. Should any further trustworthy information reach me, I will not fail to transmit it at the earliest opportunity.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SAVAGE,

Vice-Consul General.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage.

No. 72.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 11, 1864.

SIR: Your despatch (No. 127,) has been received, and a copy sent to Lord Lyons, her Britannic Majesty's minister, for his information in regard to the landing of Africans in Cuba.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,

Assistant Secretary.

THOMAS SAVAGE, Esq.,

Vice-Consul General of the United States, Havana.

Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward.

No. 149.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,

Havana, May 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you the affidavits of John McCarthy, John McGovern, and Charles Richau, who formed part of the crew of the brig *Huntress*, under American colors, who landed a cargo of Africans about twelve or fourteen days ago at one of the keys of this island, some thirty-six miles from the main land at Santa Cruz, south side. The negroes were captured by a Spanish war steamer—the brig had been destroyed by fire. John McCarthy will go by the steamer *Havana* to New York, under a promise made to him that he will be secure from punishment. The other two men are lying very sick in the hospital. The brig *Huntress* appeared as the property of the master, William Duncan, of New York, but was largely encumbered with debts to an Italian residing here by the name of José Petusio, who has lost all the money invested in her. George C. Briggs, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, had a great deal to do with the brig while she was in New York in September, 1861, which vessel went from this port, under Mexican colors, to the coast of Africa for slaves. It would not surprise me if Briggs was found to be in some measure connected with the object of the *Huntress*'s voyage. His conduct in the *Culloma* case would lead one to believe that he would have no scruples to engage in such business.—(See my despatch No. 55, 6th of September, 1861.)

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SAVAGE,

Vice-Consul General.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Havana, Cuba.

John McCarthy, of the city of New York, mariner, aged thirty years, being duly sworn, says: I was shipped in Matanzas on the 12th day of January, 1862, upon the American brig *Huntress*, William Duncan, master, as a seaman before the mast, the vessel belonged to the port of New York. On the following day I sailed in said vessel for New York. I remained on the vessel some time in New York, and was subsequently paid off. I was on shore about three weeks and reshipped on said brig *Huntress* as second mate. When we commenced to put the deck load on her she began to leak, and when we sailed she made about four feet of water. She continued to make water freely all the voyage from New York to Cadiz, Spain; she was still under the command of Captain Duncan. On the voyage we had about two days of bad weather, and lost the main topmast and main topgallantmast, and threw more than half the deck load overboard. On arriving at Cadiz, discharged the cargo, and the vessel was repaired. The master and all hands remained attached to the vessel over eight months in the port of Cadiz, and until about three months before she was sold, when three of the men were discharged. The chief mate, Peter Peterson, ran away from the vessel some time before she was sold; then we had to go on shore, Captain Duncan not having received money to pay for the repairs and law fees incurred in consequence of a suit commenced against the vessel by her creditors there. The brig was sold by order of the court at auction. I was on shore about four months, and repeatedly called on Mr. Eggleston, the American consul, to send me to the United States, which he never did. He wished to ship me on an English vessel going to Calcutta, which I refused to do.

Captain Duncan wished to come to Havana, but no facility was afforded him by the consul, though myself and two others offered to lend him the money out of our wages to pay his passage, his object being to come to Havana to procure money to pay the liability of the vessel. The brig was purchased by Mr. Thomas Haynes, an Englishman, the carpenter who had done the carpentering upon her, and who assumed all the debts of the vessel in Cadiz. Some two months after the sale, the following occurrences took place: I was called to the American consulate, and Mr. Eggleston, the consul, proposed to me to go as master of the *Huntress* for a voyage in her, not to exceed five or six months, from a northern port of Spain, with passengers, to the river La Plata. I replied I was willing to go on the *Huntress* as on any other vessel, but was not competent to go as master because I could not write and knew nothing of navigation. He said that was no serious objection, and instructed me during several days in writing my name. I was made to sign two documents, the purport of which I knew not. Mr. Eggleston said that if I was successful in the voyage, and landed the passengers, I would receive a present of a couple of thousand dollars besides my regular wages—the same offer was made me by Mr. Haynes, the owner. I accepted the offer, and went on board and found the brig loaded. As I subsequently found out, Don Manuel Lluet, was the principal owner of the brig and cargo. She was cleared as an American vessel, under American colors, in my name, although I never saw the papers. If I had seen them I could not have read them. All the money I received in advance in Cadiz was nineteen dollars. The real captain of the vessel was a Portuguese of the name of Don Bito. We went to sea, I expecting we were going to the river Plata, and did not discover my mistake until we arrived at the mouth of the river Congo, at a place called the Devil's Point, on the coast of Africa. The crew consisted of eight men before the mast, all of whom, excepting John McGovern and Charles Richau, were Spaniards or Portuguese, as were also the mate, boatswain, cook, carpenter, and cabin boy. We arrived at the point in the night time, and on the following morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, five or six lighters came alongside our brig loaded with African negroes, all of whom were transferred to our vessel. There were 350 females and 400 males. Immediately that all the negroes were on board we put to sea, and after a passage of about eighty-five days arrived at one of the keys, some twelve leagues from the main land, at Santa Cruz, south side of Cuba, eight or nine days ago. The negroes were landed and remained on the key about six days, until the *Gaudalquiver*, a Spanish steamer of war, came and captured them and ourselves. We were landed by the steamer at Batabano three days ago. During our long voyage from the coast of Africa we lost about 250 negroes by death, who were thrown overboard. The voyage was full of hardships and suffering, and there was a great scarcity of water. I had nothing to do with the management of the vessel to or from Africa, and have received no other compensation than the nineteen dollars received on shipping. There was a passenger on board from Africa who owned six negroes, whose name was Don José Perera or Pereda, and is the same man who committed suicide, the night before last, in the Hotel St. Louis, in this city. I forgot to mention before that Captain Duncan died in Cadiz.

his
JOHN + McCARTHY.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twelfth day of May, 1864.

THOMAS SAVAGE,
United States Vice-Consul General, Havana.

John McGovern and Charles Richau, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that they have had read to them the foregoing affidavit of John McCarthy, and know the contents thereof. That they were sailors before the mast on the said brig Huntress during the period mentioned in the said affidavit, and that the same is true, to their own knowledge, except as to interviews had by said McCarthy with parties in Cadiz.

JOHN MCGOVERN.
CHARLES RICHAU.

Sworn to before me this twelfth day of May, 1864.

THOMAS SAVAGE,
United States Vice-Consul General, Havana.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Savage.

No. 90.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 27, 1864.

SIR: Your despatches Nos. 148 and 149 have been received.

The information which you have communicated in your No. 149, in regard to the landing of Africans from the brig Huntress, has been communicated to the marshals of the United States for the districts of New York and Massachusetts.

* * * * *

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

THOMAS SAVAGE, Esq.,
Vice-Consul General of the United States, Havana.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Murray.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 27, 1864.

SIR: I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of consular despatch No. 149, and its enclosures, received from Havana, in regard to the last voyage of the slave brig Huntress, recently destroyed by fire on the south side of Cuba.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

R. MURRAY, Esq.,
United States Marshal, New York.

Mr. Riddle to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, *May 31, 1864.*

SIR: You requested me to reduce to writing and address to you the substance of what I said in a recent conversation upon the foreign slave trade in Cuba.

My information upon that subject was gleaned by careful inquiry and such observations as I was enabled to make during a recent stay of three or four months on the island. A stranger is startled by the great number of native-born Africans whom he sees in every part of Cuba—a very large per-centage. He readily distinguishes them by their tatooed faces, a custom never practiced among the negroes of Cuba. So on their holidays one constantly sees the slaves engaged in festive rites, singing their native songs, and engaged in their barbaric dances and orgies. Of course, all of these were imported, and show to that extent the thrift of the trade. More recently the activity of the Spanish government, under the present efficient captain general, in the suppression of this traffic, has induced the traders to import only children, who do not receive these distinguishing marks; and three months ago a number of fine-looking young negro boys could be seen in Havana, recently taken from a captured slaver.

Cuba is divided into a large number of departments, as one of our States is into counties. Each department has its own separate governor, autocratic in his own "jurisdiction," with a captain general at the head. Formerly many of these governors, from the captain general through, were partners in the slave trade, afforded facilities for landing, and protected the property in the hands of the purchasers for a share in the awfully enormous profits. Among the infamous was the captain general, whose name is borne by the celebrated theatre at Havana—"Tacon"—and, in a smaller way, the governor of Matanzas, whose name also illustrates the beautiful theatre of that city—"Estaban." Indeed, popular odium attaches the infamy of complicity with this crime to more than one captain general and governor since the time of Tacon and Estaban.

The present captain general of Cuba—Dolce—is probably one of the most vigorous and enlightened statesmen that has ever governed Cuba, and he has earnestly and zealously devoted himself to the suppression of this traffic; and yet such is the extent of the sea-coast, and such is the cupidity of many of his subordinates, that it is probably not an overestimate to assert that within the last twelve months, ending with January of this year, a cargo of "frescos" for each month was landed in Cuba. During that period a slave crew was landed in the neighborhood of Matanzas, and the debris of the cargo was abandoned on the beach when they were landed, and were gathered up and taken to the city, the most revolting mass of suffering humanity that ever appalled the gaze of civilized men.

You are familiar with the history of the two steamers Rafael and Conqueror. When they first arrived in Cuba it was currently reported, and believed by many, that they were constructed to aid in the slave trade, and were to be employed to meet the slavers off the coast and land their cargoes. So common was the traffic that this seemed probable.

The Spanish laws of Cuba, compared with those of the slave States of America, are wise and humane in reference to slaves, and to the honor of the Spanish courts be it said that they see to it that these laws are liberally enforced in favor of the slaves. Many interesting cases were reported to me fully warranting this assertion. And the better to secure to the slaves the benefit of these legal provisions, there is a sort of solicitor general for them in each department, whose duty it is to see that their rights are protected. As you are aware, the laws of Cuba are not only made, but enforced, wholly by Spaniards. A Cuban is seldom or never admitted to any branch of the public service, civil, military, or naval. The captured or rescued slaves, the "emancipados," are apprenticed for a term of years. Formerly this resulted in their sinking into the mass of the slaves; their identity was lost, and their hope of freedom very feeble. Now a careful registry of them is made and kept, and the present government looks closely to their well-being.

It is generally understood in Cuba that the present captain general is in favor of an early emancipation of all the slaves, and it is said that he is now shaping

the administrative policy of the island to that end; and, so far as I could discover, there is a general expectation that ere many years slavery will be abolished in Cuba.

Very respectfully,

A. G. RIDDLE,
Late United States Consul, Matanzas.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Seward.

No. 17.] U. S. CONSULATE AT TRINIDAD DE CUBA,
June 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by the last mail of two public documents from you.

The first circular, No. 35, in reference to a change in our revenue law, and the second, some additional articles to a treaty with her Britannic Majesty in reference to the suppression of the African slave trade, which shall receive my careful attention.

I am, very truly, with high respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL,
United States Consul.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Wallace to Mr. Seward.

U. S. CONSULATE AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
June 20, 1864.

SIR: My consular district, besides the city of Santiago de Cuba, contains the ports of entry of Santa Cruz, Manzanillo, Guantnamo, and Baracoa. In accordance with my consular instructions, whenever piracy, mutiny, or any other offence against the laws of the United States shall have been committed on board of any vessel of the United States coming into my consular district, or whenever a mariner shall have deserted his ship, or any other American citizen charged with the commission of an offence against the laws of the United States happens to come within my consular jurisdiction, it is the duty of the consular officer, after taking the deposition necessary to establish the fact, to apply to the local authorities for the means of securing the offenders while they remain in port, and provide for the means of sending them without delay to the United States for trial. In such case an official note, with the seal of the United States consulate of Santiago de Cuba and signed by the consular officer, is sent to the captain of the port, requesting him to issue his warrants and arrest and imprison the persons therein named for offences committed on board the vessel, or charged with the commission of a criminal offence against the laws of the United States. On receiving the request he immediately causes the arrest and imprisonment of the persons named, and sends an official note of the arrest and imprisonment of the persons named, who are made subject to the order of the consular officer. Similar proceedings have always been taken in all cases of desertion, mutiny, and disobedience on the part of seamen. All these acts are promptly and cheerfully performed by the local authorities without any treaty stipulations having

been made by the Spanish government with that of the United States; the officials only charging their regular and usual fees for their services to the consular officer, and the support in prison of the offenders.

With great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

E. F. WALLACE,

United States Consul, Santiago de Cuba.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

SIR: Since our despatch, marked No. 2, of July 20, 1863, we have the honor further to report, that we have given attention to the customs, manners, and usages of the various native tribes or nations inhabiting the country, and as far as time and opportunity would permit, have inquired into the practices and methods pursued by them and the foreign slave traders to elude success fully the cruisers, and get safely away with their living cargoes, in spite of the watchful vigilance of the squadrons on the coast.

It is affirmed that the slave trade is now carried on by Spaniards under the French flag, evasion being comparatively easy, on account of the absence of the French squadron engaged on other duties.

The abolition of slavery in the Dutch West India islands by William the Third, King of the Netherlands, &c., on the 1st of July, 1863, together with the decided action of our own government on the subject, will necessarily limit the demand for slaves on the African coast. The acceptance of the resignation of the O'Donnell ministry by the Queen of Spain, and the appointment of General Dolce as captain general of Cuba—said to be opposed to slavery in that island—may have the effect, also, of measurably withdrawing that great consumer from the slave market.

Of the ninety-five thousand two hundred and six registered Africans who have been liberated or recaptured (since the organization of a "mixed court") and taken to Sierra Leone, are found individuals of many tribes and nations, not only from along the coast, but also from the interior of the country.

It is important to note, that with the exception of the "*Kroo*" people, every nation inhabiting both interior and the coast line are slaveholders and slave-dealers; that among themselves slaves form the best, most stable and principal currency; that with a slave or slaves every species of property and merchandise may be obtained most readily, and, like gold and silver with us, the value of a slave is universally known, and esteemed as the most stable and least fluctuating in value, among all the nationalities yet heard from; consequently, so long as foreign nations continue to employ slave labor and send ships to the coast for them, so long as the various nations inhabiting Africa (especially the coast) continue to prize slaves as their best, most reliable and universally recognized mediums of value and exchange, just so long will cruel wars be waged among the native tribes, and the foreign slave trade exist and be carried on in spite of all that civilized nations have yet done to suppress it; that is to say, the effectual remedy for this great evil—this curse of nations—has not yet been applied.

The millions that have been expended annually by the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade in Africa has resulted in a few captures, and been the cause of infusing greater vigilance, ingenuity, and cunning among those engaged in the traffic; the increased hazard of the trade only tending to increase the price of slaves abroad and decrease it on the coast.

For the purpose of the more effectual prevention of the slave trade, it is therefore respectfully submitted:

1. That commissioners be appointed on the part of the United States, and

such other nations as may join therein, to visit and treat with the various tribes or nations along the coast, and afterwards those of the interior. Such treaties to stipulate that all prisoners of war shall be treated in all respects as such prisoners now are by civilized nations, and that they are not to be sold, or treated, or retained as slaves, or sacrificed on their fetish altars.

2. To establish by treaty the abolition of the practice of selling slaves to be taken out of the country; the ordeal of drinking sassa water or capital punishment for witchcraft or other imaginary crimes, or for slight offences; and, finally, all human sacrifices, for whatsoever cause, saving murder.

On the part of the various nations entering into such treaties, it should be agreed, and the commissioners should have the power to execute the following things, namely:

1. To open trade with and protect, fully and surely, each tribe treating with them, against the hostile tribes or nations attacking them.

2. They should agree to introduce all labor-saving, useful, and available machinery, at certain convenient places on the coast or on the banks of rivers, where a certain number of youth (furnished by the native countries in the treaty) may be instructed in the uses of said implements; the breaking and driving of oxen and other draught animals, holding the plough, and the management of sowing, reaping, planting, threshing, and other machines used in improved cultivation. They should also be furnished with competent practical men to teach the trades essential to civilization, such as carpenters, joiners, blacksmiths, machinists, weavers, &c.

All these agricultural and artisan practical teachers should be liberally compensated by the civilized governments in treaty, and by them furnished with all necessary supplies for the period of two or more years; the repayment of all of which by the native tribes should be carefully provided for in the treaty thus made.

There is no climate or country where agricultural labor-saving machines can be employed better, pay a larger dividend, or yield a quicker return, than that of Africa. And with the rise of agricultural employments in this great country, all other mechanical employments will be required from necessity, and the inhabitants will thus learn, surely, the arts of civil life, supplying all their wants, and retaining a surplus sufficient for educational purposes, clothing, and the like.

The bountiful hand of nature is displayed in the wonderful luxuriance of vegetation, and Africa may be said to be *nature's hot-house*. Everything grows with little care or labor, and yet this little is not vouchsafed by the inhabitants, who are ignorant of all modes of tilling the soil, except the use of the short-handled hoe, after pulling up the grass with the naked hands. The great labor of cultivating by means of the hoe and hands barely is enough to dishearten the most resolute and industrious. Great efforts and close application by these means may, and occasionally do, succeed in raising an amount of "cassada" for the subsistence of a household. Few pursue so unpromising a task, and, succumbing to the enervating influence of the climate, become idle and vicious. The undersigned are not aware of the existence of a draught animal of any kind in the whole colony, if an exception be made of the single horse owned by the governor. No plough exists in the country.

There are diminutive buggies used by some of the leading citizens, who are drawn in them by the natives.

The tribes or nations inhabiting the country adjoining this colony derive little knowledge or benefit from intercourse with the captured slaves of the colony, in agriculture or of the arts of civil life; for, in these respects, the colony is in no respect in advance of the inhabitants of the interior, or "Bush," as it is called in the local vernacular.

To induce men to abandon the allurements of indolence and savage life, with its cruel and predatory wars and disgusting rites, and adopt civilization in its

place, the best method is to instruct them how easily they may supply their physical wants, and accumulate a surplus. This done, they are gradually, but certainly, won to the cares of civil life, and their children acquire a love of mechanics, philosophy, and the social state.

All the kings and chief men of the native tribes that have been seen by the undersigned, most readily and eagerly desire to have the plough and other labor-saving machines introduced among them. To comply with desires so honorable, and so generally expressed by the natives, and take an early advantage of the same, is believed to be the most certain, effective, and *economical* method of annihilating the foreign slave trade.

We have just learned that the slave pens or "barracoons" along the coast are now well filled with slaves, but no vessel seems to dare an approach.

The native kings who supply these "barracoons" ready for markets that offer, and the "barracoons" themselves, cannot be legally disturbed, or the slaves released, for lack of all treaty stipulations; and it is firmly believed that the aforementioned commission might effect such treaties as would break up such proceeding in future.

We have the honor, Mr. Secretary of State, to be, with great respect, your very humble and obedient servants,

CHAS. V. DYER, *Judge*,
TIMOTHY R. HIBBARD, *Arbitrator*,
Mixed Court under Treaty of April 7, 1863.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State for the United States of America,
Washington, D. C.

Dated at the chambers of the anglo-American mixed court at Freetown, in the colony of Sierra Leone, West Africa, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1864.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Messrs. Dyer and Hibbard.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 12, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 21st of February last, in relation to the African slave trade, has been received, and I have to inform you, in reply, that a copy of it will be submitted to the British government for its consideration.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary.

CHARLES V. DYER, Esq., *Judge*,
TIMOTHY R. HIBBARD, Esq., *Arbitrator*,
of the Mixed Court, Sierra Leone.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Adams.

No. 910.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 12, 1864.

SIR: I enclose to you a copy of a communication of the 21st of February last, received at this department from the members of the anglo-American mixed court at Freetown, West Africa, respecting the prevalence of the slave trade in

Senate documents

Bd.: [188.] 1863/64 (1864) = Doc. Nr. 1 = Congress 38, Sess. 1

Washington, DC 1864

Am.b. 3040-188

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb11037336-7